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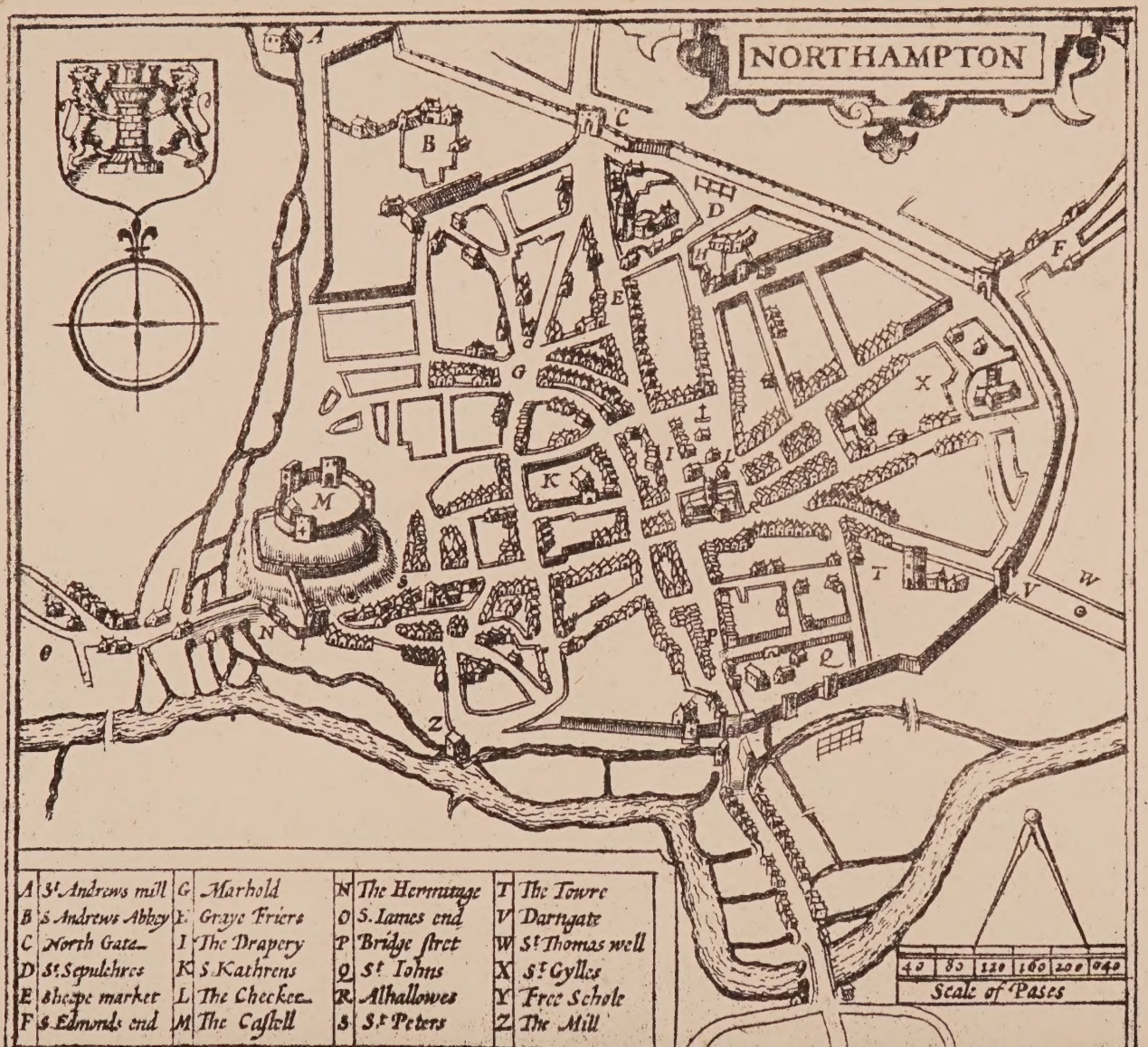

Northamptonshire

Notes & Queries,

A QUARTERLY JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO

The Antiquities, Family History, Traditions, Parochial Records, Folk-lore, Quaint Customs, &c., of the County.

EDITED BY

THE REV. W. D. SWEETING, M.A.

Vicar of Maxey, Market Deeping.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

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TWO years have elapsed since the first part of "N. N. & Q." appeared in January, 1884. A few words from the Publisher, accompanying the Indices, etc., may seem to be out of the general routine of periodicals of this character; but he feels it a duty as well as a pleasure to record his sincere thanks to those who have so kindly helped him in his undertaking, whether as Subscribers or Contributors. Without such valuable aid his aims could not have been successfully carried out.

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In soliciting a renewal and extension of the support accorded in the past he ventures to express the belief that the periodical will continue satisfactorily to develope and preserve the varied and valuable historical records of the county.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NORTHAMPTON,
January, 1886.

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List of Articles.

No.	
1	Arms of Borough of Northampton
2	A Whittlebury Curate
3	Lease of a Farm in Northampton Fields, 1752
4	Lord Burghley's "Certaine Precepts"
5	Great Fire at Thrapston, 1718
6	Northamptonshire Justices of the Peace, 1650
7	Gemot at Northampton, 1605
8	The Northamptonshire Yeomanry, 1794
9	Parish Registers of Old
10	Some Inscriptions at Whittlebury
11	The Bedlam Society at Burghley
12	Ostorius in Northamptonshire
13	Owners of Fotheringhay
14	George Ayliffe Poole, M.A.
15	Dugdale's Transcript of Inscriptions in Peterborough Cathedral
16	Bennet Family of Beachampton, Bucks; and of Handley Park, Towcester
17	An Emperor of Great Britain
18	Will of Thomas Knottisford, Vicar of Weekley, 1546
19	Conventual Pensioners
20	Green Family of Boughton
21	Great Billing Church struck by Lightning, 1759
22	Churchwardens' Accounts of Byfield, 1635–7
23	Monumental Inscriptions in Peterborough Cathedral. I.
24	Fuller all over
25	Northamptonshire Briefs
26	Fleetwood and Harvey Families
27	Monumental Inscriptions from other Counties
28	Petition to the Patron of the Living of Higham Ferrers, 1725-6
29	"Clean as a Pink:" a Northamptonshire Saying
30	Civil War, 1644
31	Sheep Bill of Sir John Spencer, 1580
32	Value of Farm Produce and Labour, 1688–90
33	Earls Barton Deeds
34	Waits and Players
35	Churchwardens' Accounts of Woodford Halse, 1609–10, 1641-2
36	Contributions to the Defence of the Country, 1588
37	Green Family of Boughton
38	Lord Griffin, of Weston Favell, 1690
39	A Cathedral Audit Dinner, 1708
40	Churchwardens' Accounts of Byfield
41	Ostorius in Northamptonshire
42	Northamptonshire Badgers, or Higlers
43	Local Dialect
44	Bennett Family of Handley Park, Towcester
45	Read Family of Newbottle
46	Osborne Family of Kelmarsh
47	Church Goods at Wollaston, 1783
48	Price of Grocery supplied to Althorp, 1604–5
49	Presentments, 1578
50	Old Houses in Northampton, I.
51	Lord Overstone
52	An Emperor of Great Britain
53	Round Dryden's Birthplace
54	Celebrated Northamptonshire Booksellers, I.
55	"Puxley Law"
56	Letters of Request for a Fire at Kettering, 1744
57	Battle of Northampton, 1460
58	John de Hampstead, Clerk, 1301
59	Sheppard Family of Towcester
60	Cartularies of Monasteries in Northamptonshire
61	George Ayliffe Poole, M.A.
62	Rebels of Northamptonshire
63	Sponne's Charity Dinner, 1484
64	Local Dialect
65	Heart Burial at Woodford
66	Bennett Family of Handley Park, Towcester
67	Electioneering at Peterborough, 1722

No.
68 Fire at Weedon Beck, 1687
69 An Emperor of Great Britain
70 Metropolitical Visitation, 1635
71 Sheep Bill, 1580
72 The Fifth Duke of Buccleuch
73 Monumental Inscriptions in Peterborough Cathedral. II.
74 "Cui Bono?"
75 Parish Registers of Slipton
76 Green Family of Boughton
77 Ostorius in Northamptonshire
78 Northamptonshire Briefs
79 Review of Miss Baker's Glossary
80 The Sywell Ring
81 Lace Makers at Ecton
82 Wages in 1688
83 Churchwardens' Accounts of Byfield
84 A Chest of Old Manuscripts
85 Robert Tredwaie
86 John Clare on "The Will o' Whisp"
87 The Grandson of a Sieve-Maker
88 Coin found at Towcester
89 Address of the County of Northampton to General Monk, 1659
90 Robert Tredwaie
91 The Drumming Well at Oundle
92 Emyley of Helmdon
93 Ostorius still in Northamptonshire
94 Conventual Pensioners
95 Robbery at Peterborough Cathedral, 1784
96 John Hoyland
97 Northamptonshire Briefs
98 Funeral of John Bridges
99 Tom White, the Burghley Postman
100 Author wanted
101 Saunderson Family of Little Addington
102 Letter to Overseers of Earls Barton, 1833
103 Fawsley
104 Timber-Stealing Riots in Whittlebury and Salcey Forests, in 1727–28. Coronation Poles
105 Lazaret at Northampton
106 Wellingborough Brief, 1738
107 Timber-Stealing Riots in Whittlebury and Salcey Forests, in 1727–28
108 Headlands
109 Local Dialect
110 Hue and Cry
111 Carlyle at Naseby
112 William Carey, D.D.
113 The Last of the Saundersons
114 Fire at Wellingborough, 1738
No.
115 Higham Ferrers Taxation, 1629
116 Tom White, the Burghley Postman
117 Floods in 1607
118 County Members
119 The Washingtons
120 Valentine's Day
121 Election Squibs
122 Hospital of S. John, Wellingborough
123 Aldwinkle Deeds
124 "The Northampton Miscellany"
125 Monumental Inscriptions in Peterborough Cathedral. III. Queen Katherine's Tomb
126 Monumental Inscriptions from other Counties
127 Brudenel Family: A Query
128 Presentments, 1587, &c.
129 Four-field-course Farming
130 Sir Paul Pyndar
131 Portraits of William and Mary at Northampton
132 Folk-lore of the Hare
133 Nicholas Kenrick, of Earls Barton
134 Outrages at Marston, 1729
135 An Ancient Village Sport
136 An Illegal Arrest, 42 Eliz. (1599–1600)
137 "Cui Bono?"
138 Highway Robbery, 1682
139 Ostorius still in Northamptonshire
140 George John, Second Earl Spencer
141 Andrew Fuller preaching in a Parish Church
142 Churchwardens' Accounts at Peterborough
143 Will of William Witsee, of Holcot, 1736
144 Goose-Feast at Astrop Wells
145 Guild of our Lady at Wellingborough
146 Funeral of Lady Jane Cecil, 1588
147 Green Family of Boughton
148 The First Marriage at a Nonconformist Chapel in Northampton
149 Northampton Rebuilt, 1685
150 Book of Musters, 1545–6
151 Hospital of S. David, Kingsthorpe
152 Holdenby
153 Harleston Races, 1722
154 Chronicle of Northamptonshire
155 Old Houses in Northampton, II.
156 A Northamptonshire Saying

No.

157 Wellingborough Seal
158 Civil War, 1642
159 The Washington Manor House at Sulgrave
160 Saunderson Family of Little Addington
161 Farthinghoe Constable's Accounts, 1700–1730
162 Timber-Stealing Riots in Whittlebury and Salcey Forests, in 1727–28
163 Relationship of Jonathan Swift and John Dryden
164 Customs of the Town of Northampton
165 Will of William Halliday, Curate of Eye, 1554
166 "Hills and Hollows"
167 Local Dialect
168 Sheppard Family of Towcester
169 The King's Evil
170 Boughton Green Fair
171 Great Flood at Wellingborough
172 The Second Earl of Northampton
173 Ancient Village Sports
174 The Northamptonshire Journal
175 Clergy deprived in Queen Mary's Reign
176 Elmer Family of Northampton
177 The Manor House at Sulgrave
178 Holdenby
179 Parson Digbie and Tobacco
180 Incised Memorial Pillar found at Northampton
181 Monumental Inscriptions from other Counties
182 Civil War, 1643

No.

183 Carlyle at Naseby
184 Cricket played for a Stake
185 An Original Offence
186 Leonard Barker
187 Vol. I. of the "Northampton Mercury"
188 "Fairy Jip"
189 Incised Memorial Pillar found at Northampton
190 Lazar House at Stamford Baron
191 Incised Stone at Northampton
192 Ancient Village Sports
193 The Theatre in S. Giles' Street, Northampton
194 Public Whippings, 1753
195 Washington and Isham
196 Funeral of Queen Catherine Parr
197 "An Original Offence"
198 Heavy Expenses of Office of High Sheriff
199 Civil War, 1642
200 Chimney Money
201 King Richard the Third
202 "Clem Vengeance," a Farm at Charwelton
203 Gleaning
204 House in S. Giles' Street
205 Monumental Inscriptions in Peterborough Cathedral. IV. Old Scarlett
206 A Good Dinner for Prisoners
207 Green Family of Boughton
208 Peterborough Volunteer Corps, 1745
209 Church Goods at Scaldwell, 1581
210 Bequest of Bishop White
211 Rates for Carriage of Goods, 1743

List of Engravings.

	Page.
View of Northampton, performed by Iohn Speed, 1610. *Frontispiece.*	
Arms of the Borough of Northampton	1
Old Houses in Northampton. I.—Marefair	57
Plan of the Property of Sir Arthur Hazlerigge in Northampton, 1722	58
Arms of Lord Overstone	61
Portrait of Thomas Payne	65
Arms of the 5th Duke of Buccleuch	81
The Sywell Ring and Inscription	90
Arms of the Saunderson Family of Little Addington	113
Bay Window of the Hall, Fawsley, and Window of Small Room over it	117
Coats of Arms, on glass, of the Washingtons and Kitsons	145
Seal found at Wellingborough	151
Old Houses in Northampton. II.—Market Square	185
Plan of the Washington Manor House at Sulgrave	191
Ruins of Boughton Church	212
Sketches by the late Mr. E. Pretty, of the Old Houses in Northampton, now destroyed, built with Materials brought from Holdenby House	217
Incised Memorial Pillar at Northampton	221
Arms of Lawrence Washington	235
Portrait of Old Scarlett, the Peterborough Sexton	249

Index I.

Names of Persons.

Adams, 35, 95, 105, 241
Addington, 96
Agarde, 46
Agutter, 142, 245
Aislabie, 154
Aitkin, 138
Albright, 154
Alcocke, 106
Alington, 98, 175
Allcepp, 143
Allectus, 64, 78
Allen, 23, 26, 106
Allin, 143
Allington, 98, 174, 175
Almayne, 178
Alston, 241
Althorp, visc., 95, 150
Amore, 207
Andrewe, 241
Andrews, 5, 149, 184, 233
Archibalde, 215
Ardeley, 23
Arnold, 138, 259
Arundel, lord, 39
Arundell, 93, 241
Arunger, 48
Ashbye, 46
Ashby, 260
Ashmole, 157
Aspeden, 106
Assaby, 35
Astell, 142
Astle, 73
Aston, 22, 23
Atkins, 35, 106
Atkynson, 215
Atterburne, 22
Attwell, 39
Attye, 115
Aubery, 35
Aubry, 35
Ayleworthe, 24
Backhouse, 156, 157
Backwell, 25
Bagley, 38
Bagnall-Oakeley, 64, 78
Bailey, 94
Baillent, 118, 122
Baily, 133
Baines, 182
Baker, 23, 57, 58, 64, 69, 78, 87, 88, 89, 90, 103, 104, 141, 146, 148, 167, 169, 202
Bale, 187
Baldwyn, 46
Balgaye, 179
Baliol, 118, 122
Ball, 80, 187, 188, 189, 209
Balle, 23, 105, 187
Barbar, 179
Barfoote, 188, 189
Baringe, 152
Barker, 10, 46, 222, 225
Barlow, 108
Barnard, 23
Barnard, lady, 95
Barne, 106
Barneiam, 142
Barnes, 56, 215, 254
Baron, 169
Barree, 142
Barrett, 27, 207
Barricke, 143
Barton, 216
Bartram, 220
Basely, 201
Bates, 52
Bath, marq., 81
Bathurst, 241
Bats, 194
Battersby, 178
Batts, 27
Battin, 58
Bayley, 4
Baylie, 142, 143
Bayly, 177
Baynes, 217
Beacon, 242
Beakon, 207
Beamond, lord, 70
Beasley, 37
Beaumond, visc., 71
Bedford, earl, 24, 175
Bedic, 113, 115
Beebie, 143
Beechey, 166
Beechom, 254
Bell, 38
Bellasis, 114
Belsey, 14
Bennet, 18, 19
Bennett, 23, 54, 76, 176
Benson, 5, 101, 192
Beris, 213
Berkley, 5
Berridge, 143
Berrie, 143
Bertie, 10
Beston, 180
Bette, 22
Bevis, 254
Beswick, 235
Bexwell, 207
Billing, 69
Billings, 97
Bingham, 29, 30, 83, 254
Birde, 143
Blackburne, 14, 254
Blackwell, 220
Blades, 254
Blake, 144
Blakiston, 114
Bland, 180
Blanquefort 217

Blencowe, 163
Bletso, 5, 48
Blinco, 39, 192, 193, 196, 216
Blofeilde, 143
Blokekyn, 170
Blount, 13
Bloxam, 11
Blunder, 128
Blynckho, 180
Bohun, 211
Boketon, 22, 47
Booker, 207
Booth, 184
Bonney, 18
Bosse, 179
Bostock, 42
Boteler, 144
Bothway, 254
Boughton, lady, 137
Boughton, 179
Boulter, 152
Boulton, 95
Bowdon, 71
Bowker, 254
Bowkley, 188
Boyfield, 35
Boyro, 216
Brabon, 173
Bradley, 87
Bradshaw, 5
Bradwell, 24
Brandon, 106
Braunston, 38
Brawn, 141
Bray, 218, 219
Bretton, 184
Bridges, 23, 73, 109, 111, 112, 120, 128, 241
Brigge, 215
Brokeden, 23
Brook, 144
Brooke, 45, 68
Brooks, 5, 95
Brookes, 63
Brough, 198, 199
Broughton, 143
Brown, 5, 65, 169, 209, 254, 258
Browne, 23, 38, 143, 187
Bruce, 86
Brudenel, 157
Bruer, 143
Brudnell, 46, 158
Bryan, 46
Bryant, 67
Buccleugh, duke, 81, 82
Buckby, 177, 178
Bucke, 106
Buckeley, 23
Buckingham, duke, 70, 72, 73
Bughley, 179
Bull, 179
Bullivante, 7, 231
Bullock, 216
Bunson, 143
Burge, 142, 143
Burgess, 82
Burghley, lord, 4, 174
Burleigh, lord, 98
Burnham, 141
Bursnell, 254
Burton, 23, 106
Buswell, 96
Butcher, 84
Butler, 46, 77, 105, 106, 147, 165, 194
Buttes, 24
Bygnell, 180
Byrche, 180
Bysedon, 106
Bywater, 152
Cable, 259
Caley, 73
Cambridge, 12
Camden, 222
Campden, 223
Campion, 225
Caractacus, 50
Carausius, 19, 20, 21, 63, 64, 78
Carey, 139
Carlyle, 138, 224
Carrington, 38
Cartar, 179, 180
Carter, 126, 143
Cartwright, 5, 150, 195
Castelau, 106
Castleton, lord, 113, 114, 115
Catesby, 187, 188, 189, 241
Catharine, of Arragon, 12, 156, 157, 250, 251
Cave, 175, 241
Cecil, 9, 10, 15, 54, 174, 175, 176, 230,
Cecyll, 98
Chamberleyne, 105, 106
Chancie, 46
Chandler, 260
Chaplen, 207
Chapman, 207
Charles I., 122, 123, 139
Charles II., 30, 122, 245
Charleton, 105
Charlewood, 3
Charnocke, 46
Chatham, 254
Chatton, 105
Chauncy, 178
Chauncey, 196
Chaundeler, 106
Chaunterell, 23
Chauntrell, 22
Chaytor, 114, 192
Cherry, 155, 168
Chester, 23
Chesterfield, earl, 80
Cheyne, 207
Chichely, 142
Child, 154
Chinner, 126
Chipsey, 145
Christian, 200
Cicil, 176
Cicill, 175
Clare, 88, 89, 97, 98
Clark, 5, 8, 10
Clarke, 7, 24, 52, 80, 179, 188, 218, 254
Clavering, 252–258
Claudius, 11
Cleghorn, 139
Clay, 63
Claypole, 176
Claypool, 5
Clement, 24
Clement, pope, 155
Clerk, 144, 241
Clewke, 179
Cleypole, 46
Cliford, 184
Clifton, 25, 249
Cnut, 6
Clowes, 171
Clynton, 211
Cobbes, 79
Cockaine, 184
Coke, 105, 176
Coking, 105
Cole, 90, 103, 219, 254
Coles, 56
Colles, 106
Colley, 23
Collins, 218
Colls, 254
Colman, 24
Colt, 114, 192
Colthurst, 93
Compton, 36, 213
Coney, 52
Conner, 103
Constantinus, 21
Coo, 140
Cook, 35, 195

Cooke, 22, 54, 76, 77, 124, 136, 216
Coope, 144
Cooper, 143
Cope, 144
Coppyn, 178
Corbie, 7
Corby, 38
Cornish, 233
Cosin, 29
Cottingham, 207
Cottisbrok, 180
Cotton, 13, 15, 106
Courteen, 122
Courteheuse, 118
Courtney, 12
Coverdall, 237
Cowley, 179
Cowper, 150
Cowrse, 180
Cox, 31, 35
Coxe, 143
Coy, 260
Cracherode, 67, 134
Craggs, 154
Craik, 202–204
Crane, 220
Craven, 241
Creake, 142
Crecowe, 169
Creswell, 241
Crew, 35, 241
Crick, 136
Crike, 188
Crispe, 45
Crofts, 140
Cromwell, 5, 7, 119, 120, 122, 139, 243
Crook, 10
Croswell, 46
Croyland, 230
Cumberland, 49
Cumen, 178
Cushe, 216
Custyn, 215
Dacres, 34, 35, 79
Dally, 151, 176
Damelaw, 56
Danforde, 143
Dankes, 35
Danson, 86
Danvers, 46, 177, 186, 241
Darbie, 207
Darby, 254, 255
D'Arcy, 225
Darvile, 21
Dash, 69, 109
Daukins, 230
Daventre, 206
Davies, 95
Davis, 209, 230
Davy, 178
Daye, 142
Deacon, 29, 84, 209
De la Rue, 254
Dejeanes, 184
Denbigh, earl, 10
Denby, 179
Denet, 173
Denney, 254
Denny, lord, 176
Dennington, 215
Denton, 234
Denyson, 178
Devon, 120
Devon, duke, 10
Devonshire, earl, 12, 13
Dewberie, 142
Dewlap, 67
Dicey, 69, 153, 225
Dickins, 55, 56, 254
Dickson, 152
Digbie, 220
Diocletian, 20
Dod, 80, 122
Dodsley, 67
Dolbye, 152
Dolphin, 129
Donkley, 116
Dormer, 39
Drage, 52
Draper, 35
Drayton, 47, 89
Dredon, 46
Dreyden, Dreydon, 5
Drury, 174
Dryden, 41, 45, 64, 80, 122, 202, 203
Dudley, 36, 45
Dugdale, 18
Dunce, 143
Duncombe, 54, 76
Duport, 30, 31
Durham, earl, 114
Dust, 177
Dutton, 54
Dutton-Colt, 114, 192
Dyke, 105
Dyson, 254
Eadward, 6
Eady, 5
Earth, 13
Earwaker, 239, 241
Eaton, 40, 94, 142, 143
Eckes, 142
Eckles, 35, 143
Edie, 142
Edmunds, 241
Edward III., 24
Edward IV., 246
Edward, prince, 71, 246
Edward VI., 120
Edwards, 193
Edy, 138
Eedy, 35
Egerton, 192, 193, 196
Eglinton, 114
Egremond, lord, 70
Ekings, 111
Ekins, 177
Eland, 141
Eliot, 122
Elizabeth, Q., 121
Elizabeth, Q. of Bohemia, 121
Ellington, 254
Ellis, 254
Elmer, 216
Elmes, 5, 45, 176
Elmsley, 67
Elwes, 76
Ely, 16
Emley, 103
Emlyn, 103
Emyley, 103, 202, 203
Erich, 203
Etough, 115, 116, 141
Evans, 187, 194
Exeter, earl, 9, 10, 73, 78
Fairfax, 223
Farmer, 5
Farrin, 219
Fauconberg, visc., 114
Fawsitt, 217, 219
ffeasante, 142
Fermor, 121
ffetche, 142
Field, 209
Finding, 165, 232
Fisher, 96
Fitzdieu, 172
Fitz Roy, 123
Fitzwilliam, 252–257
Fitzwilliams, 5
fflawne, 143
Fleetwood, 33, 156, 241
fflinte, 143
ffolkes, 68
Fordham, 260
Forfitt, 199
Foscott, 152
Foster, 133
ffouler, 22
Fox, 215, 220
Fraunces, 45

Freeman, 35, 46, 55, 142, 143, 179
ffreer, 142
Ffrench, 56
French, 133
Frewen, 196
Fuller, 168
ffurnis, 182
Fust, 165
Gabatus, 23
Gage, 79, 114, 115
Gage, earl, 114
Gainsborough, earl, 9, 10, 11
Gann, 258
Garner, 143, 260
Garratt, 260
Garrett, 219
Garton, 170
Gascoigne, 142
Gaudern, 40
Gefferie, 143
Gell, 220
Gente, 142
George IV., 81
Gery, 41, 83
Gibbes, 43, 44
Gibbons, 254
Gibbs, 254
Gibs, 194
Gibson, 153
Gifford, 23
Gifforde, 142
Gilbert, 23, 105, 209
Giles, 219
Gill, 215
Glasbrook, 34
Glenne, 43
Glynton, 24, 170
Goad, 78
Goldby, 180
Goldestone, 22
Goodday, 142
Goode, 52, 152
Goodefrey, 23
Goodman, 41, 141, 179
Gore, 93, 241
Gosling, 250
Gotch, 64, 91, 138, 161
Gourlay, 219
Grafton, 27
Grafton, duke, 123, 199, 201
Granbury, 35
Gray, 5, 176, 211, 223, 243, 260
Green, 5, 24, 47, 84, 85, 154, 176, 252
Greene, 24
Gregory, 141
Greenwood, 26, 27
Grene, 47, 210
Griffin, 10, 48, 106, 254
Griffithe, 23
Groue, 142
Grove, 131
Grubb, Grubbe, 152
Gudechepe, 230
Gudgeon, 35
Guise, 236
Gunthorpe, 260
Gurnard, 179
Gylles, 173
Gynge, 170
Hacke, 46
Hacket, 84
Hake, 46
Halifax, lord, 13, 61, 95, 125, 126, 134, 135, 144
Hall, 170, 176, 189, 254
Halliday, 207
Halstead, 47, 85
Hampden, 122, 123
Hampson, 19, 76
Hanbury, 5, 95
Hance, 35
Hand, 35
Hanmer, lady, 146
Hantley, 105
Harby, 5, 179, 239, 241
Harding, 72
Hardy, 260
Hare, 215
Hareby, 170
Hartington, 176
Harland, 254
Harman, 35
Harold, 6, 21
Harrington, lord, 175
Harris, 25, 43, 126
Harp, 23
Harryett, 179
Harryson, 178
Hart, 199
Hartshorne, 219
Harvey, 33, 46, 80, 167
Hascord, 10, 11
Haselrig, 57, 58
Haselrigg, 46
Hasilwood, 22
Haskins, 63
Haslerig, 5
Haslewood, 69, 137, 138
Hastings, 121
Hatcher, 10
Hatton, 18, 72, 73, 176, 182
Haukins, 42
Hawe, 24
Hawkins, 38, 44
Hawlat, 188
Hawten, 179
Hayley, 66
Hays, 105
Hayward, 158
Hazelrigge, 58, 122
Heath, 8
Heckington, 174
Henrietta, Maria, 27, 28
Henry, I., 118
Henry VI., 70, 71
Henry VIII., 79, 119, 157, 209, 236
Hensman, 46
Henson, 209
Herbert, 38, 123, 124, 125, 126, 197, 198, 199, 201, 202, 203
Heselrige, 177, 178
Hetherington, 254
Hetyng, 170
Hewer, 14
Heynes, 180
Heyring, 180
Hicklyn, 45
Higgins, 112
Higgs, 112
Hill, 77, 184, 209
Hille, 22
Hilliar, 143
Hilliarde, 175
Hills, 143
Hillyar, 201
Hilton, 179
Hilton, baron, 114
Hinchcliffe, 55, 56, 95, 251
Hinde, 93
Hobbs, 201
Hobcrofte, 180
Hodgkin, 142
Hodson, 166
Hokley, 180
Holdam, 179
Hollis, 188
Holloway, 201
Holma, 179
Holman, 5, 177, 241
Holmes, 184
Hopkins, 143
Hopkinson, 141
Horncastle, 71
Horner, 35
Horsepoole, 235, 236
Houghton, 179
Howard, 46, 179, 203
Howe, earl, 10

Howell, 95
Howes, 179
Howland, 175
Howlett, 24
Howse, 179
Hoyland, 107, 108
Hudson, 107
Hughes, 46
Huilt, 143
Humble, 184
Humfrey, 105
Humphryes, 5
Hunscott, 187
Hunt, 245, 254
Hutchinson, 34, 146
Hutesbery, 180
Hutton, 215
Image, 254
Ingram, 216
Irvine, 141
Isham, 32, 46, 58, 150, 182, 217, 225, 233, 235
Islip, 211
Ives, 167
Jackson, 11, 16, 23, 67, 142, 143, 149, 171
James, 37, 40, 52, 179
James I., 13, 14, 48, 101
J'Anson, 241
Jarvis, 154, 195
Jeffcoat, 192
Jeffery, 195
Jenkinson, 46
Jennings, 126
Jennison, 241
Jermyn, 5
Jeston, 115
Jobourus, 194
Johnson, 9, 94, 165, 174, 203, 209
Jones, 23, 50, 61, 215, 241
Jonson, 89
Katharine of Arragon, 12, 155, 156, 250, 251
Keble, 5
Keck, 95
Kegquicke, 106
Kempston, 4
Kendall, 177
Kendelinsbe, 105
Kendricke, 46
Kenrick, 162
Kent, duke, 196
Ketering, 24
Kett, 38
Key, 248
King, 184, 254
Kingston, 8
Kingstone, 8
Kington, 46
Kinsman, 46
Kirby, 220
Kirkham, 72
Kirkland, 46
Kirton, 46
Kitson, 147
Kneller, 10, 11
Knight, 141, 225
Knightley, 5, 117, 118, 119, 120, 122, 239
Knightly, 27, 241
Knott, 157
Knottisford, 216
Knyghtley, 120
Kydd, 63
Kyng, 169
Kysby, 170
Lacy, 105
Lamb, 35, 72, 142
Lambe, 23, 46, 79, 80, 143
Lamberd, 178
Lambert, 201
Lambron, 84
Lambton, 114
Lancaster, earl, 118
Land, 77
Landy, 10
Lane, 79, 126
Langham, 150, 151
Langley, 12, 143, 179
Langly, 143
Langtre, 105
Lapworthe, 180
Larecombe, 23
Latimer, lord, 175
Lattymer, lord, 175
Laud, 78
Law, 219
Lawe, 179
Lawraunce, 180
Lawrence, 146, 192
Lawton, 132
Laxton, 254
Leafield, 10
Lee, 216
Leet, 4
Leke, 180
Len, 230
Lenthall, 5
Leonarde, 142
Leverocke, 142
Lewin, 154
Lewine, 235
Lewis, 79
Lewyn, 234–236
Lexington, lord, 10
Lhoyd, 98
Liddell, 114, 192
Lighte, 147
Lightfoot, 174, 187
Lindon, 184
Lindsay, 254, 255
Lindsey, earl, 10
Linford, 35
Lingarde, 142
Linne, 5, 143
Linnekre, 142
Linnell, 8
Lisle, 5, 144
Lloyd, 115
Lole, 259
London, 24
Loudoun, earl, 114
Loveday, 192
Lovell, 69, 194
Loving, 254
Loyd, 61, 62
Loyd-Lindsay, 61
Lucas, 182, 194
Lucy, 71
Lumley, 113, 114
Lyne, 189
Lynn, 241
Lynne, 24, 45
McCulloch, 63
McKinnell, 231
Mackworth, 9, 10
Madocks, 95
Maiowe, 42
Malim, 141
Malory, 178
Man, 170, 254
Manchester, earl, 144, 223
Manchester, duke, 115
Manley, 46, 182
Manners, 114, 174, 175
Manning, 254
Manwell, 207
Marche, 180
Marche, earl, 70
Margaret of Anjou, Q., 70
Margetts, 178
Markham, 207
Marriot, 188
Marrison, 5
Marryott, 142
Marsey, 106
Marshall, 143, 258
Martyn, 45
Mary, Q., 157
Mary, Q. of Scots, 12, 13, 15, 90, 250, 251
Mary, Q., II., 161

Maryat, 179, 180
Mascull, 35
Mason, 142, 207
Masters, 179
Mathewe, 142
Matthew, 46
Maunsell, 5, 7
Maximianus, 20
May, 28
Maydwell, 46, 69
Mayel, 35
Mayer, 178
Mayle, 35, 143, 238
Mayor, 179
Meades, 189
Meke, 106
Menander, 99
Merbury, 170
Mercer, 46
Mershe, 174
Meus, 148
Mewce, 148
Michell, 22
Miles, 143
Mold, 58
Mole, 180
Monck, 100
Money, 110, 111, 112
Monk, 99
Montacue, 24
Montagu, 115, 144, 184, 196
Montagu, duke, 73
Montague, 5, 22, 23
Mony, 110, 112
Moone, 45
Moore, 115, 142, 178
Mordaunt, earl, 150
More, 106
Moreton, 24
Morewood, 54
Morgan, 93, 161
Morganne, 22
Morisonn, 176
Morton, 102
Motes, 110
Mounson, 5
Mountague, 5, 144
Mountjoy, 13
Munday, 217–220
Munsal, 173
Murden, 46
Murray, 67, 216
Muscoat, 39
Muscott, 219
Mustott, 215
Mychell, 178
Napton, 22
Natures, 24
Naylor, 96, 101
Neale, 46, 72, 184, 239, 241
Negus, 143
Nele, 176
Nelson, 95
Nettlehame, 23
Neve, 179
Nevell, 10
Nevill, 1, 9
Neville, 12, 175, 246
Newce, Nuse, 148, 235, 236
Newnham, 181
Newport, 176
Newport, earl, 13, 14
Neyale, 180
Nicholls, 201
Nichols, 5, 14, 82
Nicoll, 199, 200
Nicolls, 144
Noble, 35
Noel, 10, 11, 223
Norman, 254
Norreys, 181
Northampton, earl, 213
Norton, 5, 180, 239, 241, 254
Norwich, 5, 69, 119
Nottingeham, 105
Nottingham, earl, 14, 155
Nottingham, 52, 97
Nunneley, 69
Nycholls, 180
Okeley, 72
Olive, 254
Olivier, 115
Onley, 120
Ordericus, 118
Orlebar, 72
Orme, 254, 255 258
Orton, 105, 152
Orwin, 173
Osborne, 46, 55
Ostorius, 11, 50, 85, 86, 87, 104, 167
Overstone, lord, 12, 14, 15, 61, 62, 63
Owseley, 5
Oxford, earl, 118, 119
Pack, 146
Packer, 77
Page, 35, 87, 90, 103, 143, 167, 173
Paine, 67
Palache, 216
Palmer, 10, 62, 63, 154, 162, 259
Panton, 28, 178
Pargiter, 147, 149, 235, 236
Parker, 22, 77, 185, 186
Parkhurst, 161
Parr, lord, 181
Parr, Catherine, Q., 236
Parrot, 201
Parys, 24, 57
Pasley, 63
Paull, 69
Pawler, 126
Paxton, 135, 136
Payne, 65, 66, 67
Peach, 184
Peachey, 153
Pearson, 3, 192
Pease, 126
Pecke, 106
Peirson, 179
Pelham, 255
Pell, 52, 179
Pemberton, 83, 142
Pembroke, 12
Penry, 121
Penson, 235
Pentlowe, 5
Percevill, 68
Pergiter, 147
Perkins, 54, 105, 166
Perry, 35
Peter, 35, 142, 216
Phillipps, 72, 73
Phillips, 63, 202, 254
Pickering, 5, 203
Pickeringe, 6
Pierpoint, 73
Pilton, 106
Pinckard, 132
Pindar, 160
Pinder, 159, 160
Pink, 144
Pishworth, 218
Pix, 254
Plowman, 218
Poarty, 260
Pollard, 216
Pomfret, 24
Pomfret, earl, 132, 198, 199, 200, 201
Poncyn, 230
Ponde, 215
Poole, 15, 16, 73, 195
Pooley, 32
Portal, 219
Pott, 96
Potter, 96
Poulton, 46
Powell, 98

Powers, 34
Pownall, 20
Pratt, 46, 173
Preist, 57
Prentyse, 105
Pretty, 185, 186
Prichard, 106
Prior, 106
Prys, 216
Puleston, 5
Pussell, 180
Pyckering, 152
Pym, 122
Pynckard, 179
Pyndar, 159, 160
Queensbery, duke, 81
Quincey, 152
Quintin, 143
Quynceye, 152
Raikes, 153, 225
Rainforth, 34
Ramsey, 24
Randall, 7
Ratclif, 35
Ratton, 153
Ravensworth, lord, 114, 192
Rawlyns, 206
Raynsford, 177, 178
Read, 54
Reade, 46
Reanoldes, 142
Remigius, 17
Reynolds, 180
Rice, 171
Richard III., 12, 246, 247
Richards, 69, 143
Richardson, 181
Rider, 129
Rigby, 199
Right, 179
Risselhame, 105
Roberts, 69, 141, 260
Robinson, 10, 46
Robynson, 178
Roe, 121
Rogers, 223, 246
Rooke, 207
Roll, 5
Ros, lord, 174
Roscommon, lord, 155
Rowlatt, 35
Rowsday, 170
Rowles, 83
Roxburgh, 139
Rudde, 142
Rude, 143
Rudgdale, 46
Rupert, 36
Rushworth, 72
Russell, 24, 34, 119, 175,
Rutland, duke, 114
Rutland, earl, 174, 175
Rycarde, 259
Ryley, 33
Ryly, 198, 200
Sabie, 142
Saby, 35
Sackville, 84, 85
Sackville, lord, 84
St. George, 114
St. John, 5, 24, 73, 150, 256
St. Liz, 12
Salisbury, earl, 54, 98, 121
Saltenstall, 239, 241
Samuel, 5
Samuell, 187, 188, 189
Samwell, 45, 93, 161, 184, 187, 225, 241
Sancho, 65
Sanders, 35, 142, 199, 200
Sanderson, 113, 114, 140, 141, 142, 143
Sandys, lord, 114
Sandys, 216
Sargeaunt, 141
Saunder, 230
Saunders, 22, 46, 96, 254
Saunderson, 113, 114, 115, 116, 140, 141, 192
Savadge, 143, 178
Savage, 22
Saville, 14
Sawyer, 241
Saye & Sele, lord, 122, 243
Scambler, 57
Scarborough, earl, 113, 114
Scarre, 230
Scarrold, 126
Scarlett, 249, 250
Scarth, 63
Schoveler, le, 71
Scleythe, 180
Scott, 81, 235, 236
Scriven, 80, 84
Sculthorpe, 152, 159
Seaton, 79, 201
Sedgwick, 18
Selbie, 143
Seton, 115
Sewell, 25, 26
Seymour, 119, 120, 121, 236
Sharman, 254, 255
Sheffield, 38, 39
Sheldon, 106
Shepheard, 72, 209
Sheppard, 57, 72, 209
Shepparde, 207
Sherard, 10, 241
Sherley, 46
Sherrington, 126
Shores, 105
Shrewesbury, erle, 70
Shugborow, 45
Shuter, 38
Silbey, 35
Simons, 132
Simpkinson, 145
Simpson, 101, 104, 142, 143, 156, 165, 174
Sitselt, 98
Skelton, 166
Skenard, 118, 119
Skinner, 26, 142
Skyrumt, 171
Sleath, 38
Slower, 223
Small, 215
Smarte, 143
Smith, 26, 35, 62, 107, 108, 126, 175, 222, 254, 260
Smithe, 142, 143
Smithson, 126
Smyth, 34, 76, 169, 175, 178, 179, 260
Smythe, 23, 216
Soam, 193, 194, 196
Soden, 54
Some, 193
Somerset, duke, 70, 71, 120
Somerville, 118
Sonnington, 260
Sotheby, 168
South, 180
Sparke, 56
Sparrow, 69
Speght, 160
Spencer, 23, 36, 37, 56, 119, 142, 172, 243
Spencer, lord, 36, 168
Sponne, 74
Spring, 114
Spynner, 22
Squire, 34
Squyer, 180
Stacy, 179
Stafford, 45, 96
Stafford, baron, 211
Standish, 28, 29, 49

Standisshe, 106
Stanhope, lord, 80, 154
Stanhope, 197
Stanion, 35
Stanyce, 105
Staunton, 67
Staveley, 114
Steanes, 142
Steevens, 88, 254, 255
Stephens, 209
Stepull, 180
Stevenson, 143
Stewarde, 207
Stiddolph, 241
Stirrope, 105
Stodart, 77
Stodderd, 106
Stokes, 230
Stooks, 195
Stratford, 211, 241
Stratton, 35
Streame, 142
Strong, 252, 254, 255, 257
Stroud, 77
Stukeley, 103
Styleman, 157
Sucker, 22, 105
Sugburgh, 192, 193
Sulgrave, 146
Surgant, 143
Sutton, 84, 141
Sweeting, 36, 158
Swift, 202, 203, 204
Swinfen, 219
Sylbie, 143
Sycell, 174
Sydney, 175
Syssell, 98
Tabartho, 143
Talbot, 70, 182
Tanfield, 72, 178
Tanner, 73
Tarrant, 156
Tate, 5, 241
Taylor, 57, 65, 86, 156, 176, 180
Taylour, 179, 180
Tercy, 254
Thershouse, 131
Theyer, 72
Thicknesse, 192, 196
Thomas, 94, 95
Thompson, 30, 31
Thoresby, 211
Thornton, 5
Thorp, 209
Thorpe, 24, 105
Throgmorton, 23
Thursby, 177, 178
Thynne, 81
Tibbett, 116
Tickencote, 230
Tigh, 241
Timperley, 66, 67
Tims, 192, 193
Tinkerford, 49
Tite, 99, 224
Todd, 35
Todde, 143, 207
Tomkins, 182
Tomkyns, 179
Tomlin, 14, 41
Tompson, 68
Tomwoode, 23
Tonson, 67
Topping, 172
Torkington, 176
Torrens, 63
Tosti, 5
Totcliff, 105
Towiss, 35
Townes, 35
Towsell, 179
Toye, 180
Tredwaie, 46, 96, 101
Tredway, 96
Trenton, 143
Tresham, 45, 90
Treshame, 23
Trickey, 258
Trist, 241
Trigg, 260
Trust, 46, 179
Tryce, 29, 30, 31, 254, 258
Tryon, 9, 10
Tuke, 142
Turlande, 259
Turner, 26
Turwhyle, 24
Twentiman, 207
Tyley, 141
Tymms, 57
Tytons, 179
Tyver, 207
Umpherie, 143
Valence, 12
Vauxe, 22
Verdie, 112
Vere, 47, 118
Verelst, 95
Verney, 10
Verrio, 10, 11
Wade, 215, 216
Wadnoe, 143
Wady, 25, 27
Wagestaffe, 24
Wagstaffe, 35
Wake, 46, 178, 184, 224
Wakelyn, 148
Wakerley, 24
Walcot, 139
Walden, lord, 95
Wales, 254
Walford, 186
Walgrave, 172
Walkedale, 105
Walker, 35, 63, 157
Wallis, 52. 143
Walpole, 67, 154, 260
Walshe, 23
Walton, 215
Wandloy, 260
Warberton, 5
Ward, 5, 52, 241
Warde, 22, 105
Warin, 118
Waring, 82, 83
Warke, 24
Warner, 69, 125, 126, 127, 134, 136
Warren, 126
Warriner, 254
Warwick, earl, 5, 70
Washburn, 241
Washington, 145, 146 147, 148, 149, 233, 234, 235, 236
Watson, 45, 169, 170, 187
Watts, 132, 179, 210
Weale, 153
Webb, 3, 133
Webster, 23, 105
Welby, 175
Welch, 188, 199, 200
Wellys, 180
Wellesbone, 24
Wenman, 181
Wentworth, 35
West, 44, 65, 126
Wether, 23
Weyneman, 110
Whalley, 109
Wharton, 242
Whatson, 188
Wheatley, 38
Wheatly, 126
Whish, 152
Whiston, 155
White, 112, 143, 154, 175, 188, 254, 259, 260
Whitgift, 121
Whithorn, 184
Whitlack, 5
Whitticke, 142
Whitmell, 194

Whitmill, 193, 196
Whittington, 258
Whitton, 210
Whitwell, 254
Whitworth, 39, 40, 126, 127, 132–134, 198–200, 202
Whorton, 126
Whytte, 265
Wickes, 38
Widdrington, 5
Wiggin, 247
Wightman, 28, 29
Wilcocke, 106
Wilcox, 216
Wilde, 5, 80
Wilkes, 203
William I., 21
William III., 55, 161
Williams, 141, 144, 154
Williamson, 216
Willis, 34, 123, 209
Willmore, 25, 26, 27, 29
Wilkins, 122, 141
Wilkinson, 24, 83
Willoughby de Brooke, 10
Wills, 179
Willughby, 177, 178
Wilmer, 49, 184
Wilson, 56, 215, 254, 260
Wilynge, 216
Winchester, marq., 24
Winchester, lord, 73
Winckles, 188, 189
Windsor, 118
Windsor, lord, 118
Wingfeild, 46
Wingfeld, 105, 176
Wingfield, 73, 119
Wingrave, 142
Winkles, 132
Winkyn de Worde, 67
Winn, 133
Winston, 77
Wintworth, 56
Wither, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202
Witsee, 171
Wittesley, 216
Wolstenholme, 241
Wood, 61, 111, 178
Woodcock, 194
Woode, 105
Woodenell, 23
Woodhull, 241
Woodward, 35
Woodwarde, 143
Woolf, 195, 196
Worcester, earl, 175
Workman, 28
Worlache, 173
Worley, 157
Wormleighton, 233
Worseley, 46
Wortley, 77, 158
Wray, 114
Wright, 45, 61, 69, 142, 143, 171, 158
Wykins, 179
Wyldbore, 254, 255, 257, 258
Wyman, 35
Wynckills, 179
Wyngfield, 174
Wyrley, 192
Yardeley, 22
Yate, 2, 131
Yelverton, 5, 184
York, 132
York, duke, 141, 246
Yorke, 179
Young, 141
Younger, 260
Zouch, 24, 47

Index II.

Places in Northamptonshire.

Abington, 215
Abthorpe, 179, 197, 209
Addington, Great, 106
Addington, Little, 113–116, 140, 141, 188
Adstone, 80, 197, 239
Alderton, 45, 144
Aldrington, 165, 197
Aldwinkle, 33, 152
Althorp, 56, 168
Arthingworth, 94
Ashby, Cold, 38
Ashley, 96
Ashton, 133, 197
Astcote, 197
Aston-le-Walls, 11, 46
Astrop, 172
Aynho, 179, 193
Bainton, 11
Barnack, 57, 106, 108, 207
Barnwell, 115, 173
Barton Seagrave, 109–111
Benton, Great (?), 32
Billing, Great, 25, 46, 55
Blakesley, 179, 197
Blatherwyck, 96
Blisworth, 32, 133, 216
Boddington, 180
Boughton, 24, 45, 47, 81, 82, 84, 106, 176, 210–212, 215, 252
Brackley, 65, 72, 133, 179, 194, 195, 197, 260
Bradden, 179, 197
Brampton Chapel, 47, 219
Brington, 145, 236
Brixworth, 17, 46, 106, 235
Broughton, 32, 46, 52
Buckby, Long, 157
Bulwick, 10, 216, 248
Burghley, 9, 11, 98, 112, 143
Burton Latimer, 52
Byfield, 25, 49, 93, 180, 215
Caldecot, 34
Caldicott, 179, 210
Canons Ashby, 46, 57, 72, 80, 144, 145, 179
Castor, 33, 175
Catesby, 119, 145
Chacombe, 72, 179
Charwelton, 149, 180, 192, 193, 195, 247
Chelveston, 34
Chipping Warden, 180, 239
Clapton, 45, 55, 160
Clipston, 95, 96, 215, 216
Cogenhoe, 11
Cold Higham, 179
Colleyweston, 10
Collingtree, 197
Cosgrove, 197
Cottesbrooke, 46
Cotton End, 32, 87, 108, 128
Courteenhall, 133, 183, 197
Cranford, 10
Croughton, 179, 195
Crowfield, 133
Culworth, 46, 179, 222
Dallington, 216
Daventry, 11, 25, 36, 44, 50, 72, 86, 87, 106, 123, 260
Deeping Gate, 46, 106
Delapre, 23
Dene, 46, 230
Denford, 216
Denshanger, 197
Desborough, 216
Dingley, 48
Doddington, 173
Dodford, 192
Dogsthorpe, 169

Drayton, 47
Duston, 216
Earls Barton, 39, 40, 116, 162
Eastcote, 197
Easton-on-the-hill, 96, 108, 216
Ecton, 90, 149
Edgcote, 46, 180
Evenley, 144, 180
Everdon, 49
Eydon, 45, 180, 215
Eye, 207
Falcott, 197
Farndon, East, 42, 43, 94, 95, 180
Farthinghoe, 106, 192, 193, 196
Farthingstone, 197
Fawsley, 80, 117, 120, 122, 123, 146–148, 235, 239, 241
Faxton, 144
Finedon (Thingdon), 106, 216
Fineshade, 13, 72
Forthoe, 133
Fotheringhay, 12–15, 61, 105, 246
Gayton, 157, 179, 197
Geddington, 46
Glapthorn, 214
Glendon, 79
Glinton, 57
Grafton Regis, 197, 209
Greatworth, 45, 149, 215, 235, 236
Greens Norton, 45, 106, 197, 200
Gretton, 106
Grimscote, 197
Guilsborough, 50
Haddon, West, 50, 104, 108, 167
Hardingston, 70, 87
Hardwick, 173, 215
Harleston, 32, 183, 215
Harpole, 89
Harringworth, 158, 159
Harrowden, Great, 46, 138
Hartwell, 133, 197
Haselbeach, 38
Heathencote, 133, 197
Helmdon, 103, 180, 197
Helpston, 97, 98, 158, 215
Heyford, Nether, 197
Higham Ferrers, 34, 46, 52, 72, 79, 106, 142, 260
Hinton, 42, 43, 180
Holcot, 32, 132, 171, 173
Holdenby, 148, 181, 217
Horton, 144
Houghton, Great, 52
Houghton, Little, 11, 157
Hulcote, 197, 200
Irchester, 11, 86
Irthlingborough, 106
Isham, 94, 95
Islip, 115
Kelmarsh, 55, 94, 95
Kettering, 55, 67, 79, 137, 233, 260
Kilsby, 188, 189
Kingsthorpe, 154, 181
Lamport, 32, 33, 46, 225, 233, 234
Lilford, 45, 176, 216
Loddington, 46
Lowick, 17, 32, 47, 115
Luffield, 72
Maidford, 179, 197
Maidwell, 46, 55
Marholm, 106
Marston, S. Lawrence, 163, 180
Marston Trussell, 106
Maxey, 157, 165, 214
Middleton Cheney, 57, 180, 193
Middleton Malsor, 197
Morton Pinkney, 179, 197, 202, 203
Moulton, 57, 113–116, 139–141
Naseby, 138, 139, 224
Nassington, 32
Newbold, 95
Newbottle, 46, 180
Newton, 74, 215
Northampton, 3, 5, 8, 11, 17, 22, 23, 25, 26, 32, 33, 36, 38, 41, 44, 46, 50, 51, 57, 60, 69-72, 74, 79, 80, 86, 91, 95, 105–108, 126–128, 132, 134, 135, 145, 151, 152, 161, 167, 176, 177, 183, 185–187, 194, 195, 199, 204, 205, 211, 216–220, 223, 225–228, 230–233, 238, 242, 244, 245, 248, 260
Northborough, 46, 176
Norton, 120, 215
Oakley, Great, 45
Oakley, Little, 216
Old, 7, 223
Oundle, 13, 32, 74, 78, 79, 102, 103, 152, 158, 160, 244, 260
Overstone, 61, 94
Oxendon, 94, 95, 236
Passenham, 147
Pattishall, 179
Paulersbury, 139, 198
Peakirk, 28, 57
Peterborough, 11, 17, 18, 22, 24, 28, 34, 46, 49, 52, 72, 73, 77, 78, 82, 83, 85, 86, 107, 153, 156, 157, 159, 160, 162, 169, 175, 207, 209, 216, 220, 222, 224, 248–252, 257-260
Piddington, 46
Pilsgate, 230
Pipewell, 23, 72
Pitsford, 45
Plumpton, 179
Potterspury, 197, 198
Preston Capes, 122, 158

Puxley, 68, 133
Pytchley, 74, 225
Raunds, 52, 115, 163, 164, 232, 248
Ringstead, 225
Roade, 57, 80, 95, 197
Rockingham, 45, 260
Rothwell, 6, 79, 154, 173, 260
Rushden, 34, 161
Rushton, 45, 74, 173
Salcey, 46, 123, 125, 131, 132, 197
Sandyford, 70
Scaldwell, 258
Sewardsley, 105
Shuttlehanger, 133, 197
Sibbertoft, 173
Silverstone, 179, 197
Slapton, 133, 197
Slipton, 84, 216
Southwick, 45, 157
Spratton, 52, 106
Stamford Baron (S. Martin's), 10, 22, 106, 174, 229
Stanford, 175
Stanwick, 52, 215, 216
Staverton, 33, 248
Stoke Bruern, 197
Stoke Doyle, 248
Sulby, 23, 72, 106
Sulgrave, 145–149, 189, 197, 216, 235, 236
Sutton, 33
Sutton, Kings, 172, 180
Syresham, 180, 197
Sywell, 46, 49, 90, 94
Thenford, 55
Thornhaugh, 96
Thorpe Achurch, 115
Thorpe Malsor, 7
Thorpe Mandeville, 46, 179, 193, 195
Thrapston, 4, 11, 33, 74, 108, 166, 215, 260
Tiffield, 179
Tichmarsh, 46, 203
Towcester, 18, 33, 54, 70, 72, 74, 76, 87, 99, 108, 124, 127, 132, 178, 197, 198, 200, 207, 209, 210, 224, 260
Trafford, 49
Twywell, 84, 173
Ufford, 108
Upton, 46, 174, 227
Wadenhoe, 152
Wakerley, 174
Wansford, 33
Wappenham, 80, 133, 197
Wardon, West, 49
Warkton, 82
Warkworth, 180
Watford, 94
Weedon, 108, 154
Weedon Beck, 11, 33, 44, 73, 77
Weedon Lois, 179, 197
Weekley, 21
Weldon, 46, 260
Welford, 15, 95
Wellingborough, 52, 106, 129, 141, 151, 159, 172, 173, 187, 212, 216, 260
Weston-by-Weedon, 146, 147
Weston-by-Welland, 215
Weston Favell, 48, 57, 167, 179, 197
Whitfield, 46, 193, 197, 200
Whittering, 218
Whittlebury, 2, 8, 34, 123, 125, 131–133, 179, 197
Wicken, 197, 215
Wigsthorpe, 152
Wilbaston, 215
Wilby, 173
Winwick, 15
Wold, 7, 223
Wollaston, 55, 56, 239
Wood-Burcote, 133, 197
Woodend, 197
Woodford, 75, 173
Woodford Halse, 41–43, 49, 180
Worthorpe, 73
Yardley Gobion, 52, 197

Index III.

Places not in Northamptonshire.

Adel, Yk., 16
Agincourt, 12
Agmondesham, Bucks, 96
Alwalton, Hunts, 83
Aylesbury, Bucks, 194
Baginton, War., 17
Badminton, Glos., 103
Banbury, Oxon, 36, 193, 195, 196, 223, 243
Barnet, Midd., 100, 247
Barningham, Norf., 34
Barrowden, Rutl, 108
Baston, Linc., 96
Bath, Som., 141
Beachampton, Bucks, 18, 54
Beautree, Irel., 113
Bedford, 71
Bedic, Dur., 113
Bicester, Oxon, 193, 195
Birkin, Yk., 16
Bittern, Hants, 64
Blyth, Notts, 113
Bolton Percy, Yk., 16
Bosworth, Leic., 31, 175, 246, 247
Boulogne, 21
Bourn, Linc., 144
Bradenham, Bucks, 118
Brampton, Leic., 94
Bramshall, Staf., 32
Brancepeth, Dur., 113, 114
Brickhill, Bucks, 244
Bromley, Midd., 33
Brooklyn, America, 216
Broughton, Oxon, 122
Buckden, Hunts, 96
Buckingham, 41, 44, 136
Buckland, Kt., 235
Budwith, Yk., 16
Bulstrode, Bucks, 19
Bushey, Midd., 125
Bythorn, Hunts, 55
Calverton, Bucks, 19, 54
Cambridge, 15, 30, 31, 61, 78, 81, 160, 175, 203, 222
Canterbury, Kt., 204
Careby, Rutl, 10
Cheshunt, Herts, 79
Chester, 75
Chesterton, Oxon, 11
Chichester, Sus., 2
Chinkwell, War., 36
Cholsey, Berks, 115
Cirencester, Glos., 64
Clent, Worc., 32, 33
Clapcot, Bucks, 54
Colchester, Ess., 64
Colt, Suff., 192
Collumstock, Dev., 258
Conington, Hunts, 13
Connecticut, 216
Coombe, Kt., 113
Coventry, War., 17, 69, 70
Cowley, Oxon, 32
Crowland, Linc., 258
Dalkeith, Scot., 81, 82
Dane Court, Kt., 14
Denton, Hunts, 13
Derby, 213
Dunstable, Beds, 112
Durham, 29, 251
Ecclefechan, 139
Edgehill, War., 86
Edinburgh, 16, 81, 133
Elmore, Glos., 236
Elton, Hunts, 32, 33
Ely, Camb., 31, 162

Eton, Bucks, 61, 73
Exeter, Dev., 60
Exton, Rutl., 47
Filey, Yk., 17
Folkestone, Kt., 246
Gainsborough, Linc., 113
Garsdon, Wilts, 236
Glasgow, 82
Goodrich, Heref., 202, 203, 204
Gretford, Linc., 176
Haddam, Herts, 235, 236
Halstead, Suff., 174
Hamilton, Rutl., 28
Hanslope, Bucks, 126
Haverfordwest, Pemb., 2
Hedleyhope, Dur., 113, 114, 190
Hedryngham, Ess., 119
Highgate, Midd., 110, 112
Hillmorton, War., 137
Hinwick, 72
Holbeach, Linc., 157
Holywell, Hunts, 34
Horncastle, Linc., 71
Horseheath, Camb., 175
Horsemonden, Kt., 235
Horwood, Great, Bucks, 222
Hough-on-the-hill, Linc., 96
Huntingdon, 222
Hythe, Kt., 61
Jamaica, 19
Kenilworth, War., 16, 175
Ketton, Rutl, 96
Keystone, Hunts, 33, 152
Keythorpe, Leic., 176
Kibworth Harcourt, Leic., 94
Kidlington, Oxon, 215
Kinver, Staf., 129
Knightley, Staf., 117
Knotting, Beds, 84
Knowshop, Yk., 217
Lambeth, Sur., 73
Lanchester, Dur., 190
Langton, Leic., 17
Leamington, War., 86
Leeds, Yk., 15, 16, 17
Leicester, 17, 85, 139, 154, 243
Lewes, Sus., 87
Lillingstone, Bucks, 133
Lincoln, 17, 18, 30, 113
Lubenham, Leic., 54
Luffenham, Rutl, 10, 32, 174
Lyndon, Rutl, 10
Lytcote, Bucks., 209
Maidstone, Kt., 234, 235, 236
Manchester, Lanc., 6
Mapperley, Notts, 61
Market Harborough, Leic., 94
Methley, Yk., 16
Middlebie, Scot., 139
Midlothian, 82
Minns, 112
Monks Eleigh, Suff., 78
Mountsford, Berks., 115
Newark, Notts, 222
Newcastle, Northum., 115
Newport Pagnell, Bucks, 134
Newton, Dev., 32, 33
Normanton, Rutl., 10
Nosely, Leic., 58
Norwich, 34
Oakham, Rutl., 17
Offord Darcy, Hunts, 96
Olney, Bucks, 244
Ormsby, Norf., 32, 33
Otteringden, Kt., 234
Oxford, 6, 13, 18, 28, 71, 72, 76, 81, 101, 160, 193, 223
Portsea, Hants, 72
Prestwould, Leic., 176
Poddington, Beds, 72
Ravensworth, Dur., 190
Rawmeare, Sus., 28
Richmond, Sur., 175
Rotherham, Yk., 204
Roxburghshire, 82
Rudlowe, 118
Rugby, War., 70, 71, 138
Sandbeck, Yk., 113
Saxby, Linc., 113
Scarborough, Yk., 17
Scotts Hall, Kt., 235, 236
Scrayingham, Yk., 203
Serampore, India, 139
Serlby, Notts, 113
Sheffield, Yk., 87, 107
Shelton, Beds, 146
Shipston-on-Stour, Worc., 195
Skelton, Yk., 16
Skirlaugh, Yk., 17
Snettisham, Norf., 157
Sonning, Berks, 225
Southampton, Hants, 86
Spalding, Linc., 17
Stainton, Market, Linc., 157
Stamford, Linc., 10, 17, 78, 108, 176, 222, 229, 230
Stoke, Notts, 28, 29
Stony Middleton, Derb., 154
Stony Stratford, Bucks, 68, 126, 133, 136, 199, 202
Stoughton, Leic., 95
Stowe, Bucks, 73
Streatham, Sur., 3
Stretford, Lanc., 87
Stretham, Camb., 157
Stukeley, Great, Hunts, 176

Tarporley, Ches., 241
Teigh, Rutl., 215
Tempsford, Beds, 114
Tewkesbury, Glos., 85, 246
Thirsk, Yk., 16
Thornhill, Yk., 54
Tickencote, Rutl., 174, 176
Tilbury, Ess., 144
Tinwell, Rutl., 174
Tuxford, Notts, 175
Twyford, Leic., 11, 87
Tyburn, Midd., 226
Utkinton, Ches., 241
Wakefield, Yk., 12, 246
Warwick, 216
Washingley, Hunts, 83
Wensleydale, Yk., 17
Westminster, 3, 28, 72, 82, 174, 175, 203, 211
Whichnour, 118
Whitfield, Lanc., 145, 147
Whittlesey, Camb., 32
Windsor, Berks, 250, 251
Witham-on-the-Hill, Linc., 9
Witham, South, Linc., 176
Woburn, Beds, 111, 112
Wolfaxe, 106
Wolverhampton, Staf., 131, 151
Woodhead, Rutl., 175
Woodstock, Oxon., 210
Woodston, Hunts, 32, 33
Wormleighton, War., 36, 37
Wykeham, Linc., 17
Yelden, Beds, 19, 32, 87
York, 16, 60, 203

Index IV.

Of Subjects.

Address to general Monk, 99
Arrest, illegal, 164
Author wanted, 83, 112
Badgers, or Higlers, 51
Barker, Leonard, 225
Bequest for rehearsing creed, &c., 259
Booksellers, Payne, 65
Bosworth field, 246
Boughton Green Fair, 210
Bridges (John), his funeral, 109
Briefs, 31, 87, 108, 129
Buccleugh, 5th duke of, 81
Burghley, Bedlam society, 9
Burghley postman, 112, 143
Burghley, lord, his "Certain Precepts," 4
Carey, William, 139
Carlyle, Thomas, 138, 124
Carriage of goods in 1743, 260
Cartularies, 72
Cecil, lady Jane, her funeral, 174
Chimney money, 243
Chronicle of Northants, 184
Church Goods at Scaldwell, 258; Wollaston, 55
Churchwardens' Accounts at Byfield, 25, 49, 93; Peterborough, 169; Woodford Halse, 41
Civil war, 36, 187, 222, 242
Clem Vengeance, 247
Clergy, deprived by Q. Mary, 215
Coins, 19, 63, 99
Constable's Accounts at Farthinghoe, 192
Coronation poles, 123
Cricket for a stake, 224
Cui bono, 83, 166
Deeds, Aldwinkle, 123; Earls Barton, 39
Defence of county, 45
Dinners, audit, 49; charity, 75; prisoners, 251
Drumming well at Oundle, 102
Dryden and Swift, relations, 202
Dryden's birthplace, 64
Dugdale's transcripts, 18
Electioneering at Peterborough, 77
Election squibs, 150
Emperor of Great Britain, 19, 63, 69
Fairy Jip, 227
Families of Northants:—Bennett, of Towcester, 18, 34, 76; Brudenel, of Maxey, 158; Elmer, of Northampton, 216; Emyley, of Helmdon, 103; Fleetwood, of Aldwinkle, 33; Green, of Boughton, 24, 47, 84, 176, 252; Harvey, of Northampton, 33; Isham, of Lamport, 233; Osborne, of Kelmarsh, 55; Read, of Newbottle, 54; Saunderson, of Little Addington, 113, 140, 160; Sheppard, of Towcester, 72, 209; Washington, of Sulgrave, 145, 189, 233
Farm produce in 1688, value of, 38
Fawsley, 103
Fires:—Kettering, 69; Thrapston, 4; Weedon Beck, 77; Wellingborough, 129, 141 (see also under Briefs)
Floods, 144, 212
Folklore of the hare, 161
Fotheringhay, 12
Four-field-course farming, 159
Fuller all over, 31
Fuller, Andrew, in a Church, 168
Funerals:—Bridges, 109; lady Jane Cecil, 174; queen Catherine Parr, 236
Gleaning, 203

Glossary (Baker's), Review of, 88
Griffin, lord, 48
Grocery, in 1604, value of, 56
Goose feast, 172
Guild at Wellingborough, 172
Hare, folklore of, 161
Harleston races, 183
Headlands, 136
Heart Burial, 75
Higham Ferrers taxation, 142
Hills and Hollows, 207
Holdenby, 182, 217
Hoyland, John, 107
Hue and Cry, 137
Inscriptions, monumental : — Other counties, 34, 157, 222; Peterborough, 18, 28, 82, 154, 249; Whittlebury, 8
Justices, 5
Kenrick, Nicholas, 162
King's evil, 209
Kingsthorpe, hospital, 181
Labour, value of, 38, 91
Lacemakers at Ecton, 96
Lazar houses, 127, 229
Lightning striking a church, 25
Local dialect, 36, 53, 75, 80, 88, 136, 137, 208
Manuscripts, chest of, 94
Members of parliament, 144
Monasteries, 22, 72, 105
Murders, 8, 71
Musters, book of, 178
Naseby, 138, 224
Nonconformist marriage, 148
Northampton :—arms, 1; battle, 69; chimney money, 245; customs, 204; gemot, 5; lazaret, 127; lease of farm, 3; Mercury, 225; incised stone, 230; memorial pillar, 221, 228; miscellany, 153; old houses, 57, 185, 218, 248; portraits of William and Mary, 161; rebuilding of, 177
Northampton, 2nd earl of, 172
Northamptonshire:— chronicle, 184; journal, 215; saying, 36, 156; yeomanry, 6
Offence, an original, 224, 238
Ostorius, 11, 50, 85, 104, 167
Outrages at Marston, 163
Overseers, letter to, 116
Overstone, lord, 61
Parish registers, at Old (Wold), 7; Slipton, 84
Parr, queen Catherine, her funeral, 236
Parson Digbie and tobacco, 220
Pensioners of convents, 22, 105
Peterborough:— audit dinner, 49; church accounts, 169; cathedral inscriptions, 18, 28, 82, 154, 249; robbery at cathedral, 107; electioneering, 77; volunteers, 252
Petition to patron of living, 34
Pillar, incised, 221, 228
Pindar, sir Paul, 159
Poole, George Ayliffe, M.A., 16, 73
Presentments to bishop, 57, 158
Prisoners, dinner for, 251
Puxley law, 69
Races at Harleston, 183
Rebels, 74
Ring, the Sywell, 90
Richard III., 247
Robbery, at Abington, 167; at Peterborough cathedral, 107
Roman coins, 19, 63
Romans in the county, 11, 19, 50, 63, 69, 85, 104, 167
Scarlett, old, 249
Seal found at Wellingborough, 151, 187
Sheep bill, 36, 80
Sheriffs' expenses, 239
Sievemaker's grandson, 98
Spencer, 2nd earl, 168
Sports, village, 163, 214, 232
Stuart, Mary, of Scots, 15, 90
Sulgrave manor house, 189, 216
Swift and Dryden, relations, 202
Taxation at Higham Ferrers, 142
Timber-stealing riots, 123, 131, 197
Tobacco, 220
Tredwaie, Robert, 96, 101
Valentine's day, 149
Visitation, metropolitan, 78
Volunteer corps, 252
Wages in 1688, 38, 91
Waits and Players, 41
Wellingborough : — fire, 129, 141; flood, 212; guild, 145; hospital, 151, 157
Whippings, 233
White, bishop, his bequest, 259
White, Tom, postman, 112, 143
Whittlebury:—curate, 2; inscriptions, 8; timber riots, 123, 131, 197
Will o' the wisp, 97
Wills:—Halliday, 207; Knottisford, 21; Witsee, 171
Yeomanry, 6

Mottoes.

PART I.—JANUARY, 1884.

Possum multa tibi veterum præcepta referre.

VIRGIL, *Georg. i.* 176.

Take proper care of your monuments, and you will not need to restore them. A few sheets of lead put in time upon the roof, a few dead leaves and sticks swept in time out of a water-course, will save both roof and walls from ruin. Watch an old building with an anxious care; guard it as best you may, and at ANY cost, from every influence of dilapidation.

RUSKIN, *Seven Lamps of Architecture*, chap. vi.

PART II.—APRIL, 1884.

I doe love these auncient ruynes—
We never tread upon them but we set
Our foote upon some reverend historie.

WEBSTER, *Duchess of Malfi.*

I have chosen commonly to set down Things in the very Words of the Records and Originals, and of the Authors themselves, rather thanin my own, without framing and dressing them into more Modern Language. Whereby the Sense is sure to remain entire as the Writers meant it. Whereas by affecting too curiously to change and model Words and Sentences, the Sense itself, I have observed, often to be marred and disguised.

STRYPE, *Preface to Annals of the Reformation.*

PART III.—JULY, 1884.

Will you mock at an ancient tradition?

SHAKSPERE, *King Henry* V., v. I.

Old customs! Oh! I love the sound,
  However simple they may be:
Whate'er with time hath sanction found,
  Is welcome, and is dear to me.

CLARE, *December.*

PART IV.—OCTOBER, 1884.

Do not I love a herald,
Who is the pure preserver of descents,
The keeper fair of all nobility,
Without which all would run into confusion?

BEN JONSON, *The Staple of News*, iii. 1.

Davy Wilson, commonly called Snuffy Davy, from his inveterate addiction to black rappee, was the very prince of scouts for searching blind alleys, cellars, and stalls, for rare volumes. He had the scent of a slow-hound, sir, and the snap of a bull-dog. He would detect you an old black-letter ballad among the leaves of a law-paper, and find an editio princeps under the mask of a school Corderius.

SCOTT, *The Antiquary*, vol. i. chap. v.

PART V.—JANUARY, 1885.

Veterrima quæque, ut ea vina quæ vestutatem ferunt, esse debent suavissima.

CICERO, *De Amicitia*, xix.

I am always pleased with Le Long's reply to the caustic question of Father Malebranche, when the latter asked him, "how he could be so foolish as to take such pains about settling the date of a book, or making himself master of trivial points of philosophy?"—"Truth is so delightful," replied Le Long, "even in the most trivial matters, that we must neglect nothing to discover her."

DIBDIN, *Bibliomania*, part ii.

PART VI.—APRIL, 1885.

With joy all relics of the past I hail.

TURNER, *Sonnet on Old Ruralities.*

What was in its life-time mere moss, becomes in the lapse of ages, after being buried in its peat bed, of some value as fuel; it is capable of yielding both light and heat. And so even the most worthless pieces of the literature of a remote period, contain in them both instruction and amusement. The historical student should consult such of these as time has spared.

ARNOLD, *Modern History*, Lecture i.

PART VII.—JULY, 1885.

I think that it should be the aim
Of families of ancient name,
Never, from fashion, to transfer
Their long establish'd character;
Nor e'er blot from th' historic eye,
One page that tells their ancestry.

COMBE, *Tour of Dr. Syntax*, ii. 4.

Every country has its traditions, which, either too minute or not sufficiently authentic to receive historical sanction, are handed down among the vulgar, and serve at once to instruct and amuse them.

GOLDSMITH, *The Bee*, no. 4.

PART VIII.—OCTOBER, 1885.

Sweet then to us was that romantic band,
The ancient legends of our native land.
KIRKE WHITE, *Childhood*, part ii.

Those who regret what our forerunners in antiquarian pursuits have left undone in forbearing to perpetuate manners and appearances, because they were familiar to themselves, may be the rather disposed to pardon what is now done, in order to impart to posterity many things which to us are present, and therefore uninteresting, but without the help of the pen or the pencil would to them be irretrievably lost.

WHITAKER, *History of Leeds*, p. 89.

Errata.

P. 24, *line* 26; *for* Brington *read* Boughton.

P. 50, *line* 33; *for* Talkington *read* Torkington.

P. 96, *line* 27; *for* Oxford *read* Orford.

P. 115, *line* 20; *for* (she died 1766 and was buried in 1780, leaving an only daughter, Martha) *read* (she died 1766) and was buried in 1780, leaving an only daughter, Martha.

P. 215, *line* 31; *dele* the whole line; no connection with the county.

Northamptonshire

Notes and Queries.

ARMS OF THE BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON.—In *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries* some observations on the arms of the Borough of Northampton will be in place. According to Burke's *Armory* the arms are:—"Gules on a mount Vert a tower triple-towered supported by two lions rampant-guardant Or, in the port a port-cullis." No motto is given, but all modern examples have the motto "Castello Fortior Concordia"—Concord is stronger than a castle.

There are several varieties of the coat. In all the representations the main tower appears to be circular. In some the upper tower rises from the next beneath, which is of larger diameter, and this again rises from the main tower in the same way, like the tubes of a telescope, each portion being embattled and machicolated. Other examples have three small circular towers of equal height, rising from within the parapet of the main tower. Others have the central of the three turrets, larger than the outer ones. In some the lions are rampant, and in others rampant-guardant—that is with their faces turned to the spectator. William Belchier, who died in 1609, in a MS. now in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, gives drawings of the arms in the windows of many churches in this county, and amongst them All Saints. In this church were several paintings of the borough arms. Both constructions of the triple tower appear, and one tower

has no small turrets on the main tower. All the lions appear to be rampant-guardant. In two of the representations of the arms in Belchier's MS. the tower appears to be lettered "a" (Argent). It is evident that no such construction as the first can ever have existed. The second construction is possible, but not probable. The most correct and picturesque construction would be to represent the three small turrets projecting from the embattled parapet, as was often the case. It is not improbable that the two lions which now support the tower once supported the *shield*, in the manner usual with lion-supporters.

It might be expected that we should learn something from the old borough seals. By the courtesy of the Town Clerk, I have seen the only seals of the borough arms existing amongst the very valuable series of deeds in his custody belonging to the Town. There are three examples—all alike. Two of the deeds are dated 1621, and the third is of about the same date. The castle is here a sort of triumphal arch, with an embattled top, and what appear to be two cranes on each side. The arch has in it apparently double doors. It has no resemblance to the towers in the windows of All Saints. The matrix of this seal is not now existing. Both forms of the triple-towers are in use in the Town Clerk's office. Belchier's MS. shows that it was not at "The Reformation" that the great destruction of glass took place, but in the Rebellion, and the subsequent Commonwealth. He gives one hundred and ninety-three coats of arms in the windows of All Saints, in his time.

The new flags of the borough have on the main tower a variety of the three turrets—that is, they are conjoined. The seal of the town of Haverfordwest has on a mount a castle triple-towered, on the central tower a man blowing a horn—on the others flags—the tower supported by two heraldic tigers. No colours given. The city of Chichester and some other corporations and several families bear a tower triple-towered. H. D.

2.—A Whittlebury Curate.—The following memorandum is copied from the Whittlebury Parish Register, and seems worth recording amongst *Notes and Queries* of the County:—"The Rev. John Yate became Curate of Whittlebury on the 4th October, 1766, continued Curate 55 years of one parish and died without having ever obtained any preferment whatever. He was a Man of great integrity and simplicity of heart, and a most pious Christian. He did constant duty in the church till within about two years of his death, when his eye sight gradually failing, he at last became totally blind." J. H. Cooke, F.S.A.

3.—Lease of a Farm in Northampton Fields, 1752.—Some interesting expressions and words, as well as noteworthy covenants, occur in a lease dated 25 March, 1752. The indenture is made between Benjamin Charlewood of the parish of Saint Ann, Westminster, Esquire, and Thomas Pearson of the Town of Northampton, Husbandman. The farm let is described as "All those several pieces and parcels of arable Land Meadow and pasture Ground lying and being dispersed in the open and common ffields of Northampton aforesaid containing by Estimation Three yard Land (be the same more or less) commonly called or known by the Name of Webb's ffarm And all that little Close of pasture or inclosed piece of Ground to the said Three yard land belonging and occupyed therewith lying and being within the Libertys of the said Town of Northampton in a place there called Saint Edmunds End . . . . . Together with all and singular Lands Leys Hades Baulks Meadows pastures ffeedings Commons and Common of Pasture Mounds Walls ffences Ways Easements Waters Watercourses Profits Commoditys Emoluments and Appurtenances." There is a reservation to Benjamin Charlewood of "the Brick Kilnes" which were situated "near to a place called Walbank with all Buildings Sheds Layers Clayground pits and other Conveniencys . . . . . And also . . . all and all manner of Clay Mortar Sand Stone Pendal and all other Veins of Earth and Materials whatsoever." The access to the Kilns for the purposes of making bricks or tiles, and for storing or removing them, is also reserved. The lease was for fifteen years "If the open and common ffields of Northampton aforesaid doe and shall so long continue open and uninclosed." The rent was £40 a year, to be paid in the Middle Temple Hall in London. The tenant was also to render and deliver "yearly and every year during the said hereby demised Term (so determinable as aforesaid) on New years day unto the said Benjamin Charlewood his Heirs or Assigns in the Middle Temple Hall aforesaid the further yearly Rent of One fat young Hen Turkey and One Couple of fat young ffowls commonly called pullets and a Chine of good Hogs fflesh." For every acre of meadow land ploughed up a yearly rent of £5 was to be paid. "All the Hay Straw and Stover yearly arising growing happening and renewing in from and out of all and singular the arable Lands and other the premisses hereby demised" were to be spent and consumed upon the same lands. The landlord undertook to pay "a certain Chief or Quit Rent of Three pounds issuing and payable yearly for or out of the same Premisses or some part thereof to the Master of the Hospital of Saint John the Baptist in the said Town of Northampton." The tenant was also, in consideration of his

procuring a responsible tenant for the Brick Kilns, to receive one fourth part of the clear profits made from the clay or other materials got from the soil of the farm.

Some of the words quoted above are given in Baker's *Glossary of Northamptonshire Words and Phrases.* A hade is "A small piece of green sward or grass at the head or end of arable land, upon which the plough turns; the end of a furlong. By some considered as synonymous with Balk. A word that has gradually fallen into disuse, since the enclosure of open fields." Pendle-stone is "the upper course in a stone-pit." Stover is "the second mowing or growth of clover." A yard of land varied in different parts of the country from twenty to forty acres. Was there any fixed number of acres in the Northamptonshire yard? ED.

4.—LORD BURGHLEY'S "CERTAINE PRECEPTS." — In the Antiquarian and Topographical Library of the late Charles Bayley, Esq., of West Bromwich, sold by Sotheby & Co. on the 18th July, 1883, was a copy of a work by the first Lord Burghley, with the following title:—

> "Certaine Precepts, or Directions, for the well ordering and carriage of a mans life: as also œconomicall Displine for the gouernement of his house: with a Platforme to a good foundation therof, in the aduised choice of a wife: Left by a Father to his sonne at his death, who was sometimes of eminent Note and Place in this Kingdome. And Published from a more perfect Copy, then ordinary those pocket Manuscripts goe warranted by. With some other Precepts and Sentences of the same nature added: taken from a person of like place and quality.
>
> LONDON, Printed by T.C. and B.A. for Rich. Meighen, and Thom. Iones, and are to be sold at S. Clemens Church without Temple-Barre. 1616." 12mo.

Is this the first edition, published anonymously?

An edition was published in 1636, with portrait of Lord Burghley, engraved by T. Cecil. Also with view of Burghley House from the Gardens, engraved by J. Clark. Another edition was published in 1637. The Precepts are to be found in *Peck's Desiderata Curiosa*, published 1779. J. T.

5.—GREAT FIRE AT THRAPSTON, 1718.—The following is from *The Historical Register* for 1718. "Dec. 9. A Fire happen'd at Thrapston near Northampton, which continued 12 Hours, and consum'd above 50 Dwelling Houses, besides Outhouses, and a great Quantity of Goods, to the Value of near 10,000 *l.*" In the following year, 9 Jan., John Leet and James Kempston of Thrapston are named as recovering their full claims from the Sun Fire Office.

M. M. D.

6.—Northamptonshire Justices of the Peace, 1650.—In *The Names of the Ivstices of Peace, in England and Wales. As they stand in Commission in their several Counties this Michaelmas Terme (London, 1650)* at pp. 40, 41, we find these names under

"Northampton Shire."

"*Quorum.*

William Lenthall, Sp.
Oliver Cromwell, L.G.
John Bradshaw, L. Pr.
B. Whitlock, Rich. Keble, John Lisle, } L. Com. of the great seal.
Robert Earl of Warwick.
Will. Visc. Mounson.
Edward L. Montague.
William L. Fitz-williams.
Thomas Lord Gray of Groby.
Henry Roll, L.C.J. of the upper bench.
Oliver St. John, L.C.J. of the Com. Pleas.
John Wilde, Lord Chief Baron of the Excheq.
Philip Jermyn, one of the justices of the upper bench.
Peter Warberton, one of the Justices of the common pleas.
John Puleston, one of the just. of the Com. Pleas.
John Green, Sergeant at Law.
Edw. Prideaux, Att. G.
Geo. Mountague, Esq;
Tho. Widdrington, Kt.
John Dreyden, Bar.
Christopher Yelverton, Kt. and Baronet
John Norwich, Knight and Baronet.
Edward Nichols, Bar.
Gilbert Pickering, Bar.
John Clark, Sarjeant at Law.
John Parker, Sarjeant at Law.
Richard Knightly, sen.
Zouch Tate.
Richard Owseley.
Edward Hanbury.
Richard Samuel.
Edward Harby.

John Claypool.
q. John Cartwright.
q. John Brown.
q. Thomas Elmes.
q. Philip Holman.
q. Edward Farmer.
q. John Maunsell.
q. Nathan Humphryes.
q. Thomas Brooks.
q. John Norton.
q. Richard Andrews.
q. Charles Marrison.
William Ward.
John Thornton.
George Benson.
Thomas Pentlowe.
George Linne, Esq;.
John Claypool, jun.
John Haslerig.
Erasmus Dreydon.
Henry Berkley.
Thomas Bletso."

In *The Names of the Keepers of the Rolls, in England and Wales, Michaelmas,* of the same year, we find one name only :—

"Northampton
John Dreyden, Bar." p. 73.

7.—Gemot at Northampton, A.D. 1065.—The following passages are quoted in Mr. James Parker's *On the History of Oxford during the Tenth and Eleventh Centuries* (Oxford, 1871), pp. 34, 35. The first is from the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, MS. C, the second from MS. D of the same, both being in the Cottonian collection, the third

is from the Chronicle of Florence of Worcester in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Oxford :—

"A.D. 1065. And then, very shortly after, there was a great 'gemot' at Northampton; and so at Oxford, on the day of St. Simon and St. Jude. And earl Harold was there, and would work their reconciliation if he could, but he could not."

"Then came Earl Harold to meet them, and they laid an errand on him to King Eadward, and also sent messengers with him, and prayed that they might have Morkere for their Earl. And the king granted it, and sent Harold again to them at Northampton on the Eve of S. Simon and S. Jude's mass; and he made known the same to them, and gave his hand thereto; and he there renewed Cnut's law."

"Afterwards nearly all of his 'followers' (comitatus) assembled together at Northampton and met Harold Earl of the West Saxons, and the others whom the King, at Tosti's request, had sent to them in order to restore peace. Where first of all, and afterwards at Oxford, on the feast of the Apostles SS. Simon and Jude, they all unanimously opposed their assent, when Harold and several of the others tried to reconcile Earl Tosti to them."

8.—Northamptonshire Yeomanry, 1794.—In the *Stamford Mercury* for 19 Sep. 1794, is an account of a meeting of Northants Yeomanry of the Kettering Division at Rothwell for evolutions. Afterwards they attended the Theatre, where this song was introduced, "and sung in full chorus, and with great glee, by the whole house :"—

SONG.

The Northamptonshire Yeomen, with high mettl'd steeds,
Shou'd occasion present, would display noble deeds,
And boldly chastise every foe to the cause
Of our King, our Religion, our Freedom, and Laws.

Chorus.

British Yeomen, valiant Yeomen, brave British Yeomen for ever, huzza!

Green coats fac'd with black, and in each hat a feather,
Their waistcoats are buff, and their breeches are leather;
With broad swords and pistols, and hearts without fear,
Great Jove must be pleased when these Yeomen appear.

Chorus.—British Yeomen, &c.

Both Yeomen and horses are equally good,
And if e'er they're opposed they will prove British blood;
With broadswords and pistols, they'll make their foes fly,
For true British yeomen will conquer or die.

Chorus.—British Yeomen, &c.

If ever equality be understood,
It must be in Yeomen, who're equally good;
Their noble Commanders all prompt to obey,
And follow where Honor and Fame point the way.
CHORUS.—British Yeomen, &c.

If our base Reformers for once had their will,
Our laws they'd destroy, and our blood they would spill;
But, thanks be to God, Britons e'er will be free,
While our laws are supported by brave Yeomanry.
CHORUS.—British Yeomen, &c.

See Liberty's flag o'er our Nation is spread,
And Northamptonshire Yeomen, without fear or dread,
Have like Britons come forward, to humble all those
Who are Englishmen bred, yet are Englishmen's foes.
CHORUS.—British Yeomen, &c.

Success to our Fleets and our Armies who roam,
Likewise our brave Yeomen, who guard us at home;
May George long be King, and his Subjects be free,
And Fame sound the praise of his brave Yeomanry.
CHORUS.—British Yeomen, &c.

9.—PARISH REGISTERS OF OLD, OR WOLD.—The register of Baptisms and Marriages begins in 1539, and then goes directly to 1560. But the Burials begin 1559; so no doubt the earlier date is an error. One or two entries are of interest:—

1638 "At this tyme the plague was in the towne: of w^{ch} these dyed but it pleased Almightie god to turne from wrath to mercie so y^{t} there did not one dye a long tyme After blesed be his name."

1638. 24 Sep. "Ann Randall a poor woman who did attend on y^{e} infested was buryed."

1653. 22 Sep. "M^{dn}: The 22^{d} of September (anno predicto) this booke was taken away from mee, and by a pretended Act in Cromwell's usurpation delivered into the custody of Edward Corbie blacksmith, and parish Clarke, who was constituted, and sworne the Register of the saide parish, accordinge to the saide Act, by John Maunsell of Thorpe Esq. then a Justice of Peace.

"This I thought convenient to leave upon record, to the perpetuall infamie, and detestation of that horrid Vsurpation and that the neglect of Baptisms, Burialls, and Marriadges, and the omission of their recordinge might not in posteritie bee imputed unto mee John Bullyvante Rector de Old.

"The same neglect there is, for this yeare 1653, in Marriages, and Burialls, as appeareth in this booke. Jo: Bullyvante Rector."

ED.

10.—Some Inscriptions at Whittlebury.—When a boy I amused myself by copying all the oldest inscriptions in the grave-yard of Whittlebury, and I find there are three which seem to deserve a permanent place in these pages, namely

No. 1, because it is the oldest, and appears on two small stones near the belfry tower, cut in capitals.

"HERE
LYETH Y^E BODY OF
ROBERT KINGSTŌ
OF SHITLANGER
HEE WAS BVRIED Y^E
2 OF DECEM: A°
1646"

Headstone with "R·K·" in relief at back.

"HEARE . LYETH . THE
BODIE . OF ROBARD
KINGSTONE . WHO
DEPARTED . THE . 2
DAY . OF . DECEMBER
1646."

Foot Stone with "R·K·" cut in at back.

No. 2. near the Chancel.

"In Memory of John Heath, he dy'd Dec^br y^e 7^th 1767 Aged 27 years"

(At back of the stone)

"While Time doth Run from Sin Depart
Let none [e'er] shun Death's Piercing Dart.
For Read & look and you will see
A Wondrous Change was Wrought on me
For While I lived in Joy and Mirth
Grim Death came in and stop't my Breath
For I was Single in the Morning Light
By Noon was Marri'd and was Dead at Night."

No. 3. on the west side, is to the memory of my late wife's great-uncle who was shot in the discharge of his duty whilst collecting Rates and Taxes.

"In Memory of George Linnell, who was wilfully Murdered on the 23^d July, 1788, Aged 34 years.

If health and strength could save
From accident and death,
He had been safe and not so soon
Have given up his breath.
Altho' by cruel Man he fell
And instantly did die
We hope his soul with Christ doth dwell
To all Eternity."

Perhaps some one who has access to the Northamptonshire Newspapers of 1788 will give the name of the person who shot G. Linnell, and any other interesting particulars which may appear in the account of his execution at Northampton.

Wingfield Park, Derby. Henry T. Wake.

11.—The Bedlam Society at Burghley.—Peck, in his *Desiderata Curiosa*, 1779, vol. i., lib. vi., p. 233, gives the following Account of the Bedlam Society at Burghley; and the same Account is repeated in *History of Burghley*, 1792, p. 22:—

"In going to see the house, strangers were formerly conducted first to a room below stairs, where then were the pictures of my lord & his friends, the nobility & gentry of the neighbourhood. This room was called Bedlam, & the company Bedlamites; being a society founded by my lord's grandfather in an innocent frolic, & ever since, 'till of late, kept up with much elegance & mirth. Every person, on his admission, used to send in his own picture; & in the same piece was drawn the figure of the bird or beast, which for distinction & humor's sake, he fancied to be called after. On birth-days & other family-festivals they used to meet, & dine by themselves. At all which times, by the antient statutes of the order (which I have once seen) if any gentleman called any brother by any other name than that of the bird or beast in his picture, he was liable to a penalty (five shillings forfeit, which was given to one Mr. Clark, an antient decayed gentleman, then secretary of the order). When any member died his picture was removed, the gilded frame taken off, & a black one put on it. After which it was hung up in a room called Dead Bedlam; & then a new brother was named in the place of the deceased."

The ancient Statutes of the Order referred to by Peck are not known to exist, but in a MS. History of Stamford, in possession of Mrs. Lucy Johnson, of Witham-on-the-Hill, co. Lincoln, the following order and proceedings of the Bedlam Society are given:—

"Whereas the R^{t} Honble John E. of Exeter lately deceased did in the year 1684 constitute a Society called the Honble Order of Little Bedlam at Burghley. And whereas no Chapter or Assembly of the Members had been held since his decease. These are to give notice that the R^{t} Honble John (now) E. of Exeter intending to renew & continue the said Honble Society did upon the 18th day of May 1705 call a Chapter to be held in Little Bedlam at Burghley by some Members of the Society who were near at hand and as Great Master of the Order did take upon himself the Title of *Lyon*. At which Chapter were elected and admitted into this Honble Society, The R^{t} Honble Baptist E. of Gainsborough—*Greyhound;* Sir Thomas Mackworth—*Badger;* The Honble W^{m} Cecil—*Panther;* The Honble Charles Cecil—*Bull;* Charles Tryon Esq.—*Otter.*—At which Chapter it was ordered amongst other things y^{t} the former Rules should stand & that y^{e} Registrar shall give notice hereof to all such Members as were formerly & were now present at this Chapter to know whether they are pleased

to continue in this Honble Order. You are desired to give notice to y^e^ Registrar Daniel Clark at Burghley before the 15^th^ day of May 1706 otherwise y^r^ picture will be taken down & the Great Master will proceed to a new Election to fill up y^r^ place y^t^ y^e^ Society may be kept full & for this Order & List there is due to the Registrar a fee of 5s."

THE LIST.

The R^t^ Honble John E. of Exeter Great M^r^ [a]	*Lyon*
His Grace W^m^ Duke of Devon [b]	*Leopard*
The R^t^ Honble Earl of Denbigh [c]	*Tyger*
The R^t^ Honble E of Gainsborough [d]	*Greyhound*
The L^d^ Lexington	*Lamb*
The Honble L^d^ Howe [e]	*Hare*
Anthony Palmer Esq [f]	*Elephant*
The Honble John Noel [g]	*Wild Horse*
George Crook Esq	*Wolf*
The Honble Charles Bertie [h]	*Stag*
Sir Thomas Barker [i]	*Ram*
The Honble James Griffin [k]	*Wild Boar*
The Honble John Verney [l]	*Pardus*
Henry Nevell Esq	*Fox*
Thomas Hatcher Esq [m]	*Bear*
Samuel Tryon Esq [n]	*Terrier*
Signior Anthonio Verrio	*Porcupine*
S^r^ Godfrey Kneller	*Unicorne*
Sir James Robinson [o]	*Buck*
Rich^d^ Sherard Esq	*Mule*
Timothy Landy Esq	*Antelope*
George Leafield Esq	*Guinea Pig*
——— Hascord of Windsor [p]	*Cock*
The Honble William Cecil [q]	*Panther*
Sir Thomas Mackworth [r]	*Badger*
The Honble Ch^s^ Cecil [q]	*Bull* *
Charles Tryon Esq [s]	*Otter*

NOTE.—That all peers are placed at y^e^ first & then all others as they were admitted.

Present at this Chapter, besides those now admitted :—

The R^t^ Honble Great M^r^	*Lyon*
The Honble..	*Wild Boar*
The Honble..	*Stag*
The Worshipful	*Wolf*

[a] 6th Earl. [b] 1st Duke, Uncle of 6th Earl of Exeter. [c] 4th Earl. [d] 3rd Earl. [e] 4th Viscount. [f] of St. Martin's, Stamford. [g] of Luffenham, son of 3rd Earl of Gainsborough. [h] son of 2nd Earl of Lindsey. [i] of Lyndon. [k] son of Lord Griffin of Braybrooke. [l] of Alexton, son of 3rd Lord Willoughby de Brooke. [m] of Careby. [n] of Colleyweston. [o] of Cranford. [p] Gregory Hascord, Dean of Windsor d. 1708. [q] brother of the 6th Earl of Exeter. [r] of Normanton. [s] of Bulwick.

* Chas. Cecil was M.P. for Stamford, and probably took the Title of "Bull" on account of the Stamford Bull Running.

Four of the Portraits of Members named in the above List, namely those of Lord Gainsborough, Dr. Hascord, Sig. Verrio, and Sir G. Kneller, each bearing the figure of the beast or bird he was called after, are still at Burghley.

The Portrait of the Hon. John Noel bearing the figure of a Wild Horse was sold in the Collection of J. L. Jackson, Esq., of Bainton House, in 1876.

In the Rev. W. H. Charlton's *Burghley*, 1847, there does not seem to be any reference to this Society. J. T.

12.—Ostorius in Northamptonshire.—Ostorius Scapula was proprætor of Britain under Claudius, A.D. 51, and for the purpose "of keeping in check the incursions of the yet unsubdued tribes to the northward, determined upon establishing a chain of posts or fortresses, which, according to the received text of Tacitus, were intended to connect the Severn with the Avon, but which the judgment of modern commentators (who have, with great appearance of reason, suspected an error in the wording of the passage) considers as having extended from the first-named river to the Nen." The Iceni, in opposing these works, occupied a strong position which they fortified by a solid earth-work: but Ostorius drove them from their works and is represented as almost annihilating them. The Coritani, a tribe of the Iceni, seem to have been specially the object of the Roman attack.

"If it is a matter of any moment to ascertain the actual theatre of those operations, in which our Coritanian fore-fathers were first taught to appreciate the power of the Roman sword, I may state that the celebrated forts of Ostorius have been satisfactorily traced by an eminent modern antiquary, Sir Richard Colt Hoare, in his *Notes upon Giraldus Cambrensis*, in a continuous line, running at first nearly at right angles with the ancient Watling-street, and afterwards parallel with the right bank of the Nen, by Chesterton, Aston-le-Walls, Weedon, Northampton, Coggenhoe, Irchester, Thrapstone, and Clifford's Hill, to the city of Peterborough. The same writer is inclined to regard the great British encampment at Borough Hill, near Daventry, the Roman Bennavenna, as the scene of the signal defeat of the Iceni by the cavalry and social cohorts, of Ostorius."

The above quotations are from Mr. J. F. Hollings' Paper on *Roman Leicester*, read before the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society, January 13, 1851. Of the above places Chesterton only is not in Northamptonshire. Clifford's Hill is in the Parish of Little Houghton. Mr. Hollings feels inclined to dispute Sir R. C. Hoare's opinion as to the scene of the defeat of the Iceni, and to claim the distinction for Borough Hill, near Twyford, co. Leicester. Ed.

13.—Owners of Fotheringhay.—The recent death, on Nov. 17th, 1883, in his 88th year, of one who was, perhaps, the wealthiest of Her Majesty's subjects—Baron Overstone, of Overstone and Fotheringhay, County of Northampton,—may remind us of his connection, more particularly with Fotheringhay, concerning which I would make a few notes.

Before Fotheringhay became Lord Overstone's property, it had passed through a rapid succession of proprietors of various families; and in many generations it seemed to bring to its princely possessors a heritage of misery and bloodshed. Balliol, York, Plantagenet, and Stuart alike found in Fotheringhay a troubled home, a gloomy prison, or the scene of violent death. From the days when it was built by Simon de St. Liz, it was tenanted by the luckless Balliols until it became the home of the virgin-widow, Mary of Valence, Countess of Pembroke—the "sad Chatillon" of the poet Gray—whose husband was slain in a tournament on their bridal day. Edmund Langley, fifth son of Edward III., then rebuilt the Castle, and left it to his son, Edward, Duke of York, who was slain at Agincourt, and buried, according to his wish, in the Collegiate Church of Fotheringhay. His brother, Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cambridge, was the next owner of Fotheringhay; and when he was beheaded it came to his son, Richard, Duke of York, who was slain in the battle of Wakefield Green, together with his second son. They were buried at Fotheringhay, where Richard's widow, "proud Cis" passed the greater part of her thirty-six * years of widowhood, and where she had to mourn the murder of her grandsons, Edward the Fifth and his brother. Richard the Third was born at Fotheringhay, where his infancy was "tetchy and wayward," as represented by Shakspere. Henry VII. gave Fotheringhay to his wife, who was the sole representative of the house of York. Henry VIII. settled it in dower upon Catharine of Arragon, who repaired it at great cost; and when the King would have made it her prison-house, she emphatically declared that "to Fotheringhay she would not go, unless bound with cart-ropes and carried thither." In the reign of Mary, Edward Courtney, Earl of Devonshire, was a state prisoner at Fotheringhay; and the reign of Elizabeth saw it the prison and the scene of execution of Mary, Queen of Scots. Thus its history would seem to have been written in letters of blood; and Queen Elizabeth—who visited Fotheringhay in 1573—may, perhaps, have had its gruesome antecedents in her

* Miss Agnes Strickland is in error in saying "thirty years of sorrowful widowhood." The Duchess's name is phonetically engraved "Sissily" on her monument in Fotheringhay Church.

memory, when she selected Fotheringhay as the last prison of her whose "weeping captivity and shuddering fear" were, in Wordsworth's words,

> "Stilled by the ensanguin'd block of Fotheringhay."

Even Nichols, the historian of Leicestershire, would seem to countenance the popular story that no sooner had James the First ascended the throne, than he caused Fotheringhay Castle to be destroyed, in order to efface all traces of his mother's judicial murder. Mr. Henry Godwin, F.S.A., in *The English Archæologist's Handbook,* (Parker, 1867) says of Fotheringhay, "Razed to the ground by James I.," (p. 200.) The anonymous poet of *Antona's Banks,* (1797) quoted by Archdeacon Bonney, had told how

> "Filial justice, with vindictive rage,
> Burst on thy princely towers with whelming tide,
> Nor left one vestige to relate thy pride."

This is very pretty as a story of filial love; but the practical Monarch did nothing of the kind; for, during the twenty-two years of his reign, he turned the scene of his mother's violent death to good account, by bestowing it on three of his courtiers—Lord Mountjoy, Earl of Devonshire, Sir Edward Blount, and Joseph Earth, Esq.; and subsequently, to Mountjoy, created Earl of Newport. Seven days after King James' death, viz. on April 3, 1625, a careful survey was made of the Castle, and it was found to be "a capital house," with its great dining-hall well garnished with pictures. Perhaps it was somewhere about the time of this survey that Fuller the historian—who would then be seventeen years of age, and was born within ten miles of Fotheringhay—visited the Castle, and there saw, in one of its windows, a couplet from an old ballad, scratched with a diamond by the Queen of Scots:—

> "From the top of all my trust
> Mishap hath laid me in the dust."

But the end of the Castle had come. Mountjoy, Earl of Newport, did for it what James the First would seem to have never contemplated doing: he pulled it down, and variously disposed of the materials. Probably this was not later than the year 1628, as the banquetting-hall and other portions of the Castle were taken by Sir Robert Bruce Cotton, of Denton, (who died May 6, 1631) to his new mansion, Conington Castle, Huntingdonshire. Other portions of the Castle were used for the Chapel at Fineshade, for the Talbot Inn, Oundle, and for buildings in the immediate neighbourhood.

Mountjoy, Earl of Newport, died in the garrison at Oxford, Feb. 12, 1645, and was succeeded by his only surviving son Henry, the

last Earl of Newport, who died in 1679. He never, however, enjoyed the estate, as it had been alienated by his father to Sir George Saville, of Thornhill, in the county of York, Bart., afterwards created Marquis of Halifax. His son and successor, William, the second Marquis, died without male issue in 1700; when the manor and lordship was sold by his father-in-law, Daniel, Earl of Nottingham, and the other trustees for the Marquis's three co-heiresses, to Hewer Edgeley Hewer, Esq. He died, without issue, Nov. 17, 1728; when the estate passed to the family of the Blackburnes. It then passed through several hands, until it was purchased by the Messrs. Belsey, the survivor of whom, Thomas Belsey, Esq., sold it to Robert Sacket Tomlin, Esq., of Dane Court, Kent, who sold it to Lord Overstone.

The late Mr. John Gough Nichols told me that there was considerable delay in the completion of the purchase respecting its validity; and that an old inhabitant of Fotheringhay said to him, "Fotheringhay has had many masters: but it's Crown land; and it'll go to the Crown again."

It will have been noticed that many of the owners of Fotheringhay died without male issue: and this was the case of its last possessor, Lord Overstone, whose only child is a daughter—wife of Sir Robert James Loyd-Lindsay, K.C.B. I am not aware of the precise date of Lord Overstone's purchase of Fotheringhay; but it was some years previous to Nov., 1865, when an inhabitant of the dwindling town told me that its owner had only once visited the spot. He said, "the property does not pass from father to son; and during the last half century it has been in possession of three families. In my early days Fotheringhay could boast of two respectable inns; and a cattle and horse-fair of considerable importance was held here. Now, it has not a beer-shop or house of entertainment where a belated traveller or visitor can rest or refresh himself with a glass of home-brewed. Every farm and every house has changed its occupant more than once during my short sojourn. Trade also diminishes. Thirty years ago there were three or four families of stonemasons; they are now extinct, and there is no tailor, butcher, or shoemaker. Even the farm-labourers are, for the most part, a new race during the last fifty years. It would of course be superstition to imagine that the curse of James * still lingers on the spot. I should rather attribute its decay to the want of some resident family of distinction to watch over the welfare and to alleviate the wants of those who require assistance."

* This curse of James is one of the popular legends of Fotheringhay. It is said that he laid his curse upon the town, and would have it burnt "stick and stone;" and that it is in consequence of this curse, that so many alarming fires have occurred in the town.—C. B.

But scanty remains of the old Castle of Fotheringhay had been left for the utilitarian purposes of its last proprietor. Yet, on the inner side of the sweeping hollow of the dried-up outer moat, (seventy-five feet across) on the New Inn side, there was a veritable relic of the old Castle wall, against the southern side of which, barns and farm-buildings had been erected. And, at the end of this wall, nearest to the New Inn, were three massive buttresses, in excellent preservation. I made a careful sketch of them in the year 1852; and I subsequently contributed this sketch (together with one of the shapeless block of masonry, between the Castle-mound and the river) to the volume for 1861, of the Amateur Anastatic Drawing Society. That sketch depicts a scene of the past; for Lord Overstone (about the year 1863 or 1864) destroyed the wall and three buttresses, in order to use up the materials and gain a little space for new farm-buildings. He also filled up the end portion of the moat and turned it into a garden.

In connection with illustrations of Fotheringhay, I may say that my friend, the late Mr. Joseph Cecil, of Northampton—who, after years of labour, expense, and intelligent research, filled two enormous scrap-books with drawings, engravings, plans, portraits, &c., of everything that had the slightest connection with Mary Queen of Scots, from her birth to her death—never succeeded in obtaining any representation of Fotheringhay Castle prior to its demolition. Miss Agnes Strickland's "Mary Stuart Album" also lacked such an illustration; and nothing of the kind exists in the Cottonian collection: though Sir Robert Bruce Cotton, as we may remember, was proud to think himself "cousin" to Mary Queen of Scots. Every other prison of hers can be illustrated by contemporary views; but we encounter a total blank when we come to fatal Fotheringhay. The British Museum, the Bodleian, and other libraries and galleries, public and private, have been searched in vain, with the hope of meeting with some record, however rude and slight, of the ancient appearance of Fotheringhay Castle, which has had so many owners and such tragic connections. CUTHBERT BEDE.

14.—GEORGE AYLIFFE POOLE, M.A.—This well-known Northamptonshire clergyman died on the 25th September, 1883, in his 75th year. He had been scholar of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and took his B.A. degree in 1831, and proceeded M.A. in 1838. In 1832 he was ordained deacon, and priest in the following year. His first benefice was the perpetual curacy of S. James, Leeds, which he held from 1839 to 1843: he was then appointed vicar of Welford, from which place he removed in 1876 to the rectory of Winwick,

both in this county, and in the same year was appointed rural dean. The following list of his works, collated by Mr. John Taylor, from his *Bibliotheca Northantonensis*, will be of interest.

LIST OF WORKS BY THE REV. G. A. POOLE.

The Christian Course, a Race: a Journey: a Warfare: Three Sermons, with Notes. *London*, 1834.

The Use and Excellence of Church Music; A Sermon, Preached at the Opening of an Organ, in the Parish Church of Kenilworth, May 25, 1834. *Bristol.*

The Christian's Sunday Evening. *London*, 1835.

Sermons on Association, [with Notes.] *Edinburgh*, 1836.

Sermons on the Apostles' Creed; Preached in the Episcopal Chapel of St. John the Evangelist, Edinburgh. *Edinburgh*, 1837.

An Exposure of an Attack upon the Tracts for the Times by the Rev. Miles Jackson, of Leeds. *London*, 1838.

The Testimony of Saint Cyprian against Rome. An Essay towards Determining the Judgment of Saint Cyprian Touching Papal Supremacy. *London*, 1838.

* [On the Admission of Lay Members to the Synods of the Church in Scotland. 1838.]

The Church the Teacher of Her Children, and the Preaching of the Gospel to the Poor a Sign of Christ's Presence with His Church. 1839.

Strictures on "An Address delivered on Occasion of Laying the First Stone of East Parade Chapel, Leeds, on Monday, Sept. 2, 1839, by the Rev. John Ely." *Leeds*, 1839.

† An Appendix, to "Strictures on an 'Address Delivered on Occasion of Laying the First Stone of East Parade Chapel, Leeds.'" With a Letter to Mr. John Ely. *Leeds*, 1840.

The Life and Times of Saint Cyprian. *Oxford*, 1840.

Sermon XXVIII. On Persecution and a Persecuting Temper.
Sermons by XXXIX *Living Divines of the Church of England*, 1840.

Two Lectures on the Structure & Decorations of Churches.
The Christian's Miscellany, 1841.
Burns' Fireside Library, 1845.

On the Present State of Parties in the Church of England. *London*, 1841.

—— Second Edition. *London*, 1842.

History of the Church in America.
The Christian's Miscellany, vol. ii., *Leeds*, 1842.

The Appropriate Character of Church Architecture. *Leeds*, 1842.

Twelve Practical Sermons on the Holy Communion. *London*, 1843.

Churches of Yorkshire. Vol. I. Adel. Methley. Skelton. Bolton Percy. Thirsk. Birkin. Budwith. *Leeds*, 1844.

A History of England from the First Invasion by the Romans to the Accession of Queen Victoria. 2 vols. *London*, 1844–45.

—— Second Edition *London*, 1855.

—— Another Edition. *London*, 1868.

Churches; their Structure, Arrangement, and Decoration. *London*, 1845.

—— Another Edition. *London*, 1846.

An Historical and Descriptive Guide to York Cathedral and its Antiquities. *York.*

Sermon XVI. The Miraculous Draught of Fishes.
Sermons for Sundays, Festivals and Fasts, First Series, 1845.

Sermon XXIII. The Parable of the Sower and his Seed.
Sermons for Sundays, Festivals, and Fasts, Second Series, vol. i., 1846.

Sermon XCII. The Word made flesh, our example of charity and humility.
Sermons for Sundays, Festivals, and Fasts, Second Series, vol. iii., 1846.

* This is quoted from Crockford's *Clerical Directory.*

† This was written in answer to a publication entitled :—"We must Dissent . . *London*, 1839."

And in a second edition, published *London*, 1840, Mr. Ely added "A Letter to Mr. Poole, in Rejoinder to 'An Appendix' to his Strictures."

A History of Ecclesiastical Architecture in England. *London*, 1848.
The Churches of Scarborough, Filey, and the Neighbourhood. *London*, 1848.
Sir Raoul de Broc and his Son Tristram. A Tale of the 12th Century. *London*, 1849.
Remarks on some of the Peculiarities of the Norfolk Churches. *Reprinted from the Northampton Herald*, 1849.
Convocation and its Uses. *From the Northampton Herald, May* 25, 1850.
Papers on Architectural Subjects. *London*, 1851.
Architectural, Historical, and Picturesque Illustrations of the Chapel of St. Augustine Skirlaugh, Yorkshire. *Leeds*, 1855.
Sermon x. The Final Cause of the Beautiful, with Especial Reference to Church Music. *Sermons for Sundays, Festivals, and Fasts*, Third Series, 1867.
Diocesan Histories: Peterborough. *London*, [1881.]

Papers read before the Architectural Society of the Archdeaconry of Northampton, etc.

1846. The Connexion of Heraldry with Gothic Architecture.
1848. Remarks upon Perpendicular Towers and Spires in the Diocese.
1848. The History and Description of the Church of All Saints', Oakham, with its Dependencies.
1848. Description of the Saxon Remains of Brixworth Church.
1850. Remarks on Heraldry as an Architectural Decoration, suggested by a passage in Mr. Ruskin's Seven Lamps of Architecture.
1850. On the Churches of Stamford.
1850. On the Progressive Development of Geometrical Tracery; and on the Claims of the Geometrical to be treated as a distinct Style.
1850. Remarks on some of the peculiarities of the Norfolk Churches, especially those which result from the use of flint.
1850. On the Saxon Church of All Saints, Brixworth.
1851. On the Churches of Coventry.
1851. On S. Sepulchre's Church, Northampton.
1851. Yorkshire Ecclesiology, or Notes of an Excursion from Leeds into Wensley Dale
1851. On the Churches of SS. Mary and Nicholas, Spalding, and Weston S. Mary, and Chapel of S. Nicholas, Wykeham.
1852. On the Church of S. Sepulchre's, Northampton, with Especial Reference to the Restoration of the Round.
1852. A Synchronological Table of the Bishops of the English Sees, from the Year 1050 to the Year 1550.
1853. On Cathedral Derangements.
1853. On the Comparative Merits of the Vault, the Flat Ceiling, and the Open Roof.
1854. On the Churches of Leicester.
1854. On Baginton Church.
1855. On the Abbey Church of Peterborough.
1855. Photography and the Sketch-Book.
1857. The Architectural History of Lincoln Minster.
1857. On Colour in Building Materials.
1859. On Picturesque Building.
1860. A Plea for St. Sepulchre's Church.
1861. The Stained Glass in Lowick Church, with Remarks on Glass Painting, old and new.
1862. On Painted Glass, with especial reference to the relative importance of White or Grisaille Glass.
1865. Painted Glass in connection with Architecture.
1866. The Langton Churches and Charities.
1867. Æsthetics.
1868. Symbolism.
1869. Ways and Means.
1871. Post Mortem.
1873. Bells and Belfries.
1877. The Tomb of Remigius.

15.—Dugdale's Transcript of Inscriptions in Peterborough Cathedral.—In the Preface to Gunton's *History of the Church of Peterburgh* we read that Gunton, being a native of Peterborough, had copied the inscriptions in the Cathedral, "as that learned Antiquary Sir William Dugdale hath also done: Who in the Year 1641. fearing what shortly followed, was at the pains and charge to take the Draughts, as well as the Inscriptions, of the Monuments in sundry Cathedral Churches of this Realm (which soon after were demolished) and of this Church among the rest. By whose kindness they would have been communicated to the World, if the Undertaker had come to the knowledge of them, before he had received Subscriptions to his Proposals: which were not high enough, to bear the charge of them." According to Dugdale's autobiography, these transcripts were made at the instance of Sir Christopher Hatton, the drawings being apparently made by Mr. William Sedgwick, "a skilful arms-painter." In 1851 the inscriptions in Lincoln Cathedral were published from this MS., and its discovery is thus described in the introduction. "This very interesting document, since the revival of an archæological taste in our own time had been frequently sought for, but without success, in the library of the present Earl of Winchilsea, the representative of the Hattons; until the Archdeacon of Lincoln (the Ven. H. K. Bonney, D.D., author of the History of Fotheringhay, &c.,) having permission to examine the family archives when engaged upon his Life of Bp. Jeremy Taylor, found it lying uppermost in a chest of documents, and thus accidentally restored it to the antiquarian world."

Can any correspondent inform us if the inscriptions from Peterborough are still to be found in this MS? In the first report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission is an account of the examination of thirteen chests of papers belonging to the Hatton Collection, which had been sorted at the Public Record Office. Nearly twenty pages of the Blue Book are occupied with the inventory of these papers: but though there is much relating to Northamptonshire, and several papers in the handwriting of Dugdale, the above transcript of inscriptions does not appear to be mentioned. M. M. D.

16.—Bennet Family of Beachampton, Bucks; and of Handley Park, Towcester.—In the pedigree of this family given in Baker's *History of Northamptonshire*, (ii. 342,) it is stated that Sir Simon Bennet, Bart., died s. p. on 20 August, 1631, leaving by his will, the reversion of the Handley Park Estate, after the death of Dame Elizabeth his wife, to the Master and Fellows of University College, Oxford, for enlarging and completing the buildings and

founding four new fellowships and four new scholarships. The pedigree then goes on to state that Simon Bennet, Esq., of Beachampton and Calverton, co. Bucks, the nephew and heir of Sir Simon, also died on 20 August, 1631, and was buried on the day following. The coincidence of the uncle's and the nephew's deaths on the same day would be very remarkable, but it is immediately shewn to be a mistake by the following statement in the pedigree that Simon Bennet the nephew had two sons and five daughters, all born long after 1631. In Lipscombe's Bucks., the death of Simon Bennet the nephew is stated to have taken place on 6 August, 1682, which is probably the true date. Baker goes on to say that the Master and Fellows of University College were compelled to engage in a legal contest with the heir-at-law and representative of Sir Simon Bennet, in order to obtain possession of the estate. This heir and representative could not have been Simon Bennet, as from some old letters and papers in my possession, it appears that Handley Park was, as late as 1672, in the possession of Ambrose Bennet, Esq., of Bulstrode, Bucks, who got into difficulties in consequence of the unfavourable termination of some lawsuit with a College about that time, and went to Jamaica, where he died soon afterwards. His name does not appear in Baker's pedigree. Was he the elder brother of Simon Bennet? His wife was Rebecca, the fourth daughter of Sir Thomas Hampson, of Taplow; she died 1 May, 1695, and was buried at Taplow, as appears by her monument in the church there.

JAMES HERBERT COOKE, F.S.A.

17. — AN EMPEROR OF GREAT BRITAIN — Or rather *the* Emperor; for only once in her history had England an Emperor all to herself. Any facts relating to our Emperor become, therefore, extremely interesting; especially as his history is wrapped in much obscurity.

I had lately put into my hands a coin of Carausius—this unique Emperor of ours—found in the adjoining village of Yelden, and this has made me look up the few certain records we have of the reign of the remarkable man, to whom all men in these islands bowed their heads for seven years, towards the close of the 3rd century after Christ.

The coin is a "second brass" in very good preservation. His portrait shows an erect carriage, a piercing eye like that of an eagle, a firmly compressed lip; and the massive bearded face of a man born to command.

The legend is IMP : C : CARAVSIVS P : F : AVG. On the Reverse PAX AUGG; in the field S : P :; in the exergue C :

From the Rev[d] Canon Pownall, F.S.A., a well-known numismatist, I learn that it is still a matter of mere surmise, what many of the letters mean found on Roman coins: *e.g.*, S: P: *may* mean SENATVS POPULUS, or it may not. So also, the C in the exergue, occupies the place where the place of minting is generally stated: so C may mean a Roman British City beginning with that letter, or it may mean something else.

The Canon does not profess to go in for such bold shots as a worthy alderman once made, when he interpreted S.P.Q.R. "small profits, quick returns." The C before CARAVSIVS is thought to mean CAESAR, for his other (assumed) names were Marcus Aurelius Valerius.

The PAX AVGG. (peace of the Augusti) means that the rivals in the Imperial purple had agreed, as school boys do, that after their quarrels it should be "*pax*."

A slight sketch of this remarkable man may be acceptable.

He began by being a British Channel pilot. He had also distinguished himself as a soldier.

When the Emperor Maximianus equipped a channel fleet to put down the incursions of the Northmen, who were always making raids upon the coasts of Gaul, Spain, and Britain, he gave the command to Carausius.

Our hero was successful against these pirates, but it was rumoured that he let them make their raids first, and robbed them afterwards, for his own benefit; for Carausius grew very rich.

Thereupon the Emperor, after the manner of those times, gave secret orders for his death. Our bold Captain got wind of this, took possession of the channel fleet (the officers of which were devoted to him) and sailed for England. Here he got over the troops which happened to be stationed in Britain, and made himself so strong, both by sea and land, that the twin Emperors, Diocletian and Maximianus, finding they could do nothing with him, while he could do them immense damage, like wise men, sent him a message of PAX. And as he had assumed the purple, they agreed that he should wear it, and be No. 3 on the Imperial Throne.

This was the fact that our Yelden coin celebrates, about A.D. 287.

Some of these coins have LAETITIA AVGG or HILARITAS AVGGG. If Carausius was a man of humour, he must have pictured to himself, as he gave orders for these coins, the three *loving* imperial brothers in a row, grinning from ear to ear—especially Carausius.

Upon Constantius becoming Emperor, he made great and serious preparations for invading Britain and putting down "the Usurper," as the elected pet of England was called, (like the story of Harold and duke William some centuries later, pre-rehearsed.) Boulogne, which was held by Carausius, was taken after a long siege. At this crisis Carausius was murdered by his chief officer, Allectus, and the war was ended about 294, and Constantius walked over and re-took possession of Britain for Rome. The coins of Carausius are scarce; I shall be glad therefore if your readers could tell us of other specimens of them, which may be in their possession; with their legends.

ROBERT S. BAKER.

Hargrave. Hon. Sec. for Northants. for the Soc: of Ant: London.

18.—WILL OF THOMAS KNOTTISFORD, VICAR OF WEEKLEY, 1546.—"In the name of God Amen the xxth day of may In the yere of our Lord god m^{o} cccccxlvj I thom*as* Knottisford preste and vicar of wekelye thankes be gyven unto god in good helthe and in good and p*er*fitte remembrance but Dreding the uncertayne houre of dethe constitute & ordeyne and make this my testament conteyninge my Laste will in this maner and forme folowing first I gyve and bequethe my Soule unto allmyghtie god Desyring his mother our blessid Lady withe all the holye cumpany of heavyne to pray for me and withe me I*tem* I gyve and bequethe to the rep*ar*acons of my mother Churche of peterborogh ij^{d} I*tem* I gyve to the rep*ar*acons of the bells of my p*ar*ishe of our Ladye in wekelye vj^{d} a surples withe sleves an alter-clothe halowed sup*er* altare a payre of portuas that Lyes in my Chambre I*tem* I give and bequethe x^{s} for a trentall to be said for my father my mother and my soule and all cristen Soules I*tem* I give and bequethe to one Henrie that is John Darviles sonne of Weldonne by the Lawe x^{s} or a heiforde I*tem* I gyve and bequethe to my sister margaret Knottisforde my beste fether bede that I Lye on withe all things that Lyes on hit a red cowe iiij sylver spones ij payre of Shets a cup that is coverid withe silver and one of my Longe gownes The Residewe of my goodes my Dettes and Legacies paid I give them to my brother Richard Knottisforde whom I order and make my sole executo^{r} and John a norton of Stanyarde to be my sup*er*viso*r* to see this my will fulfilled and he for to have for his Labo^{r} a sylv*er* spone I*tem* I do forgyve all them that owe unto me xij^{d} and under

p*er* me dom*inu*m Thom*am* Knottiford vic' de Wikeley
Probat*um* fuit hoc pr*æse*ns testament*um* xiij^{o} Augusti
Anno dom*ini* pr*e*dicto."

19.—Conventual Pensioners.—Among the Additional MSS. in the British Museum is one (No. 8102) containing an account of fees, corrodies, and pensions, paid out of the Exchequer and the Duchy of Lancaster to members of suppressed monasteries, chantry priests, and incumbents, in 2 & 3 Phil. and Mary (1555–6). I believe it has never been printed, and that portion relative to Northamptonshire (fol. 41, 42) I now forward, as it will supplement the *Monasticon Anglicanum*. It is probable that some of the names of the pensioners may be found in local parish registers.

Justin Simpson.

The places and names are given precisely as in the MS., except that the contractions are written out, the letters omitted being supplied in italics. Of the nine pensioners of Peterborough monastery, all but one (Edward Wilkinson) occur among the monks who appended their signature to the deed of acknowledgment of the King's supremacy in 1534.

		£	s.	d.
Chacombe Monastery				
Annuity	Gilb*er*ti ffouler . .	4	0	0
Stamford Monastery (Nunnery of S. Michael, in S. Martin's parish)				
Pension	Eliz*abethæ* Savage late prioress .	8	0	0
Northampton, Monastery San*cti* Andre*ae*				
Annuities	ffraunc*isci* Morganne . .	1	0	0
	Edw*ardi* Saunders . .	0	16	8
	Alicie Michell . . .	0	10	0
	Rob*er*ti Chauntrell . .	2	0	0
	Thom*ae* hasilwood . .	1	0	0
	D*omi*ni Vauxe . . .	1	6	8
	Edw*ardi* Montague mil*itis* .	2	0	0
Pensions	Joh*an*nis Bette . . .	8	0	0
	Will*iel*mi Warde . . .	2	13	4
	Will*iel*mi Sucker . . .	2	13	4
	Thom*ae* Goldestone . .	4	0	0
	R*icar*di Cooke . . .	4	0	0
	Thom*ae* Atterburie . .	2	13	4
Sulbie late Monastery				
Annuities	Joh*an*nis Yardeley. . .	2	0	0
	hugonis Aston . . .	1	0	0
	Will*iel*mi Parker . . .	3	6	8
	Edw*ardi* Saunders. . .	1	6	8
Pensions	Thom*ae* hille . . .	6	0	0
	henric*i* Napton . . .	6	0	0
	Will*iel*mi Spynner. . .	6	0	0

		£	s.	d.
	Willielmi Bridges . . .	6	0	0
	Roberti Buckeley . . .	6	0	0
	Simonis Kington . . .	6	0	0
	Milonis Wether . . .	6	0	0
	Johannis Ardeley . . .	6	0	0
	Roberti Burton . . .	6	0	0
Late Monastery	Sancti Jacobi near Northampton.			
Annuities	Roberti Chaunterell . .	1	6	8
	Ricardi Jones . . .	2	0	0
	Thomae Browne for a corrody granted to him . . .	2	12	0
Pensions	Willielmi Brokeden late abbot .	11	6	8
	Roberti lambe . . .	3	6	8
	Ricardi Colley . . .	3	6	8
Late Monastery	of Pippewell			
Annuities	hugonis Aston . . .	1	0	0
	Edwardi Griffithe . . .	1	0	0
	Nicolai Throgmorton . .	2	0	0
	Georgij Gifford . . .	1	6	8
	Willielmi Jackson. . .	1	0	0
	Roberti Gilbert . . .	1	0	0
	Edvardi Montague militis. .	2	0	0
	Thomae Allen . . .	6	0	0
	Thomae Balle . . .	5	6	8
	Johannis Larecombe . .	6	0	0
	Johannis Bennett . . .	5	6	8
	Thomae Gabatus . . .	5	0	0
	Johannis Webster. . .	1	6	8
	Thomae Chester . . .	5	6	8
	Georgij Woodenell . .	1	6	8
	Johannis Goodefrey . .	5	6	8
Late Monastery	of Delaprey			
Annuities	Johannis Spencer & Johannis Baker	5	0	0
	Georgij Gifford . . .	3	0	0
	Georgij Treshame & Thomae Tomwoode alias harp. .	1	6	8
	Georgij Gifford . . .	1	12	0
	Elizabethae Netlehame . .	1	0	0
	Emmae Smythe . . .	1	13	4
	Elizabethae Walshe . . .	2	13	4
	Grace Smythe . . .	1	6	8
	Dorotheae Barnard . .	1	0	0

Late Monastery of Peturborough		£	s.	d.
Fees	ffraunc*isci* Comit*is* Bedf*ord* (for counsel given) . . .	5	0	0
Annuities	Will*iel*m*i* Dom*ini* St John (marquis of Winchester) . . .	3	0	0
	Nich*ola*i Clarke . . .	2	0	0
	Thom*ae* Bradwell . . .	4	0	0
	Joh*ann*is Wagestaffe . .	2	13	4
	Thom*ae* Clement . . .	5	6	8
	Emm*ae* Wakerley . . .	4	0	0
	ffraunc*isci* Russell . .	4	0	0
	Rob*erti* Turwhyte . . .	2	0	0
	Joh*ann*is Ayleworthe . .	3	6	8
	Thom*ae* Buttes . . .	5	0	0
	Edw*ardi* Montacue mil*itis* .	4	0	0
Pensions	Thom*ae* Ketering al*ias* howlett .	6	0	0
	Joh*ann*is Pomfret al*ias* Colman .	8	0	0
	Humfr*idi* Natures . . .	6	0	0
	Edward Wilkinson . .	10	0	0
	Galfridi lynne al*ias* Parys. .	6	0	0
	Ric*ardi* Glynton al*ias* hawe .	6	0	0
	Joh*ann*is Moreton al*ias* Warke .	6	0	0
	Will*iel*m*i* Ramsey al*ias* Thorpe .	6	0	0
	Rob*erti* london al*ias* Wellesbone .	6	0	0

(To be continued.)

20.—Green Family of Brington.—Can any reader of *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries* oblige me with information about the earlier portion of the pedigree of the Greens of this county? Halstead writing 1685, says that little is with certainty known of the origin of this family. He begins with the reign of Edward III. There are several pedigrees that appear conflicting. One by Baker begins with Alexander de Boketon, who recovered the advowson of Boughton 4 John. In the reign of Edw. III. the name de Boketon disappears, and its place is taken by Sir Henry Greene, Lord Chief Justice, son of Thomas de Boketon and a daughter of Ivo Zouch. Another pedigree in MSS. Harl. starts with Greene of Orpidell, (Affpiddle,) co. Dorset, one generation more remote than Baker's. The husband of Ivo Zouch's daughter in this is said to be Thomas Greene: and other variations occur.

I am also anxious to know the connexion between the Greens of this county and the ancient families of the same name in the adjoining counties of Leicester and Warwick. I believe it is only from private collections and family papers the clue can be found.

Leamington, Southcote Road, Bournemouth. W. Green.

21.—Great Billing Church struck by Lightning, 1759.—In *Owen's Weekly Chronicle*, under date 16 Apr. 1759, is this account:—"On Wednesday last, soon after divine service, the steeple of Great Billing church, near this town [Northampton], was knockd down by a flash of lightning, and some of the stones whirl'd into the air with such astonishing force as to be carried to a considerable distance; one of a very large size ploughed up the ground in Mr. Backwell's garden like a cannon-ball, bounded from the place where it first fell with great violence, and was carried several hundred yards farther. Many of the pews in the church are shivered to pieces, and the sulphureous smell was so powerful, that scarcely anybody could bear to go near the church, which is so much shattered, that it is thought the whole fabric must be entirely rebuilt."

22.—Churchwardens' Accounts of Byfield, 1635–7.—The accounts for these three years occupy nine small folio pages. Many entries are of considerable interest. A selection is here given. George Harris and William Wady were churchwardens for 1635 and 1636, Richard Petivere, Jun. and George Harris for 1637. The receipts for the three years amounted to £49 5*s.* 6*d*, £23 10*s.* 4*d.*, and £13 11*s.* 5*d.* The levies respectively were, in 1635 two of 4*s.* each, in 1636 one of 4*s.*, and in 1637 one of 2*s.* "the yard land."

The receipts for the last year may be given in full:—

	£	s.	d.
"Itm made one levy of two shillings the yard land for Byfeild and Westrup w^ch cometh to . . .	11	4	0
Rec of the same levy	10	16	0
there wants 8 shillings of John Cliftons levy: there wants Trafford levy w^ch is the third parte of the parish			
Item levyed two pence a Communicant for bread & wine of w^ch wee Receved	2	9	4
Receved of Bosworth for Daventry way and the Lea at flowers pitts	0	2	0
Rec of Joseph Sewell for hinton way . . .	0	2	10
Rec of William Sewell for the bowlling alley and twissell way	0	1	3"

Among the expenses are these:—

1635.

"June 2 Imp^rs paid for the proses against S^r William my horse & selfe	0	4	7
Itm p^d at Northton for our^selves & horses when wee first entred S^r William Willmore into the Court .	0	3	1
Itm p^d at Northton for our^ horses & our selues . .	0	2	8

	£	s.	d
p[d] to M[r] Allen ou[r] Procter for severall fees due to the Court as appeareth by a bill vnder his owne hand	1	16	3
July 2 p[d] for An oath when S[r] William Willmore was called to take in Court	0	0	6
p[d] for the Timber in the Woodland	7	2	7
August 7 Itm the Charges of our selves & horses when the wittnesses went to take their Oathes . .	0	15	9
p[d] to the proctor for fees due to the Court as appeared by A bill vnder his hand	1	0	1
Itm spent at Northton our selues & horses when wee went to have advise from our proctor in the suitt .	0	4	0
Itm p[d] for mending the key of the steeple doore .	0	0	3
Itm spent at Northton when ou[r] witnesses went to bee examined but could not lying there themselues & their horses A night	1	4	0
Itm spent at Turners being Compelled to send for a Suragatt & the Regester to haue all ou[r] Witnesses examined at home	1	4	6
p[d] to Greenwood for finishing his old bargaine of the vpper Ile	2	0	0
p[d] to Joseph Sewell for keeping the Clock oyling the bells mending the ropes & new leathering the baldrigs	0	6	8
p[d] to the Smith for mending y[e] Rod of the great bell wheel	0	0	3
p[d] to the Court for Deposissons & other ffees together w[th] our owne charge & ou[r] horses . . .	1	1	7
Spent at the Court at Northton when the suitt was removed	0	3	2
p[d] for mending the barres of the Church windows & for brabs for both the lower Ilies . . .	0	3	2
p[d] for a plate for the great bell wheele and mending the Clocke	0	0	6
p[d] to him [Greenwood] for mending the forbell & making a place to lay the beame & mending the Church gate	0	2	4
p[d] to the house of Correction & Maimed soylders .	0	11	0
p[d] to the Glayser for mending the Church windows .	0	13	4
p[d] to Skinner for halfe a yeare whipping the doggs .	0	2	0
Itm p[d] for making the Septim the Table 5 weather windowes for the Tower 2 doores mending the leads & the poore mans box comprised all in one & sett to Greenwood at	3	11	0

	£	s.	d.
For nayles for the septim	0	0	3
p[d] for An hower glasse	0	0	8
p[d] for bread & wine for Palme Sunday . . .	0	11	8
p[d] for bread wine & Carriage for Easter day . .	0	11	10
for bread & wine the Sunday after Easter . . .	0	2	11
p[d] to Joseph for keeping the Clocke and bells . .	0	6	8
p[d] for mending the Church yard Mounds . . .	0	0	6
Itm spent at the Court at the time we had sentence against S[r] William	1	2	8"
1636.			
"Itm for tiles for the vestree	0	6	0
Itm p[d] to Barrett for worke about the vestree and mending the windowes by poyinting . . .	0	5	0
Itm p[d] for five bell ropes	0	14	0
Itm for a pecke of haire	0	0	1
for two bookes for the ffast	0	2	6
for mending the Pavement of the Church . . .	0	3	0
To Ringers to ring when the Queene cam by . .	0	3	6
to Willi*am* Wady & Greenwood for Remouing the pue and pulpitt & placing the seats	0	6	8
for whipping doggs out of Church	0	2	0
for killing of viij vrchines	0	2	4"
1637.			
"Imp[rs] p[d] to Wady for making benches at seats ends in y[e] Church	0	4	0
Given to a poor Minister w[th] a passe	0	0	6
p[d] to the visiters when they cam to veiw the Church .	0	4	8
spent at the Meeting when S[r] Willi*am* & the towne should have agreed	0	7	7
p[d] to Batts for whipping doggs	0	0	9
Itm to Grafton for killing two vrchines . , .	0	0	8
Itm for bread and wine at the two Commu*n*ions at Easter being 21 quarts and a pint.	1	5	11"

The Holy Communion was celebrated six times in the year, viz., Palm Sunday, Easter Day, Low Sunday, Midsummer, Michaelmas, and Christmas. The amount of wine consumed (see the last extract) seems incredible. But the communicants' levy shews that there were in 1637 at least 296 Communicants. The only payments for destroying vermin are the two given above; the price of an urchin (hedgehog) was four pence. The payments for Maimed Soldiers were made four times a year. The accounts for each year were "tendered to the parishioners" and "cast up before the minister & parishioners," as is testified by "Thomas Knightly Rector."

These Queries arise out of the perusal of the foregoing accounts:

(1) What was the occasion of the lawsuit between the parish and Sir William Willmore? The cost to the parish in these three years in connection with the suit came to no less than £32 or £33.

(2) What is a "forbell?"

(3) What are "brabs?"

(4) What is a "septim?" Is it a chancel-screen? or altar rails?

(5) On what occasion did Queen Henrietta Maria pass through Byfield?

(6) Did "the yard land" vary in acreage, or was there a fixed number of acres in the Northamptonshire yard? ED.

23.—MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL. I.—These inscriptions remain in the north choir aisle:—1. On a tablet with arms, A spread eagle, impaling, A fess between 8 billets; in Jacob's *History of Peterborough Cathedral*, 1800, this monument is said to be by Gibbons:—"Sacred to the Memory of Constance daughter of Iohn May, of Rawmeare in Sussex Esq & of Constance his Wife one of y^e^ Daughters and Coheires of Thomas Panton of Westminster K^t^: Baro^t^ and wife of Iohn Workman Prebendarie of this Church, Who having by all Cristian Vertues & good qualities been an ornament to her Worthy familie, & an honour to all her Relations in her life, Resigned up her Soul to God with admirable patience at her death: She deceased in Childbed at London, and together with her infant son, she was according to her desire here interred: where she had frequently worshipped God in hopes of a joyfull Resurrection Sept. 30. A.D. 1681."

2. On a white marble tablet, with arms, A spread eagle, impaling, On a bend 5 mullets:—"M. S. Rev^di^ Iohannis Workman, A.M. Colleg. omn. Anim. apud Oxon olim Socij Ecclesiæ hujus Cathedralis Proto-Canonici De Peakirk Rectoris et de Hamilton in Com: Rutland: Vicarij, Probitate morum Doctrina et Pietate insignis Qui ob^t^ An: Dom. MDCLXXXV Ætat. XLV Hoc monumentum Anna Vxor Mærens Posuit." (Sacred to the memory of the Rev^d.^ John Workman, M.A. formerly fellow of All Souls college, Oxford, canon of the first stall of this cathedral church, rector of Peakirk, and vicar of Hamilton, co. Rutland, a man of singular integrity, learning, and piety, who died A.D. 1685, aged 44.)

3. On a dark marble tablet in light frame:—"Dorothea Conjux Charissima Francisci Standish, hujus Eccles: Præcent: Filia Gulielmi Wightman de Stoke, in Agro Nottinghamiensi Armig: Tertrinos enixa Liberos, e Quibus Septem (chara sui Pignora) Superstites In ipsâ Luce, S^to^ Iohanni Baptistæ, Sacrâ, Mortalem, immortali, vitam

commutavit. *Multis Illa bonis Flebilis occidit, Nulli Flebilior*—Quam Moestissimo Marito, Qui, *tam chari Capitis* memoriæ, Sacrum, Hoc, sui Amoris et Doloris, Monumentum extare voluit, Anº Domini 1689. Ætatis 47." (Dorothy, the very dear wife of Francis Standish, precentor of this church, daughter of William Wightman, of Stoke, co. Nottingham, esq., after bringing forth nine children, of whom seven, dear pledges of herself, survive, on the feast of S. John Baptist exchanged this mortal life for an immortal. She died lamented by many good people, by none more than by her most sorrowful husband, who has desired this to be erected, sacred to the memory of so beloved a person, a monument of his love and sorrow. A.D. 1689, Aged 46.) The words in italics are from Horace's Ode to Virgil, i. 24, substituting *illa* for *ille*. This tablet was originally in the south transept.

4. Beneath the last, on a tablet with a blank shield:—Memoriæ præstantissimæ fæminæ Franciscæ Cosin Generosæ et Pientissimæ Conjugis Dni Iohannis Cosin; S: Theologiæ professoris et olim decani hujus Ecclesiæ Cathedr postea episcopi dunelm Que obijt: 25: die mensis Martij in festo Annunciationis beatæ Mariæ virginis: 1642 et hic substrato Marmore sepulta jacet." (To the memory of a most excellent woman Frances Cosin, the well-born and most dutiful wife of John Cosin, D.D., and formerly dean of this cathedral church, afterwards bishop of Durham, who died on the 25th March, the feast of the annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 1642, and here lies buried beneath this marble.) Bp. Cosin died in 1672, and in his will prescribed the above inscription, bequeathing £40 for the monument. This tablet was formerly near Deacon's monument in the new building.

5. Opposite the last, above the piscina, on an elaborate monument with a weeping child, and this coat of arms, Ermine, on a chevron sable a lion rampant or, on a chief gules three mullets or; crest, a phœnix issuing from flames or: "Beneath, Under the marble stone at your feet, lieth interred the Body of Richard Tryce, Esqr; He was Steward of the Courts and Receiver of all the Rents and other Revenues of the Right Revd. the Bishops of this Church; Steward, Receiver General, and Register to the Revd. the Dean and Chapter. Which Trusts having many years discharged with great Fidelity He died the 28th of July A.D. 1767. Æt 72. Appointing by his last Will, his Body to be Buried here near the Remains of Dove his late Wife; and this Marble to be raised over them as their common Memorial." Below is "E: Bingham Fecit." The erection of this monument, and the placing a black marble stone above the grave, cost £160: and the total cost of the funeral amounted to £456 6s. 10d., exclusive of mourning clothes, which came to £40 more.—A hatchment was also placed in the cathedral, and remained there for one

year. The fee to the Dean and Chapter was £22, in addition to £10 for breaking the ground in the choir. Forty-six mourning rings were given away, at a cost of £58 8s. This monument was formerly in the choir, on the north side. Beneath the arms is the motto "Temperantia te temperatrice," Temperance tempering thee; a good example of a punning motto, the last two syllables having reference to the surname.

6. On a black marble stone in the floor is carved an impaled shield, having the arms of Tryce, as on the tablet, (except that there seem to be three lions rampant on the chevron,) impaling Sable a fess or between three bird's claws, and this inscription :— "Richard Tryce Esq^{r}: who died the 28th of July 1767 Aged 72; And Dove his Wife who died the 17th of February 1737 Aged 42; To whose Memories the Monument on the Wall above is erected, here lie buried." It is worthy of note that the husband is here said to have been aged 72, but on the tablet to have been in the 72nd year of his age. The sculptor (Mr. Bingham) must have believed "ætatis" to be Latin for "aged."

7. This tablet, now on the north wall, was once opposite the bishop's throne in the choir. Arms, Per chevron embattled azure and sable, in chief a crescent argent and a mullet or, in base a lion rampant; motto, ΑΙΜΗΝ ΘΕΟΣ:—"M. S. Iacobus Duportus S. T. P. Hujus Ecclesiæ Decanus, Lincolniensis Canonicus, Vir in omni vitæ tenore Clarissimus, Fælicibus auspicijs (Patre Præsule, Avo Episcopo) oriundus, Summus Ipse Theologus, Omne literarum genus penitus digessit, Multas linguas, etiam Doctioribus peregrinas, fecit suas Præ cæteras Græcam, cujus erat apud Cantabrigienses suos, Professor, Græcâ Poesi, si non supra Homerum, saltem pari incedens gradu, Quem ut alterum plané Homerum, quatuor vendicant Collegia, S^{ti} Jesu in quo Natus, SS^{tæ} Trinitatis quo Educatus, S^{tæ} Mariæ Magdalenæ cui præfuit, et hoc Nostrum quod corpus obtinet, Coll: ista ut ornavit, sic vivens moriensq*ue* amplis beneficijs auxit, Præcipué Coll: Trin: cujus Bibliothecam augustam non modó liberâ manu sublimiorem reddidit, Sed suis insuper illustravit libris. Ut Academiæ Decus, sic ecclesiæ non minus, Liturgiam Anglicanam, Græcam faciendo, in omnem gentem transtulit. Sic Emeritus, Regi Carolo II°. A Sacris fuit, Amplis dignitatibus, honoribus, opibus, affluxit, Quæ omnia honesté adeptus, pié et prudentér distribuit, His dotibus accessit morum suavitas, probitas, omnis virtus. Saxo hoc non eget ut testetur quod vixit, Sed quod mori potuit. Obijt Iulij 17 Anno Ætatis suæ 73 Domini 1679 Hoc Monumentum posuere Gul^{s}: Thompson & Rob^{tus} Trijce Nepotes." (Sacred to memory. James Duport, D.D., dean of this cathedral, canon of Lincoln, a man in all the tenor of his life most renowned; born under happy auspices (his father master of

a college, his grandfather a bishop), himself a very great theologian, he thoroughly digested every kind of literature, he made his own many languages, even some unfamiliar to the more learned, and especially the Greek language, of which he was professor at Cambridge; in Greek poetry, if not above Homer, at least marching along with him in even step; four colleges claim him, like a second Homer, for their own—Jesus college where he was born, Trinity where he was educated, Magdalene of which he was master, and this our college which has his body; as he adorned these colleges, so living and dying he enriched them with ample benefactions, particularly Trinity college, whose noble library he not only with liberal hand made more lofty, but further illustrated with his own books. An ornament to the church no less than to the university he carried the English liturgy to all nations by rendering it into Greek. Deserving so well he became one of the chaplains to King Charles II., and was enriched with ample dignities, honours, and wealth. Acquiring all these honourably he distributed them with piety and prudence: to these acquisitions were added urbanity of manners, learning, every virtue. He needs not this stone to testify that he lived, but that it was possible for him to die. He died 17th July, 1679, in his 73rd year. His nephews William Thompson and Robert Tryce have erected this monument.) Dean Duport's father was dr. John Duport, master of Jesus college, Cambridge, rector of Husband's Bosworth, co. Leic., and canon of Ely; his mother was Rachel, daughter of dr. Richard Cox, bp. of Ely. A memoir of him was published by dean Monk in *Museum Criticum*, No. viii. Ed.

(To be continued.)

24.—Fuller all over.—The following, relating to a Northamptonshire worthy, is from *Sprinklings from Aganippe*, Stamford, 1838, p. 48 :—" Fuller all over. The Rev. Thomas Fuller was in his day a great punster, and also a man of most lively wit. He was extremely corpulent; and one day, as he was riding in company with a gentleman of his acquaintance, named Sparrowhawk, he could not resist the opportunity of passing a joke upon him. 'Pray what is the difference,' said Fuller, 'between an owl and a sparrowhawk?' 'Oh' retorted the other sarcastically, 'an owl is fuller in the head, fuller in the body, and fuller all over.'" J. P.

25.—Northamptonshire Briefs.—These collections, mostly by Briefs, are for purposes connected with the county. Additions to this list would be of interest. The name of the parish in which the money was collected is given in each case. The extracts from the

parish books of Clent, Cowley, Newton, and Ormsby, are taken from different communications to *Notes and Queries*:— ED.

Beaton, Great. 1684. 15 Nov. . . . "for Great Beaton in North-*amp*tonshire without a Brief S^r^ J : J : [sir Justinian Isham] five pounds The rest three pounds fifteen shill^gs^. 3^d^" (Lamport, co. Northants.) What place is here meant?

Blisworth. 1737. 20 Nov. Collected for "Blisworth Nottinghamshire," £1247 required, 1*s.* 7*d.* This must be meant for the Northants Blisworth: there is no other place of the name. (Cowley, co. Oxf.)

Broughton. 1701. 14 Sep. "For a fire at Broughton in Northampton Shire" 7*s.* 6*d.* (Elton, co. Hunts.) 1701. 19 Jan. "for a fire at B. in Northa'ptonsh." 5*s.* 0½*d.* (Clent, co. Worc.) 1703. Broughton Briefe." 2*s.* 2*d.* (Yelden, co. Beds.)

Cotton End. 1669. 23 Jan. . . "toward the releife of the distressed Inhabitants of Cotton end in Northamptonshire" 9*s.* 9*d.* (Whittlesey S. Andrew, co. Cambs.) 1670 . . . "a Briefe in favor of persons suffering great losse by a sad fire in Cotton-end in Harrington Parish . . ." 4*s.* 6*d.* (North Luffenham, co. Rutl.)

Harlston. 1685. 6 Feb . . . "For Harlston in North*amp*tonshire upon a lett^r^ of Request" 2*s.* 6*d.* (Lamport.)

Holcot. 1686. 20 Jan. . ."for Holcot in North*amp*tonshire six sh: pence without Brief." (Ib.)

Lowick. 1685. 18 Jan . . "For Lowick in North*amp*tonshire upon a lett^r^ of Request" 6*s.* 0*d.* (Ib.)

Nassington. 1700. Aug. "For a fire at Nassington by a letter of Request" 7*s.* 11*d.* (Elton.)

Northampton. 1675. 12 Mar. "For Northampton besides 10^li^. sent in by Sir Tho. Pooley Nov. 17th last Collected more" 10*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* (Elton.) 1676. "Coll. An'o 1676 for a fire in Northa'pton w^ch^ in less than y^e^ space of 6 houres burnt to y^e^ grou'd y^e^ dwelling houses of above seven hu'dred families, &c., y^e^ loss amou'ting to y^e^ sum' of one hu'dred fifty two thousand & eight pou'ds and upwards" 1*l.* 13*s.* 9½d. (Clent.) 1693. "Geven to 2 men with A Leter of Request which Came from Norhamton which had ther houses burned by Litning" 6*d.* (Bramshall, co. Staff.)

Oundle. 1666. 4 Jul. "Geven upon the fast day towards the relief of the poor visited people of Oundle 12 Strikes of wheat, 40 Strikes of Barley, 19 Strikes of Mault, 48 Cheeses and ½." (Elton.)

Staverton. 1684. 21 Sep . . . "for Staverton in North*amp*tonsh^{r}." 17*s.* 6*d.* (Lamport.) 1685. 3 May. "For Staverton in North*amp*tonshire" 7*s.* 1¼*d.* (Ib.) 1685. 22 Nov. . . "for a fire in y^{e} town of Staverton in y^{e} cou'ty of Northha'pton" 3*s.* 2½*d.* (Clent.)

Sutton. 1684. "Collected for John Ryley's Breif of Sutton in y^{e} parish of Castor" 10*s.* 6*d.* (Lamport.) 1684. 10. Feb. "Burning at Sutton in Caister in Northhampt." 2*s.* 0*d.* (Ormsby, S. Margaret, co. Norf.) 1684. 22 Feb. . . . "in Castor wthin Ryley, in y^{e} County of North Hampton" 2*s.* 0*d.* (Ib.) 1684. 1 Mar. "For a fire at Sutton in North*amp*ton-sh*ire*." 11*s.* 5½*d.* (Elton.)

Thrapston. 1664. 14 Aug. "Ffor Thrapston Bridge" 3*s.* 7*d.* (Elton.)

Towcester. 1676. 4 Feb. "Coll. for a fire Towc. in y^{e} cou'ty of Northha'pton" 3*s.* 3½*d.* (Clent.) 1677. 5 Aug. "Towcester, fire" 1*s.* 7½*d.* (Ormsby, S. Margaret.) 1707. 29 June "Burning of Towcester" 5*d.* (Ib.) 1707. 1 June. "Towcester Breif" 7½*d.* (Woodston, co. Hunts.) 1707. "Collected for Towcester" 1*s.* 2*d.* (Newton, S. Petrock, co. Dev.)

Wansford. 1660 . . . "for the Towne of Wansford "3*s.* 1*d.* (Keystone, co. Hunts.)

Weedon Beck. 1679. 14 Sep . . . "for a fire at Weedon Beck in y^{e} cou'ty of Northa'pt." 2*s.* 10*d.* (Clent.) 1688. "Collected for Weedon Beck" no amount given. (Bromley, co. Midd.)

ED.

26.—FLEETWOOD AND HARVEY FAMILIES.—Having been making collections for a complete history of the Fleetwood family for some time past, may I ask if any of your readers can send me any particulars of the Fleetwoods of Northamptonshire? One family was settled at Aldwinkle for several generations; and others occur in Northampton. Sir William Fleetwood of Aldwinkle, knt., was buried there 12 Feb., 1673-4, leaving a son Miles, who carried on the Aldwinkle line; and another son Charles, who lived at Northampton. Sir William married for his second wife, Elizabeth Harvey, daughter of dame Christian Harvey, of Northampton, who died 1674: and she was the mother of Charles Fleetwood. Any particulars of this Harvey family, or the entry of the baptism of Charles Fleetwood, between 1635 and 1645, would be very acceptable. Are there any Fleetwood deeds known to be in existence?

Pensarn, Abergele, N. Wales. J. P. EARWAKER, M.A., F.S.A.

27.—Monumental Inscriptions from other Counties.—In Norwich Cathedral, on a slab on the floor of the apse:— "In Memory of Lucy Smyth Relict of Joseph Smyth Esq Lieutenant of Whittlebury Forest, In the County of Northampton She died March 9th 1800, Aged 72."

In S. Michael at Pleas churchyard, Norwich, on a mural tablet on the east wall of the south porch:— "In Memory of Matthew Squire Merchant of this City died July 9th 1837 Aged 50 years Also Ellen daughter of the above died Jany 2nd 1839 Aged 18. Also Johannah Rainforth Squire his Mother Widow of Lieut. John Squire R.N. of Peterboro died Feby 27th 1840. Aged 76."

In churchyard of S. Stephen, Norwich, at the west end against the wall of the church:— "Sacred to the Memory of Caroline third Daughter of the late Revd Benjamin Hutchinson B D Rector of Holywell in the County of Huntingdon and of Rushden Northamptonshire and Prebendary of Lincoln who died 26th July 1836 Aged 59 years Also of Jane her Sister Relict of Thomas Russell Esqr youngest Son of William Russell formerly of Barningham Hall in this County Esqr. She died 26 January 1847 Aged 84 years Likewise of Harriet Hutchinson Sister of the above died 20th November 1856 Aged 80."

I should be glad to know the maiden names of Mrs. Smyth, and of Mrs. Johannah Rainforth Squire.

Belle Vue Rise, Norwich. W. Vincent.

28.—Petition to the Patron of the Living of Higham Ferrers, 1725-6.—"To Thomas Dacres Esqr. The Humble Petition of the Members and Inhabitants of the Burough & Corporation of Higham Ferrers, and the Town of Chelson cum Caldecott, Sheweth That Whereas it did formerly Please you by an Act of your own Benevolence and Good-Will, to promise to Some of Us; (especially those of us who serv'd you with our Vote and Interest in the late Election) that after the Decease of the late Reverend Mr. Willis, the Choice of a Vicar shou'd be left to us: And whereas by a Letter from you, dated from London the eight Instant, you have been pleas'd to confirm the Said promise to us, under your own Hand: we whose Names are Underwritten, do hereby return you our hearty and unfeigned Thanks for so singular a Mark of Indulgence (an Instance, of its Kind, very rare and uncommon, and by us, unmerited at your Hands, and which will ever make your Name memorable to us and our Posterity.) The Bearer hereof the Reverend Mr. John Glasbrook, being a Neighbour and a Gentleman of Whose Abilities as a Clergyman and as a Schoolmaster too, we are fully Satisfied, we therefore

recommend him to your Favour, as one who*m** we desire you wou'd please to Endow with our Vicarage: In Testimony whereof we have Subjoy*n'd** our Hands, this 12th: Day of February 1725/6 This Granted your Petitioners shall (as in Duty bound) ever pray &c

Robert Todd Senr *
Robert Todd Junr †
John Boyfield †
Saml. Powers †
Rich Wagstaffe *
John: Mayel †
John Eckles * *
Peter Sanders * *
Thos: Mascull * *
Will: Sanders * *
John Adams * *
John Hance
T Dankes
John Crew *
Dan Wyman Junior †
Jno Eedy †
James Smith
Danl. Assaby his Mark
Thos. Lamb his Mark †
Robt. Atkins his Mark
Wm. Cox his Mark
Robt. Granbury his Mark
Jno. Noble his Mark
Tho: Horner his Mark
Tho: Smith his Mark
Gideon Perry his Mark †
Tho Townes his Mark
Hugh Ratclif
Wm. Towiss his Mark
Peter Aubry his Mark
Matth. Gudgeon his Mark
Jno. Hand his Mark
Tho: Freeman his Mark
Richd Townes his Mark
Richd Stanion
William Silbey
Robert Peter
Robrt Aubery
Daniel Wyman Sen * *
William Harman
Tho: Sanders *
John Wyman *
William Eedy
Richard Lamb his Mark
Robt Walker †
James Saby *
Samll Cook †
Samuell Smith
Saml Eedy
Tho Woodward †
Tho: Saby *
John Rowlatt
Tho: Adams his Mark
Thos. Linford his Mark *
Tho Page
Tho: Draper his Mark
Jno. Draper his Mark
Wilmore Mayle his Mark
Wm. Stratton his Mark

P: S. All mark'd thus * * are Aldermen All marked thus * are Burgesses All thus † Mr. Wentworth's common Friends The Rest Mr. Dacres's own Tenants & Friends.

The above-written is a genuine and faithfull original signed before me

Witness my Hand
Tho: Dankes

Feb. 19th 1725/6."

This Petition, with the names of those who could not write, is entirely in the handwriting of the witness, Thomas Dankes.

ED.

* Paper torn in original document.

29.—"Clean as a Pink:" a Northamptonshire Saying.—A year ago, I wrote a note in *Notes and Queries* relative to the proverbial expression "Clean as a Pink;" and very various were the explanations that were adduced. I am now told by the Rev. W. D. Sweeting, that he had always understood this familiar simile to refer to the chaffinch, which, in North Northamptonshire, is commonly known as "the pink." The chaffinch is a smart, spruce, "natty" little bird; and the epithet "clean" would not be unsuitable to it. Mr. Sweeting asked his gardener, who had lived many years in the county, what he understood by the expression; and the man at once replied "clean as a chaffinch." Cuthbert Bede.

30.—Civil War, 1644.—The following is from Sir Gamaliel Dudley's letter to Prince Rupert, dated Newark, 4 Mar. 1644 (Camb. Univ. Lib. R. 10. 16):—

"On Sunday the 23^{d} of *February*, we began our march from *Banbury* towards *Daventry*, where we had Intelligence of an uncertain number of Horse and Foot that attended thereabouts with designe to affront Vs in our march, but Sir *William Compton* marching before Vs with his Horse, was onely looked on by them at a good distance, and after the encounter of a little skirmishing, they perceiving the rest of our Horse advancing towards them, wheeled off in great disorder, and Sir *William Compton* had the execution of them in their flight very neare *Northampton* Towne. Their particular losse in this defeat, I presume your Highnesse has already received account of at full from *Banbury*." M. M. D.

31.—Sheep Bill of Sir John Spencer, 1580.—The John Spencer who signs the account here given was grandfather of the first lord Spencer of Wormleighton. In a debate in the house of lords, the earl of Arundel tried to annoy the first lord Spencer by reminding him that his ancestors kept sheep: lord Spencer replying "when my ancestors (as you say) were keeping sheep, your ancestors were plotting treason." This account shews that his grandfather certainly kept a large number. Some expressions are worthy of note: "toulde" (as in "untold gold," "tell the towers thereof") means, counted out: "sherhoggs," "sharghoggs," are sheep that have had one shearing: "theaves," according to Baker's *Glossary*, are female sheep of the second year: "felles" are, I suppose, fleeces.

What are "cullinge" ewes? are they of an inferior sort? It is to be noted that the reckoning is by the old English method of six score to the great hundred. Walnuts and faggots are still counted at six score to the hundred. The total will be found correct accord-

ing to this notation. The actual number of sheep "told" is twenty-seven great hundred, four score and three; or, 3323. The original paper is in the hands of Mr. J. N. Beasley.

"Robert Mote Shepe toulde at [MS. torn]
xxvith: daye of [torn] A^{o} 1580
And the Sheppards Chardge
then and ther delyu*e*red him as
hereaft^{r} ffollowethe: viz:

Imp*ri*mis in greate Chinckwell of Sherhoggs wth xxij Cullinge Ewes	ij^{c}.	xxxviij.
In Chinckwell meadowe of Cullinge Ewes and weathers		l.
In Langland feilde of Sherhoggs . . .	ij^{c}.	lviij.
In the Mill holme of Cullinge Ewes . .		xxj.
In Lucas feilde of store Ewes wth. x. Ramm*e*s .	ij^{c}.	v^{xx}. xvij.
In the mill feilde of Sherhoggs wth. xx. Cullinge Ewes	iij^{c}.	xvij.
In the wodde close of Cullinge Ewes . .		lx.
In Brington feild of Sherhogs . . .	v^{xx}.	ij.
In the Slaught*er*house Close of Cullinge Ewes .		xiiij.
In the Slaught*er*house of felles . . .		v.
In Wicken Parke of Sherhoggs wth. v. weathers .	iiij^{xx}.	v.
In Nortofte feild of Weathers . . .	iiij^{c}.	ij.
In Poultney feilde of Theaves . . .	ix^{c}.	v^{xx}. xiiij.
Sum .	xxvij^{c}.	iiij^{xx}. iij.

John Spencer

Rec

ffrom Wormlaighton of Cullinge Ewes the xxijth of Marche	xiiij
ffrom Wormlaighton of Cullinge Ewes the xijth of Aprill	xx
ffrom Wormlaighton of Cullinge Ewes the xijth of Maye	xx
bought ffrom Wormlaighton of Store weathers the xxth of Maye	lxxxij
bought Rec of Weath^{rs} from Wormlaighton the xxvjth of Maye.	xxxiiij
Rec from John James on straye fell . .	j.

1582 His delyu*er*aunce
To Wormlaighton of Sharghoggs the xxiiijth of Maye vj^{xx}"

Ed.

32.—Value of Farm Produce and Labour, 1688-90.—These extracts are from manuscript accounts of the real and personal estate of Randolph Wickes at Haselbeech and Cold Ashby.

Receipts :—

1689.				
17 Dec.	"..of Richard Herbert for 51 Sheep .	28	00	00"
1690.				
27 Mar.	"..of Anthony Bell and John Corby for a years rent of land the plow in Stone pitt Close due at Candlemas last . . .	003	15	00"
14 Apr.	"..of Gabriel Sleath for 2 Cows . .	09	10	00
	..of M^r^. Astell for 100 Shurehogs sold to him .	70	00	00
	..of him for 101 Ews & 2 Rams . . .	55	00	00
	..of him for 91 Sheep more . . .	57	00	00
	..of him for 1 foale	03	00	00"

Disbursements :—

1688.				
1 June	"p^d^ Richard Wheatley a levy for the poor of Haslebeech	00	09	00"
20 June.	"p^d^ the Carpent^r^ of Cold Ashby a days worke & halfe	00	01	06
	p^d^ Thomas Kett 2 Days worke at Ashby . .	00	01	04"
27 June	"p^d^ Randolph Browne a laborer for 4 Days walling at Haslebeech . . .	00	02	08"
9 July	"p^d^ to a briefe read at Haslebeech . .	00	00	06"
14 July	"p^d^ for hearth money due at Ladyday 1688	00	09	00"
8 Sep.	"p^d^ Stephen Braunston for the Gaole & Militia tax for the land in Elkington . .	00	05	00"
1 Oct.	"p^d^ M^r^. Bagley Rector of Haslebeech for Tyths due at Mich : last . . .	01	17	00"
17 Nov.	"p^d^ Edward Hawkins for 6 days for his wife drawing Straw	00	02	00
	p^d^ the Gunsmith of North*amp*ton for Scowring the Armo^r^ & helping the Trustees to it . .	00	05	00"
1689.				
12 June.	"p^d^ Edward Carrington for drenching a Bull	00	02	00
	p^d^ Sam : Shuter for a breast plate & Croupp Coller halter & rings and Staples for the Saddle for the Trained horse	00	10	00"

16 Nov. "p^{d}. to M^{r}. Henry Dormer for a grave-stone for the Testato^{r} & cutting the inscripcon 006 00 00"

12 Dec. "Spent in going to London to make up the Accounts being out 13 Dayes my horse & own Expences . . . . . 003 05 00"

12 Mar. "p^{d}. to M^{r}. Sergyant Blinco for his advice about the title of Spriggs land . . . 001 00 00"

The above are all attested and signed, and the entire manuscript runs to six closely written folio sheets. I have only selected the most curious and interesting, to shew the value of stock on farms, and of labour at the period. London expenses and law advice seem to be very low in price.

Colchester. C. Golding.

33.—Earls Barton Deeds.—In the collection of Mr. Sheffield, of Earls Barton, are some interesting deeds relating to that parish. A brief description of these may be acceptable; one, that is of greater interest, being given at full.

(1) 1655, 19 July. "Deed Poll of Francis Muscoat the elder Robt Whitworth the elder & Geo Attwell the Elder Gents. . . . the surviving Feoffees of all the Township lands either by the name of Townlands churchlands or Clock lands or otherwise granting a house in Earls Barton called the Church House Barn then used for House harbour for poor people for want of other dwelling and one piece of ground thereunto adjoining with a house lately erected thereupon called the Church house yard" and other parcels of land, to new trustees. Part "for repairing and upholding the Church of Earls Barton" and part "called the Clock land for keeping & maintaining of a Clock dyall or Watch for the comfort of the Township of Earls Barton."

With a Schedule particularly expressing the Town Land referred to in the above mentioned Deed.

(2) 1660. "The rates of the grasse laid to the Cow pasture for the parish of Earls Barton made sett down & appoynted by Miles Whitworth and William Whitworth of the said towne yeomen & other the Inhabitants there."

(3) 1671. "A Schedule or Terrer of all the Medow ground . . . of euery Hide in pticulers & of euery mans Meadow in Acres Roods half roods and quarters."

(4) 1757, 19 Apr. A levy for the relief of the poor at 4*d*. in the pound.

(5) 1769. A similar levy.

(6) 1793, 22 Oct. A levy for the relief of the poor at 8*d.* in the pound.

(7) 1798. "A Schedule or Terrar of the Land in the Common and open Field of Earls Barton in the County of Northampton, belonging to the Parish of Earls Barton aforesaid containing by Estimation Nine Acres and two Roods

	A	R	P
Colts Mear . . .	0	1	0
Butts Mear . . .	0	2	20
Greenham Mear . .	0	2	0
Thorp Mear . . .	1	0	20
Brimsell Mear . . .	1	0	0
Eastfield Mear . . .	3	0	0
Ansdell Mear . . .	1	0	0
Eight Manners Mear . .	0	3	0
Shrubs Mear . . .	0	1	0
Bull Doles . . .	1	0	0
	9	2	0

At a Vestry held at the Parish Church of Earls Barton the 28 Day of May 1798 For the purpose of ascertaining what portion of Land in the Town Close of Earls Barton should belong to the Church and Clock thereof in Lieu of a Quarter of a Yard Land and Twelve Roods & a quarter of a Rood of Land in the Open Fields of Earls Barton aforesaid containing by Estimation 9^a 1^r 10^p as mentioned in the Terrar which Land was given towards keeping in Repair the said Church and Church Clock as appears by a Deed deposited in the Church Chest of Earls Barton aforesaid

And Also what portion of Land in the said Town Close should belong to the Parish of Earls Barton in Lieu of certain Pieces of Land in the Open Field of Earls Barton aforesaid containing by Estimation 9^a 2^r 0^p as appears by the Schedule or Terrar thereof

It was agreed at the said Vestry that 4^a 3^r 0^p of Land in the Town Close of Earls Barton should belong to the Church & Church Clock therein in Lieu of the above mentioned 9^a 1^r 10^p and that the other 4^a 3^r 11^p should belong to the said Parish of Earls Barton in Lieu of the above mentioned 9^a 2^r 0^p

W. Whitworth, Sam^l Eaton } Churchwardens

Joseph Gaudern, Japhett James } Overseers"

(8) 1815, 31 Oct. A levy for the relief of the poor at 8*d.* in the pound.

34.—Waits and Players.—In Kelly's *Notices illustrative of the Drama*, (London, 1865,) are these extracts from documents of the borough of Leicester:—

"1550. Item p^{d} to my lord m*ar*ques pleyres of Northampt*on* the xxx^{t} day of November ij^{s} viij^{d}" (p. 193.)

"1671. Item paid Northampton Waites for playeing on Easter Munday & at Maday faire before the Companies 04 00 00" (p. 269.)

35.—Churchwardens' Accounts of Woodford Halse, 1609–10, 1641–2.—The following is a copy of two leaves of an account-book of the churchwardens of Woodford Halse. They were found loose in an old printed book bought by Mr. T. O. Gery of Daventry at Mr. Tomlin's sale at Byfield, and given by him to Sir H. Dryden in 1866, by whom in 1882 they were presented to the Woodford parish chest. They measure 1 foot by 8 inches.

	li.	s.	d.
Impri*mis* payed for the carring of the Bell unto Buckingham		ix	
It. payed for alle when the Bell ware a melting			viij
It. payed for alle when the Bell ware a ru*nn*ing			vj
It. payed for the Berriying of the Bellfounder		xi	
It. payed for ale when the Bell ware a taking up out of the mold			vj
It. payed Bell money unto the Bellfounders men		iij	iiij
It. payed for a Band making that wee did take of the Bellfounder			vj
It. payed for the casting of the Bell		liij	iiij
It. payyed for mettill for the Bell		xlvij	iij
It. payed for our charis in our diat in ling Bockingame		xiij	
It. payed for Bred and wine agenst Palme Sonday		viij	
It. payed for Bred and wine agenst Ester daye		ix	vj
It. payed unto Gorg Goodman for Jarne worke about the Belles		v	
It payed for Grese for the Belles			
It payed for washing the Surplis and the Commonion Kloth			iiij
It payed for making the quarter Bill and the puting of yt up			vj
It payed for our dinners at this last visetacion		ij	iij
It payed for putting up of the regester			xx
It payed for writing these acontes			vj
Som totall of our charges this yere is	xj	xviij	ij

	li.	s.	d.
1609. woodford recetes.			
It receved of wood*f*ord at mi*d*somer for the Commonyon			xxiij
It receved of wood*f*ord at Mickelmas Comonion .		ij	viij
It receved of wood*f*ord at Ester Commonion .		ij	iiij
It receved of Hynto*n* for rent for Woodford .			vj
It receved of ffarndon of rent for Woodford .			xiiij
It receved of woodford a levell of xvj^{d} a yeard land .	xxxviij		viij
Som of this is xlvij^{s} iiij^{d}			
1609 Hynton recetes.			
It receved of Hynton at misomer commonion .			xix
It rece*v*ed of Hynton at mickellmas commonion .			xvij
It. receved of Hynton at Ester commonion .			xix
It. receved of ffarndon rent for Hynton .			xiiij
It. rece*v*ed Hynton rent			vj
It. receved of a levell of xvj pence a yeard land .	xl.		
Som of this is xlvj^{s} vij^{d}			
1609. ffarndon recetes.			
Imprimis receved of ffarndon at Mickelmas commonion			xij
It. receved of ffarndon at misomer commonion .			viij
It. receved of ffarndon at Ester commonion .			xij
It. receved of Hynton for rent for Farndon .			iiij
It. receved of ffarndon rent			viij
It. receved of ffarndon a levell of xvj pence a yeard lond	xxvj		viij
Som of this is xxx^{s} iiij^{d}			
Som totole of these recetes is vj^{li} iij^{s} x^{d}			
A levele made to the discarg of the dues due unto the Churchwardenes.			
Imprimis receved of woodford of a levell of xvj^{d} a yeard land and of houses . . .	xliij		
It. receved of Hynto*n* of a levell of xviij^{d} a yeard land and of houses	xlv		vj
It. receved of ffarndon of a levell of xiij pence a yeard land	xxi		viij
Som totale of all recetes xj^{li} xiiij iiij^{d}			

Robert Maiowe of Woodford and John Bostock of Hinton Churchwardens in the yeere of o^{r} Lord 1610 have not set downe their accompts.

Witnes hereunto

H. Haukins. Vicar 1610.

	li.	s.	d.
The receipts of Tho: Harris Churchw: for Woodford Anno: 1641.			
Imprimis: receed: for a Leavie after xvj^{d} a yard land for 26 ya: la: & a halfe . . .	1	15	4
receed: moore for the housen after iiij^{d} a house but the poorer sorte paied nothing . . .	0	ii	0
receed: moore for Hinton Churchland rente . .	0	1	1 ob
receed moore for ffarndon Churchland rente . .	0	1	6
The receipts of Jo: Gibbes juni Churchw: for Hinton Anno 1641.			
Imprimis receed for a Leavie after xij^{d} a yard land .	1	4	8
receed moore after iiij^{d} ye house . . .	0	6	4
receed moore for Hinton Churchland rente . .	0	1	1 ob
receed moore for ffarndon Churchland rente . .	0	1	6
The receipts of Jo: Gibbes seni Churchw: of ffarndon Anno 1641.			
Imprimis receed: for a Leavie after viij^{d} a ya: land .	0	13	4
receed: moore after iiij^{d} the house . . .	0	4	0
receed: moore for Hinton Church land rente .	0	0	9
receed: moore for ffarndon Church la: rente .	0	2	0
Th' accountes of John Gibbes senio^{r} Church warden for ffarndon. Anno: 1642			
Imprimis pd to Thoms Gibbes for one daies worke aboute y^{e} belles	0	0	3
pd for trussing y^{e} forbell & for other worke about y^{e} bells	0	0	vij
pd: for ij Communions at Midsom^{r}. besides pence .	0	2	0 ob
pd: for ij Communions at Micheltide besides pence	0	2	1 ob
pd: for ij Communions at Christide besides pence .	0	2	0
pd: for ij Communions at Easter besides pence .		2	0
pd: for ringing on y^{e} vijth daie of Sepmb^{r}.: on w^{ch} daie there was a thankes giveing throwe out England & Scotland for y^{e} happie peace concluded uppon betweene the said twoe Realmes .	0	0	3
pd: for a new houre-glasse for the Church . .	0	0	iij ob
p^{d} for ringing on y^{e} 5th of Novemb: 1641 . .	0	0	iij ob
p^{d}: to W^{m} Glenne for new glasing the Church-windowes when y^{e} scaldelous Picktures were pulled Downe by Acte of parliam^{t} . .	0	3	6 vi

	li.	s.	d.
pd: to Tho: Gibbes for mending a Bell-wheele .	o	o	1 ob
pd: for an Almanack for the Church . .	o	o	1 ob
pd: for chargs at Daventree aboute ye Vtestacon .	o	1	1 ob
pd: for new iron barres for ye steeple windows and for other worke done about the bells . .	o	o	9
pd for pchmt and for writeing our Register Boke in the Church booke & for ingrosing it in pchmt and for carrying of it to Northton . .	o	o	9
pd to Hen: West for whipping Doggs out of ye Church	o	o	8
pd: for new glasing the steeple window . .	o	1	o
pd: for washing ye surplice & ye Comunion cloath all the yeare	o	1	9
pd: for keeping our Accountes all ye yeare, & for writing them faire	o	o	9
pd: for grease and for picking & lookeing to the Belles all the yeare	o	o	3
pd: for Certeficatte for non-comunicants . .	o	o	1
pd for chargs at Weedon visitacon . . .	o		

These accounts give the name of a vicar Hierom Hawkins not mentioned in Baker's History, but occurring in the Registers. In many parishes the list of incumbents is incomplete about the date of these accounts. One entry is mysterious, "Item payed for the berriying of the Bellfounder xis." It is doubtful whether it means a payment at a real funeral or a fee under the nick-name of "berriying." "Our charis in our diat in ling Bockingame" evidently means "our charges for our diet whilst lying (or "living") at Buckingham." "Putting up of the register" must be "writing it out neatly." The use of the word "levell" for "leavie" is not uncommon, the derivation of the latter word being unknown to the churchwardens. It is noticeable that there were 2 communions at Midsomer Micheltide Christide and Easter. The order for the thanksgiving in 1641 is recorded in Rushworth's *Historical Collections.*

The order for pulling down of "scandalous pictures," &c. was made in Sep 1641.*

The Act 3 & 4 Edward VI., cap. x., does not appear to include pictures on glass, but only such images as were worshipped; the injunctions of Edward VI. and Elizabeth include those on glass.

The dog whipper was an official employed in most parishes.

* In Part III. of "N. N. & Q." will be a note on this order.

Certificate for non-communicants. This requires explanation, which doubtless some of your readers can supply.

What is "picking"? Is it cleaning off the old grease?

The custom of booking pence over 12 and shillings over 20 continued till long after the date of these accounts and was often the cause of incorrect totals. In the accounts of 1609 the "l s d" are affixed to each sum and the sums are not arranged in columns as given here. In the later accounts the "l s d" are at the top of the page only.

The churchwardens' year began at Easter, for the Midsummer communion is put first; and the thanksgiving of September, 1641, is in the year 1642. There are no accounts from 1610 to 1641, from loss of intervening leaves. H. D.

36.—Contributions to the Defence of the Country, A.D. 1588.—In the British Museum (807. f. 2) is a printed copy of a manuscript written in the year 1588, entitled :—

> The Names of the Nobility, Gentry, and Others, who Contributed to the Defence of this Country at the Time of the Spanish Invasion, in 1588. With a Brief Account of their Spirited and Patriotic Conduct on that Occasion.
>
> London : Printed for Leigh and Sotheby, York-Street, Covent-Garden. 1798. 4to.

The names of residents in Northamptonshire, taken from this pamphlet, were communicated by Sir Henry Dryden to *The Northampton Herald* on the 10th of June, 1864. They are here reprinted, from the pamphlet, together with the parish in which some of the contributors dwelt. These places are added partly from previous communications on the subject of queen Elizabeth's army by Sir Henry Dryden, and partly from Bridges' *Northamptonshire.*

	Northampton.	£
Feb.	Edward Watson (Rockingham) 17 *die Februarii*	25
March.	Thomas Tresham (Rushton) *secundo die Marcii*	25
	Martyn Wright (Eydon) *tercio die Marcii*	25
	Thomas Martyn *quinto die Marcii.*	50
	Augustine Crispe (Boughton) *sexto die Marcii*	25
	Edmunde Elmes (Lilford) 1 *die Marcii*	50
	John Fraunces 12 *die Marcii*	50
	William Hicklyn (Greens Norton) 14 *die Marcii*	25
	Thomas Moone 18 *die Marcii*	25
	William Samwell (Upton) *eodem*	25
	Robert Pargitor (Gretworth) *eodem*	25
	John Stafford 19 *die Marcii*	50
	George Lynne (Southwick) *eodem*	50
	Johan Shugborow (Pitsford) *Vidua eodem*	25
	Edward Dudley (Clopton) *eodem*	25
	Arthur Brooke (Great Oakeley) 20 *die Marcii*	25

		£
	Thobie Chancie (Edgcote) 22 *die Marcii*	50
	Thomas Maydwell (Geddington) 23 *die Marcii*	25
	Owen Rudgdale 28 *die Marcii*	25
	William Trust (Maidwell) *eodem*	25
	Albon Butler (Aston) *eodem*	25
	William Hughes (Higham Ferrers) *eodem*	25
Aprill.	Thomas Kirton (Thorpe Mandeville) 9 *die Aprilis*	50
	Henrie Pratt (Weldon) 14 *die Aprilis*	25
	George Sherley 12 *die Aprilis*	50
	Anthonie Jenkinson (Sywell) 22 *die Aprilis*	50
	John Brudnell (Deene) 26 *die Aprilis*	50
Maye.	John Isham (Lamport) *secundo die Maii*	25
	John Freeman (Great Billing) 7 *die Maii*	50
	Robert Osborne (Piddington) *eodem*	25
	Roger Charnocke (Great Harrowden) 26 *die Maii*	25
	Leonard Barker *eodem*	25
	William Saunders (Brixworth) *eodem*	50
	John Murden *eodem*	25
	Edward Haselrigg (Alderton) *eodem*	25
	Gilbert Pickeringe (Tichmarsh) 30 *die Maii*	25
	William Baldwyn *eodem*	25
	John Wake (Salcey Forest) *eodem*	25
	Richard Worseley (Deeping Gate) *eodem*	25
	Robert Matthew (Whitfield) *ultimo die Maii*	25
June.	John Reade (Cottesbroke) *primo die Junii*	25
	Robert Manley *eodem*	25
	Ambrose Agarde (Broughton) *eodem*	25
	William Lambe *tercio die Junii*	25
	Thomas Hacke *eodem*	50
	Erasmus Dredon (Canons Ashby) *eodem*	50
	William Kinsman (Lodington) *quinto die Junii*	25
	John Kirkland *septimo die Junii*	25
	Robert Wingfeild (Upton) 9 *die Junii*	25
	John Heward *eodem*	25
	Samuel Danvers (Culworth) 11 *die Junii*	25
	Stephen Harvey 12 *die Junii*	25
	Thomas Croswell (Newbottle) 13 *die Junii*	25
	John Hensman (Northampton) *eodem*	25
	John Mercer (Northampton) *eodem*	25
	George Poulton 17 *die Junii*	25
	Frauncis Ashbye 18 *die Junii*	50
	John Bryan (Northampton) 27 *die Junii*	25
	William Margetts 26 *die Junii*	25
	John Neale 27 *die Junii*	50
July.	James Cleypole (Northborough) *primo die Julii*	50
	Robert Tredwaie 12 *die Julii*	25
	James Kendricke 20 *die Julii*	25
August.	Matthew Robinson 8 *August*	25

Leonard Barker seems to have been half-brother to John Isham, of Lamport: Thomas Hake was M.P. for Peterborough at the time, and may be the Thomas Hacke of the list. It must be understood that some of the names of places are only conjectural.

37.—Green Family of Boughton (20).—It is unfortunate that the misprint "Green of *Brington*" appears in Part I. of the "N. N. & Q.," as it may put genealogists off the scent. The best attempt at a pedigree of this family that I have seen is contained in *Herald and Genealogist*, vi. 259, to which I would refer your correspondent. It is there suggested that Yorkshire, and then Isham in this county, were the places from which the family sprang. Henry de Grene, sen., Henry de Grene, jun., of Isham, and Thomas de Grene, of Isham, are mentioned in 1341, when Sir Thomas de Boketon (or Boughton) granted to Henry de Grene, jun., Boughton and Brampton. This disposes of two errors of Halstead, viz., that the family took its name from the Green of Boughton, and that Henry de Grene was the son of Sir Thomas de Boketon. He may however have been his nephew or son in law. This Henry, jun., became lord chief justice, and died 1369. Halstead says that his wife was Catherine de Drayton, but he certainly had a wife whose name was Amabila, and I rather doubt the existence of Catherine. The heraldry of the family is interesting, no less than four different coats have been borne by its members: viz.—(1) Three bucks trippant; (2) A cross engrailed (which was assumed from the Drayton family); (3) sir Nicholas Grene of Exton bore Argent fretty sable, on a canton a mullet or, (which he seems to have taken from the Iwardby family); and (4) Green of Middlesex bore A chevron between three bucks. Halstead mentions the heraldic glass in Lowick church as if it bore out his statement that sir Thomas Green married Lucy Zouch; but in fact the arms of Zouch appear on the dexter side of the shield and impale Green, and these are the arms of lord Zouch, who married a daughter of sir Henry Green the chief justice. The fact is that Halstead, except when he quotes original documents, is quite unreliable as an authority. Some of his mistakes will be found noticed in a paper on Lowick church by the writer, which is now being printed for the Associated Societies' Report.

I will take this opportunity, as the families of Vere and Green were connected by marriage, of mentioning that at p. 101 of the *Churches of the Archdeaconry of Northampton* the arms of Vere of Addington are given as if they were identical with De Vere. Vere of Addington, however, bore Argent a cross gules, and therefore the note is in error as to the arms given by Bridges not being connected with the founder of the chantry.

I regret that I cannot give a more distinct answer to Mr. Green's questions. The early history of the Greens would be an interesting field for the investigation of a competent genealogist.

Drayton House, Thrapston. S. G. Stopford Sackville.

38.—Lord Griffin, of Weston Favell, A.D. 1690.—This gentleman was created a peer by king James II. just before his abdication. He was one of the eight temporal peers who refused to take the oaths to the new government. In 1690 he was detected in maintaining a correspondence with king James, and was, on the 8th of July, committed to the tower. But he was soon released upon bail, no evidence beyond letters being produced against him. In 1692, when a proclamation was published for the bringing certain disaffected persons to justice, lord Griffin was among those who managed to elude the search. He had been outlawed for high treason, and was brought to the king's bench in 1703. In 1708 he engaged in the French project for invading Scotland, and a rule was made by the queen's bench for his execution. This was on the 15th of May, 1708. But the queen, in consideration of his advanced age, reprieved him from time to time till his death in November, 1710. The letter here given is believed never to have been published. It is written by the under-sheriff of Northamptonshire, and shews that his outlawry dates from the time of his treasonable correspondence with king James.

"M^{r}. Arunger Pray excuse this troble for A little of yo^{r} advise, you knowe I am vnder sherriffe, & have recd A precpe out of Kings Remembrancers office being A Distring^{s} ag^{t} L^{d} Griffin to Account more then A hundred thousand pounds, pray yo^{r} advise w^{t} I am to doe herevppon, he has 2 good Lordshipps w^{ch} is well Stockt by his tennts etc. Quere whether I am to return issues of course or am to Seize the Lands & Cattle & Soe returne them Seized for y^{e} Kinge or whether I may take Security of the Lord Griffin to appeare & doe w^{t} y^{e} Court shall require & lett all things alone & w^{t} else I may doe to shew my selfe civell & be safe, In short if you please to send me an Account of w^{t} is to be herevppon & with all spead direct to me at Cotton in Northtonsh by Thrapston Bagg you will greatly oblidge s^{r}

19^{o}: 7^{br}: 90. Yo^{r} humble Serv^{t} Tho: Bletso"

The name of this undersheriff, Thomas Bletso, occurs in the list given before (6) of "Northamptonshire Justices of the Peace, 1650."

There is a reference to lord Griffin's death in Hearne's *Remains*, 1857, i. 209, under date Monday, 13 Nov. 1710, which gives Friday 10 Nov., as the precise day on which he died. "On Friday morning last, about eight o'clock, died, in the Tower, the lord Griffin, of a great age. He had been confined for treason, as they now call sticking close to the oath of allegiance, and adhering firmly to the undoubted sovereign. On Wednesday morning, Nov. 15, the corps was deposited in the vault of the Tower, there to remain till it can be removed to Dingly in Northamptonshire, the seat of his ancestors."

39.—A Cathedral Audit Dinner, 1708.—The following is copied from the original receipt :—

	£	s.	d.
"1708 Octor ye 27 The Stewerds table 27 : Gentlemen ordnareys	2	14	0
a bottle Canary	0	3	0
18 Bottles White and Red	1	10	0
8 sarvants dinners	0	8	0
Drink and tobacco	0	6	10
ffire in ye Chamber	0	1	0
in all .	5	2	10
to ye sarvants .		2	0

Alow'd this bill by me
Rd : Cumberland
with two shillings to ye servants
Jan : ye 22d : 1708 Received of Mr David Standish ye full contents of this bill by mee Ed Tinkerford."

Richard Cumberland was son of the bishop. He was appointed prebendary of the 6th stall in 1699, and archdeacon of Northampton in 1707. Ed.

40.—Churchwardens' Accounts of Byfield (22).—At the end of these accounts in the last number of *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries* are some questions. On the chance of assisting in the solution of them, I send the following :—

(1) There is a district called West Wardon which is partly in the parish of Byfield, and the district called Trafford is a detached portion of the same parish. It appears from Baker that Robert Wilmer of Everdon, in 1598-9, bought Trafford, and that sir William Wilmer, knight, of Sywell, bought West Wardon in 1617, having not improbably inherited Trafford, for in 1720 William Wilmer of Sywell sold both these portions of land. It is probable that the suit between the parish of Byfield and sir William Wilmer had reference to the assessment of one or both of these districts.

(2) "Forbell" is fore-bell, or first-bell ; the word occurs in the churchwardens' accounts of Woodford (35) and other places.

(3) "Brabs" are probable short nails to retain the lead-lights in the windows. The term is applied to the broken horse-shoe nails used in hurdle-making. It is probably originally the same word as "brads."

(4) "Septim." This word is not given in Parker's *Glossary of Architecture*, or in any book which I have consulted. In Halliwell's *Archaic Glossary* is "Sept, a screen, *Britton*." But it is not in the glossary of terms in Britton's *Architectural Antiquities*, vol. v. It is more likely in 1635 to mean chancel rails than screen.

(5) This I cannot solve.

(6) The yard land was certainly a variable quantity. There is no evidence that it was of constant size even in the same parish.

H. D.

41.—Ostorius in Northamptonshire (12).—In the interesting note on the above in the last issue of "N. N. & Q.," I looked anxiously for some allusion to the grave of that celebrated Roman soldier.

I was always led to suppose in my childhood's days that he was buried near my native village of West Haddon; and in proof of this my old schoolmaster, the Rev. Jonathan Jones, then the head master of Guilsborough Grammar School, one day, I remember, showed me a paragraph quoted from Bridges, in an old Northamptonshire directory, which, as I happen now to be in possession of, I append here:—"In *West-Haddon* field is an eminence called *Ostor-Hill*. . . . . From the name we conjecture, it is the tumulus of *Publius Ostorius* the celebrated Roman Pro-prætor under the Emperor *Claudius*. That he died in *Britain* is evident from *Tacitus*, worn out with cares, and the fatigues of war. Neither the exact place of his death or of his burial are recorded in history. But it is not easy to assign one more probable than this place, in the neighbourhood of the great military works at *Daventre* and *Guilsborough*, supposed to be of his erection. And the memory of it seems sufficiently preserved by the name itself, by its vicinity to these encampments, and the confused remains of an obscure tradition."

In my youth I have often visited the spot, which is about half a mile from the village along the road to Northampton, at the back of the lodge house, on the farm known by the villagers as "Talkington." There are evidently traces of a Roman barrow, but whether or not it is the grave of the defeater of Caractacus appears so far to be a matter of conjecture.

In the desire for upholding the traditions of West Haddon I shall be glad if any reader of "N. N. & Q." can give further information on the subject. I have often wondered why an exploration of the barrow has never been attempted, or hinted at.

John T. Page.

42.—Northamptonshire Badgers, or Higlers.—The following extracts from manuscripts in the County Hall may be interesting to your readers. The first quotation is from a book containing recognizances entered into by badgers or higlers; it shows the way in which they were bound over not to forestall, &c. This would be about the year 1740.

The second extract is from an older book, dated about 1694, in which the names of the men entitled to ply as jobbers, higlers or badgers are entered. There is no formal recognizance contained in the book, but no doubt they were bound in the same way as in the first mentioned book.

First Extract.

"Northamptonshire. To wit. At the general Quarter Sessions of the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King held at Northampton in and for the county of Northampton the fifteenth day of Aprill in the thirteenth year of Reign of our Sovereign Lord King George the Second by the grace of God of Great Brittain etc and in the year of our Lord 1740 the persons whose names are hereunder and within written came personally into open Court and acknowledged themselves Indebted to our Sovereign Lord the King in the several Sums unto their respective names annexed to be raised and Levyed on their severall and respective Goods and Chattells Lands and Tenements To the Use of our Sovereign Lord the King his heirs and Successors Under the Condition hereunder written

The Condition of the above written Recognizance is such That whereas all and every the Drovers Badgers Laders Kidders Carryers Buyers or Transporters of Corn Grain Butter Cheese Hens Chickens Capons Eggs ffish and other dead victualls hereunder and within named are on the day of the date hereof admitted allowed and Lisensed in open Court to those Offices or Doings respectively for the space of one whole year according to the Statutes in that case made If therefore the said Drovers Badgers Laders Kidders Carryers Buyers or Transporters of Corn, Grain, Butter, Cheese, Hens, Chickens, Capons, Eggs, ffish and other dead victualles shall not during the continuence of such Lisenses fforestall or regrate or doe anything contrary to the true meaning of the Statutes made against fforestallers Regrators & Ingrossers or anything therein contained shall well and truly perform the condition of such Lisenses granted to them respectively at this Sessions as aforesaid Then this Recognizance to be void or else to be

and remain against every person failing herein and his respective Suretyes in full force power and vertue

Badgers &c. their names &c.	£	*Suretyes names &c.*	£
Thomas James of Yardley Gubbion Higler	40	the said Mark Goode and the said William Coney each	10
Mark Goode of Great Houghton Higler	40	The said Thomas James and the said William Coney each	10

Second Extract.

[1694]

"Mich: 5° W: & M.

John Ward of Stanwick Simon Drage of Raunds	} Jobbers
John Eady of Higham Anne Bates of Spratton	} Higlers
John Clarke of Broughton John Nottingham of Wellingborow	} Oatmealmen
William Pell of Burton Latimer Thomas Wallis of the same	} Badgers"

"A Badger signifies one that buys corn or victuals in one place and carries them to another to sell and make profit by them." A kidder, lader, or jobber was of almost the same trade as a badger.

"Forestalling signifies the buying or bargaining for any corn cattle other merchandise, by the way, before it comes to any market or fair or to be sold; to the intent to sell the same again at a more high and dear price." There were many statutes against this offence. "By the Common Law the offender was to be grievously amerced for the first offence; for the second to be condemned to the pillory; for the third, to be imprisoned; and for the fourth to be compelled to abjure the vill [or parish]. And, at this day [1764], all offenders of this kind are liable to fine and imprisonment."

Ingrossing was almost the same offence.

"Regrator denotes him that buys and sells any wares or victuals in the same market or fair or within five miles thereof."

C. A. M.

In illustration of the above an extract may be given from the *Stamford Mercury*, 14 Oct., 1796:— "At the late Peterborough sessions a cow jobber was fined for regrating, by buying beasts, and selling the same at Peterborough market on the same day." Ed.

43.—Local Dialect.—I have heard the following words and expressions in the northern part of the county, none of which are in the glossaries of Baker or Sternberg. Ed.

Acknowledge: to recompense. "He never acknowledged me with a penny."

Bag: a small-sized haycock.

Bag o' tricks: said of a small copyhold cottage, "I wouldn't give £25 for the whole bag o'tricks."

Beast: bullocks, used as a plural; ten bullocks to be sold by auction would be described as "Ten Beast."

Best day: birthday.

Blister-pox: chicken-pox.

Bogie: a moveable iron grate, on three legs, used by builders to dry damp rooms.

Bow-wow: a disturbance. "I didn't want to make a bow-wow about it."

Cade: besides the noun I have heard this used as a verb, "The cat is very fond of cading," coming to be petted.

Cady: very tame, of animals.

Catch-man: a man employed occasionally, for odd jobs, not on regular work.

Chilled water: with the chill taken off.

Chimney-breast: the beam over a large open fireplace.

Clapper-gate: a gate for footpaths, opening between two others that are fixed.

Clink: I do not know the precise meaning of this verb, "I had to clink off." It may be connected with the noun, defined in Baker's *Glossary* as "The impress of horses feet on moist or wet land."

Cock-handed: left-handed.

Cross-hopping: out of humour. Baker has "cross-hoppled."

Dick-cat: a tom-cat.

Edging: grasping, covetous. "He's a very edging man."

Fell: to lower. "The draining has fell'd the pond four inches."

Foil: to vex, distress. "He foils himself to dead." Also, of a very feeble old man who wanted to get up and was not strong enough to do so, but was suffered to try that he might realise his weakness, "Best to let him foil hisself."

Fowl: used as a plural, as in Gen i. 26.

Frost: the complaint of children usually called the thrush.

Gleamy: fitful, uncertain, of the weather.

Grews, Grewhounds: greyhounds.

(*To be continued.*)

44.—Bennett Family of Handley Park, Towcester (16).—In *The Records of Buckinghamshire*, vol. v. no. 3. pp. 120—140, Mr. Cooke will find a good deal about the Bennetts of Calverton, co. Bucks., written by myself in an account of that parish, and at the end of it a full pedigree of the family commencing with John Bennett, presumably the father of Thomas, of Clapcot, co. Bucks., whose grandson sir Thomas, lord mayor of London, 1603, was father to Ambrose, who died unmarried, and whose will was proved 28 Mar. 1631 (*St. John*, 29); also to sir Symon, who *ob. s. p.* and was buried in Beachampton church 22 Aug. 1631; also to Richard, whose will was proved 7 May 1628 (*Barrington*, 44), and whose son Symon was baptized at S. Olave's Jewry 6 June 1624, died 20 Aug. 1682, and was buried at Beachampton; also to John, whose will was proved 11 May 1631 (*St. John*, 54), and who was father to John, Ambrose, and Mary. This last-named Ambrose is probably the one Mr. Cooke is in search of; though Symon, who died 1682, was certainly heir to his uncle sir Symon, as well as to his father Richard. This Symon married Grace, dau. and coh. of Gilbert Morewood, of London (Chester's *Westminster Abbey Registers*, p. 199); of his two sons and five daughters the youngest daughter only, Frances wife to James Cecil, 4th earl of Salisbury, left surviving issue; she was born 20 Oct., baptized 1 Dec. 1670, at Calverton, and was buried 15 July 1713 at S. Giles'-in-the-Fields, London.

Ambrose, son of John, was godson to Ambrose, elder brother of sir Symon, and by will received some property from him. Ann, daughter of the lord mayor, married William Duncombe, of S. Lawrence, Jewry, (marriage license dated 17 Oct. 1594,) and had three daughters, (1) Mary, married, 25 May 1624, Ralph Dutton, of Standish, co. Glouc., (2) Ann, wife of Thomas Hampson, (3) Elizabeth, wife of William Brownlowe, jun.

Possibly therefore Ambrose and his wife Rebecca may have been first cousins once removed.

In all the wills the name is spelt as above, Bennett.

The Crescent, Bedford. Dudley G. Cary Elwes.

45. — Read Family of Newbottle. — Can any reader of "N. N. & Q." give information on the following points?

(1) Birth or baptism in 1714 or 1715 of Thomas Read of Newbottle, yeoman; he died and was buried at Newbottle 6 July 1786, aged 71.

(2) Marriage of the same with Ann Perkins, of Lubenham Lodge, co. Leic., about 1748.

(3) Marriage of his eldest son John Read with Sarah Soden, who was from the neighbourhood of Newbottle, about 1769. L.

46.—Osborne Family of Kelmarsh.—Sir Robert Osborne of Kelmarsh, kt., who married in 1580 Margaret Freeman of Great Billing, had six brothers; Edward; Thomas, a doctor; Maurice; John; Ralph; and William, rector of Kelmarsh, Maidwell, and Thenford, buried (as I believe) at Thenford 2 Aug. 1659. Can any one give me information concerning these brothers, where they lived, married, died, &c., and their descendants?

John Osborne of Clapton, co. Northants., and of Bythorn, co. Hunts., who died 1716, must have been descended from one of these brothers, for in family papers he is said to be descended from John of Kelmarsh, father of the above sir Robert. This same John of Clapton is also said to have gone with other Northants. gentry in 1688 to meet William of Orange at Torbay. Where can a list of such gentry be found?

As I am collecting for a full pedigree of the Osborne family I should feel obliged for any references, copies of registers, &c.

Shireoaks Vicarage, Notts. G. Osborne Browne.

47.—Church Goods at Wollaston, 1783.—The original, from which the following has been copied, is in the Bodleian library.

"Particulars respecting the Church of Wollaston added to the Terrier exhibited at the Bp. of Peterboro's Visitation, held at Kettering —14th of July 1783.

"There are also belonging to the church one communion table, with a covering for the same of purple cloth, & a cushion, besides one linen cloth with two napkins—a Quarto Common prayer-Book, & a Folio Book of Offices. One Flagon containing in measure about two Quarts. One chalice with a Cover, & one Paten all of them silver—The said covering of the communion table; cushion, flagon, chalice with its cover, & paten, were the gift of Ambrose Dickins Esq^{r}—one chest with three locks in the Vestry, one pulpit & reading desk, A pulpit cloth with hangings of crimson velvet, also narrow hangings of the same for the reading desk—A large Bible old print, one D^{o}. of the last Translation, Two prayer Books & a small office Book—One Box contain*ing* the Registers. Two Brass candlesticks, one affixed to the pulpit & the other to the Reading Desk, & a large Brass Sconce all the gift of Ambrose Dickins Esq^{r} A Bier—4 Parchment Registers. One beginning in 1566 (the first leaf is torn out) and ending 1634—the 2^{d} beginning Baptisms 1651 & ending 1687—Marriages beginning 1657 & Burials 1653, both ending 1673—the 3^{d} beginning 1663, & ending 1780–1. The 4th beginning 1780–1 & continued to the present Time—there are besides, two parchment

Registers for marriages, the former beginning 1754, & ending 1771 —the latter beginning 1772 & continued to the present Time. One Church clock 6 Bells with their Frames & Chimes.—A Font.

"In testimony of the Justness the transcript, & Truth of y^e^ above mentioned particulars w^ch^ respect the Church—we minister, & Churchwardens have set our hands—this 2^d^ Day of July: in y^e^ year of our L^d^ 1783. W. Wilson, Curate.

"The Vicarage of Wollaston was endowed with Manse and Glebe. The Manse being in a ruinous State was by Virtue of a Faculty obtained from the Bishop of the Diocese entirely pulled down in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty together with the Barn, stable, and other out Buildings there to belonging, and the ground whereon they stood, being bounded as appears from the Description on the other side, is let to Ambrose Dickins Esq^r^. at the annual Rent of nineteen Shillings. The Money arising from the sale of all old materials of the old Buildings was laid out. ^in^ repairs on the Vicarage House & Premises at Irchester.

"Witness my Hand John Sparke Vicar.

"There is also in the same Parish a Parochial Library for the only use of the Incumbent procured by the Hon^ble^ Tho: Wintworth Esq^r^. in y^e^ Year 1711. Prime cost £21 11 0 besides some books since added, of all which every Vicar within Six Months after his admission, is to give notice in a Catalogue to the Ordinary and enter into such security for y^e^ preservation of the same as y^e^ Ordinary shall think fit."

J. T.

48.—Price of Grocery supplied to Althorp, 1604–5.—The following particulars are from three curious documents relating to commodities supplied to Althorp at the beginning of the 17th century. Two of the bills are dated 3rd Sep., 1604, and are for groceries supplied by George Coles. In them these prices are found:—"Lycorish," 8*d.* a pound; Mustard, the same; "Reesons of the Sonne" (probably, grapes dried in the sun, raisins), 6 *lbs.* for 3*s.*; Sugar "by the ffirkin," 12½*d.* a pound; Sugar by the barrel, 18*d.* a pound; "Pruns," 3*d.* a pound; "Synamon" and Nutmegs 1*s.* a pound by taking a case at a time. The two bills amounting together to £9 12s. 0*d.* The third bill is dated 26th Nov., 1605, "to the right Honourable the Lord Spencer," and is for 32 gallons of "Sacke," at 2*s.* 6*d.* a gallon, and for 21 gallons of "Muskedell," at 3*s.* 4*d.* It is thus receipted:—"Received in full payment of this Bill per the hands of Mr. Stephen Ffrench the som of seven pounds ten shillings—I say Rec per me Henry Barnes for the use of my Master Mr. John Damelaw."

J. W.

Old Houses in Northampton.

I.—Marefair.

49.—Presentments, 1578. — I send a few curious extracts from the complaints made to the bishop of Peterborough in the year 1578.

Barnack. "They have instructions but slack the homilies."

Canons Ashby. "They lack a font. And the curat is not in orders and is reported to be a morris dancer."

Glinton. "The Parson hath not redde the Quenes Injunctions but one time this yere."

Middleton Cheney. "Harry Parrys als Taylor dyd saye that he had as lief here a Crowe in a tree crye, as the Parson or Minister to saye Service or preache in a Pulpitt."

Moulton. "Joane Tymms is a scold & soweth discorde amongest neighbors."

Peakirk. "Ihon Preist will not learne his tenne Comandements of the Parson, he did not receave at Easter."

Roade. "In the Churcheyarde of Rode ther did & dothe stande a crosse undefaced unto wch in time of poperie superstitious things have been don Complaynt was made at the last Visitation of th' Archdeacon Mr Sheppard to his Official before the Church Wardens & not yet redressed."

Weston Favell. "They have non to minister service to them."

H. R. S.

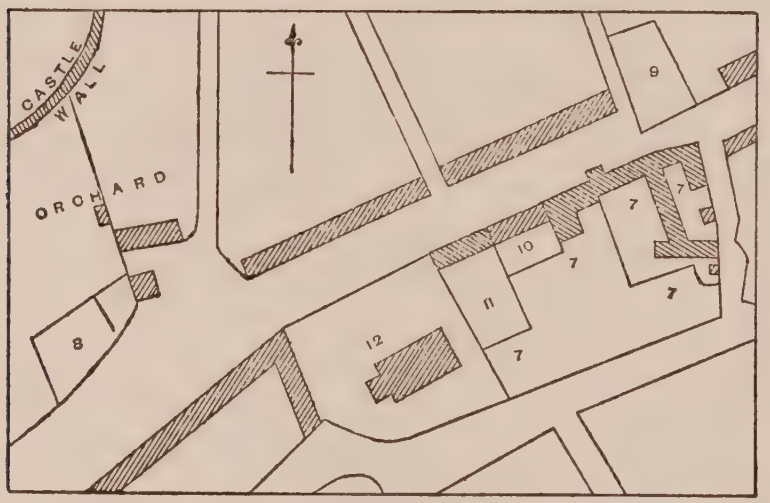
50.—Old Houses in Northampton. I.—Three ancient churches still adorn Northampton. The main part of the castle was destroyed long ago; and the townspeople, eager to erase the last but interesting remains of feudal times, have lately levelled the castle hill, and destroyed the remaining portion of the Edwardian walls. Of ancient domestic buildings Northampton has not within memory contained many examples; a few crypts remain, but only two remarkable houses: one in Marefair, and the other at the N.E. corner of the Market Square. A woodcut and some notice of the former must suffice for the present; the latter shall be noticed in some future number.

The house in Marefair is on the S. side of the street, which is here nearly E. and W. It appears to have been built in the 16th century, and it is supposed, by some one of the Haselrig family; for they owned it in 1662, when on the demolition of the castle they bought the castle grounds. It continued in the possession of that family till about 1835, when it was bought by George Baker, Esq., the historian of Northamptonshire, who with his sister Miss Baker, resided in it; and both of them died there.

"Before the house was purchased by Mr. Baker it had been occupied by the Rev. Mr. Stodart; and on his leaving it, remained so long

empty and shut up that it was rumoured the title was lost, and that it might be plundered with impunity. It was broken into accordingly, and grievously stripped of much of its wainscotting and ornamental work. At this time the frontage consisted of five bays, two of which were converted by Mr. Baker into distinct residences. The grounds then extended to the lane at the east end of St. Peter's Church ; and the site in former times must have been eminently pleasant and commanding." * It is now owned and occupied by Mr. Mold.

At present there is no evidence as to how or when this property came into the Haselrig family. Their chief seat was and is at Nosely in Leicestershire. A map is in existence, made in 1723, of the property of Sir Arthur Hazelrigge in Northampton ; the part comprising the mansion, gardens, and adjoining houses is here given to half the size of the original.



References.

7 Manor house, garden, &c.
8 Dog kennel
9 Nursery
10 Mrs. Isham's house, &c.
11 Mr. Battin's house, &c.
12 S. Peter's church yard, &c.

It will be seen that the garden of the mansion extended from S. Peter's church yard to the present Free-school lane.

The house now has a street front of 51ft. 3in., containing fourteen mullioned windows, and surmounted by three dormer gables, each corbelled out from the wall, and containing a three-light window. It formerly had, apparently, 46ft. 2in. more of street frontage to the east, and presumably two more dormer gables.

The interior of the house has been altered at various times, and especially when a part was cut off to form distinct residences. The windows are for the most part of three lights, and all the mullions are in section of the common form of four quadrants, with intervening fillets on the front and back. None have labels.

* Tracts relating to the County of Northampton, Taylor, *Second Series.*

The present street entrance may not be the original main entrance. It is rectangular, with moulded jambs and head. In the map it will be seen that just to the east of the present house is a projection in the streets, which probably represented a porch to the original main entrance. The present kitchen has been taken out of what was originally the hall. The house has three stories, including attics. The staircase has well-worked tapering cork-screw balusters; and good hand-rail. None of the old fire-places remain.

In one of the bed-rooms are three large and two smaller pieces of tapestry :—

No. 1. 12ft. 9in. wide × 8ft. 4in. high, imperfect at the top and bottom. A royal personage in apparently Roman armour, crowned, sitting on a throne under a canopy; behind him are three spearmen, helmeted; in front of him is a person with bare head, kneeling, and presenting a crown and two keys; on the ground a treasure chest, a crown, flagons, and a salver. Behind this person are several others bare headed, and partly nude, probably slaves; one bears a large flagon of metal, and a youth bears a sceptre. In the distance is a town with towers.

This piece contains in all eleven persons. The story is so common of a prince submitting to a conqueror, and delivering his crown and the keys of his town, that it cannot be appropriated to any special individuals, unless collateral evidence can enlighten us.

The work is of the class usually met with in old houses, with prevailing indigo tint.

No. 2 is about 1ft. 6in. wide × 8ft. 4in. high, an imperfect piece, containing a youth with a table of commandments (?) and over him flowers and a cherub.

No. 3. 9ft. wide × 8ft. 4in. high, imperfect apparently on the four sides; of the same class of work as No. 1. A battle piece, containing several men and horses. The main figure in front seems to have fallen, or descended, from his horse, and is apparently attempting to kill a man who is on the ground. Behind are figures on horseback, with turbans and eastern scymetars; one figure has a shield adorned with an eagle. The position of this scene in the room renders it obscure.

No. 4. 10ft. 7in. wide × 8ft. 4in. high, imperfect on four sides. This is a much finer texture, and more artistic work. In the front is a queen standing with two maids of honour, and two train bearers behind her in the entrance of a palace. In front of her is a man lying on a couch, extending his hand towards the queen, with a crown and sceptre on a stand by his side; a youth is pushing aside a curtain, and apparently speaking to the queen; behind her are two men going

away, one with a staff and a letter, the other with staff only. Through an opening are seen in the distance men stoning a prostrate figure. This is supposed to represent the story of Ahab, Jezebel, and Naboth, related in 1 Kings, 21. There is the slight anachronism of the messenger going with the letter at the same time as the men are killing Naboth.

No. 5. 1ft. 6in. wide × 8ft. 4in. high, imperfect. Of the same class as No. 1. A male figure in a short tunic, walking.

In one of the fire-places are Dutch tiles of blue and white enamel, containing scriptural scenes:—Adam and Eve driven out of Paradise; Cain and Abel; the Ark; Moses on the mount; Balaam and his ass; Jezebel; Elijah and the ravens; the Baptism of Christ; the Prodigal son; Christ Tempted; Christ in the Garden; Soldiers casting lots; &c. In another room are tiles of lilac and white enamel, with landscapes.

There is no record or evidence that this house suffered in the fire of 1675.

In the garden is a summer-house, in which are inserted fragments of carved stones, perhaps from S. Peter's and the castle; and in the wall of the dwelling-house is inserted a corbel, which probably came from S. Thomas's Hospital.

"Castle Stone" house stands on the site of the dog-kennel, and a small portion of the walls of the kennel-yard still remains.

This house is farther interesting as taking us back to the time when many county land-owners had "town-houses" in county towns, to which they resorted in winter; when centralization and ease of travel had not affected county society by abstracting the gentry from their estates for a considerable portion of the year; when a journey to London was a serious business, and blunderbusses and spades were amongst the luggage carried on private and public carriages; when pillions conveyed ladies to distant friends, and sedan chairs danced them over cobble stones to evening parties. It is true that the time of year for the migration has changed; in the 16th and 17th centuries the families inhabited their county town houses for the most part in the winter, whereas now the London town house is inhabited in the opposite season, and shut up in winter.

Some cities had many of these residences, notably York and Exeter. Even forty years ago some comparatively small towns in Scotland held several such winter quarters. "Old English hospitality" of which we read so much, which had its unpolished as well as its polished side, is dead, with no hope of resurrection.

The town houses of the gentry, and the state of the roads at the time of their use, were described lately by Mr. Eunson, in a lecture which was but briefly reported. H. D.

51.—Lord Overstone.—In *The Illustrated London News* for 24 Nov. 1883 was the following notice of this Northamptonshire nobleman:—"The Right Hon. Samuel Jones Loyd, Baron Overstone, of

Overstone and Fotheringhay, county Northampton, J.P. and D.L., M.A. Camb., D.C.L. Oxford, the wealthiest perhaps, of her Majesty's subjects, died on the 17th inst., at his residence in Carlton-gardens, in his eighty-eighth year. He was born Sept. 25, 1796, the son of Mr. Lewis Loyd, by his wife, the only daughter of Mr. Jones, of Manchester, banker; and received his education at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1818. He became subsequently the head of the great banking firm of Jones, Loyd, and Co., holding a foremost place amongst the financiers of his time, and being frequently consulted by Government as the leading financial authority. In politics a Liberal, he represented Hythe in Parliament from 1819 to 1826; and unsuccessfully contested Manchester in 1832. In 1850, he was raised to the Peerage, but as he had no son the title expires with him. His Lordship married, in 1829, Harriet, third daughter of Mr. Ichabod Wright, of Mapperley Hall, Notts., and was left a widower in 1864, with one daughter, Harriet Sarah, born in 1837, the wife of Sir Robert James Lindsay, K.C.B., who has taken the prefix surname of Loyd. Lord Overstone was a Senator of the University of London and a Commissioner of Exchequer Loans."

In the obituary notice in *The Times*, 19 Nov., occur the following passages:—

"The greatest living authority on all matters connected with trade and finance, the very nature of his special knowledge and gifts was such as could only be appreciated in limited though influential circles; and perhaps if Mr. Jones Loyd had not been one of the wealthiest of her Majesty's subjects, he might have been even less generally valued than he was. He would never accept office, although he was in intimate relations with the heads of the finance departments in successive Ministries, and especially with his friend Sir Charles Wood, now Lord Halifax. But none the less did the financial talent that amounted to genius, with his force of character and his strength of conviction, leave their mark on the most important of our monetary measures; and the peerage which was bestowed upon him three and thirty years ago was felt to be the appropriate recognition of the

energetic career which had lent lustre to his position as a leading capitalist. In many respects Lord Overstone was a representative man. He belonged to a class of capitalists which we might almost say is scarcely to be met with out of England. He was born to great wealth and an influential business connection. He largely increased both one and the other by means that were strictly honourable and professional, for such connections as his as inevitably extend themselves under able management as the wealth of a man who gives himself little leisure for distractions tends to accumulate in arithmetical progression."

The *St. James's Gazette* speaks of him as "one of the wisest men that England has produced in this century." In the *Manchester Guardian*, 20 Nov., there was a very full obituary notice. He was chairman of the British Association for the Relief of the Irish Famine.

The accompanying engraving of the coat of arms used by the late peer is taken from Burke's *Peerage*, and has been kindly supplied by the publishers of that work.

The following list of his works, and of replies to them, has been collated by Mr. John Taylor, from his *Bibliotheca Northantonensis*:—

Further Reflections on the State of the Currency and the Action of the Bank of England. *London*, 1837.

Reflections Suggested by a Perusal of Mr. J. Horsley Palmer's Pamphlet on the Causes and Consequences of the Pressure on the Money Market.[2] *London*, 1837.

Remarks on the Management of the Circulation; and on the Condition and Conduct of the Bank of England and of the Country Issuers, during the Year 1839.[2] *London*, 1840.

A Letter to J. B. Smith, Esq. President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.[2] *London*, 1840.

Effects of the Administration of the Bank of England. A Second Letter to J. B. Smith, Esq., President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.[2] *London*, 1840.

Extracts from the Evidence of Samuel Jones Loyd, Esq., before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, on Banks of Issue in 1840.[2]

Important Letter from Samuel Jones Loyd, Esq. From the Times of Feb. 3rd, 1844, [On the Anti-Corn Law League]. March, 1844.

Thoughts on the Separation of the Departments of the Bank of England.[2] *London*, 1844.

The Petition of the Merchants, Bankers, and Traders of London, against the Bank Charter Act; with Comments on each Clause.[2] *London*, 1847.

Extracts from the Evidence of Samuel Jones Loyd, Esq., before the Secret Committee of the House of Lords, on Commercial Distress in 1848.[2]

Extracts from the Evidence of Samuel Jones Loyd, Esq., before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Commercial Distress in 1848.[2]

Report of the British Association for the Relief of the Extreme Distress in Ireland and Scotland, with Correspondence of the Agents, Tables, &c., and a List of Subscribers. [Signed by Lord Overstone as Chairman.] *London*, 1849

Report from the Select Committee on Decimal Coinage; with the Proceedings of the Committee. 1853.

Letters to the Editor of the Times on the Bank Charter Act of 1844, and on the State of the Currency in 1855—1856.[2]

A Select Collection of Scarce and Valuable Tracts and other Publications, on Paper Currency and Banking, from the Originals of Hume, Wallace, Thornton, Ricardo, Blake, Huskisson, and others. With a Preface, Notes, and Index.[1] *London*, 1857.

A Select Collection of Scarce and Valuable Tracts and other Publications, on the National Debt and the Sinking Fund, from the Originals of Harley, Gould, Pulteney, Walpole, Hume, Price, Hamilton, and others. With a Preface, Notes, and Index.[1] *London*, 1857.

Questions Communicated by Lord Overstone to the Decimal Coinage Commissioners. Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. *London*, 1857.

The Evidence, given by Lord Overstone, before the Select Committee of the House of Commons of 1857, on Bank Acts, with Additions. *London*, 1858.

A Select Collection of Scarce and Valuable Tracts on Commerce, from the Originals of Evelyn, Defoe, Richardson, Tucker, Temple, and others. With a Preface, Notes, and Index.[1] *London*, 1859.

A Select Collection of Scarce and Valuable Economical Tracts, from the Originals of Defoe, Elking, Franklin, Turgot, Anderson, Schomberg, Townsend, Burke, Bell, and others. With a Preface, Notes, and Index.[1] *London*, 1859.

Speech delivered by Lord Overstone in the House of Lords, 15th March 1860, on the Address on the Treaty of Commerce with France; with an Appendix. *London*, 1860.

[Review.] Tracts and other Publications on Metallic and Paper Currency. By the Right Honourable Lord Overstone. Collected by J. R. M'Culloch, Esq. 1857. 8vo. [Not published.] *Edinburgh Review*, vol. cvii., 1858.

A Letter to the Hon. the Secret Committee of the House of Commons, upon Joint-Stock Banks. The Second Edition, with observations in reply to Col. Torrens, Mr. Jones Loyd, Mr. Horsley Palmer, and Mr. Samuel Clay. By Alfred. [By S. Kydd.] *London*, 1837.

The Problem Solved: or, a Practicable Scheme of Decimal Coinage for the People With Answers to Lord Overstone's Questions. By the Rev. E. H. Haskins, M.A. *London*, 1858.

Decimal Coinage. Answers to Lord Overstone's Questions. By Lieut.-General Sir. Charles William Pasley, K.C.B., R.E. 1859

Lord Overstone on Metallic and Paper Currency. An Article in Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, New York. By Hon. Amasa Walker, late Secretary of State of Massachusetts. 1859

A Letter on the Bank of England Charter, and Lord Overstone's Theory of Currency. By Edmund Phillips. *London*, 1861.

Lord Overstone on the Bank Act and the Currency. Correspondence between the Right Hon. Lord Overstone, and Henry Brookes, Esq. Secretary to the Bank Act and Currency Committee. Reprinted from the Special Supplements of the Money Market Review. *London*, 1862.

52.—An Emperor of Great Britain (17).—I read with much interest the paper with this heading in part I. of "N. N. & Q;" and as the writer asks for an account of other coins of the emperor Carausius, I send a note of a few of the most interesting I have met with. Though the coins of this emperor are comparatively rare, yet they have been found with a great number of different reverses; many of them referring to events in his successful career, or struck in honour of the army which helped him to attain his dignity. His coins as a rule are not well struck; indeed some of the "third brass" are so rude as to be almost barbarous in their execution, and they are a great contrast to the fine coinage which issued from the Roman mint at this period.

With regard to the letter C which is in the exergue of some of these coins, there is some difference of opinion. Prebendary Scarth

1 Edited by J. R. McCulloch, and privately printed by Lord Overstone.

2 Re-issued at London, 1858, in a volume entitled "Tracts and other Publications on Metallic and Paper Currency."

in his *Roman Britain* says the mint at Camolodunum (Colchester) was established by Carausius, and suppressed after the death of Allectus, and he considers that the coins marked with this letter were struck in this town. Akerman, in his *Coins of the Romans relating to Britain*, says that in all probability these coins were struck at Clausentum (Bittern, near Southampton), and Gloucestershire numismatists would like to prove that the mint was at Corinium (Cirencester). Some of the money of Carausius, and of Allectus, is marked in the exergue with M. L., which is generally read Moneta Londinensis (the money of London).

The money coined by Carausius was gold, two sizes of silver, and "third brass." The coin described by Mr. Baker is put down as "second brass;" if this is really its size, it must be of the utmost rarity, as I cannot find such a coin described in any book on the subject with which I am acquainted.

The following are a few of the reverses of coins either in my own possession, or in collections I know:—

1 ADVENTVS CARAVSII. The emperor on horseback, his right hand raised, holding a globe. In the exergue M L.

2 ABVNDANTIA . AVG. A woman emptying a cornucopia.

3 CONCORDIA MILITVM. Two right hands joined.

4 FIDES MILITVM. A woman holding two standards.

5 INVICTVS. The sun marching; alluding no doubt to the emperor as unconquered as the sun.

6 TEMPORVM FELICITAS. A woman holding a garland, and a cornucopia.

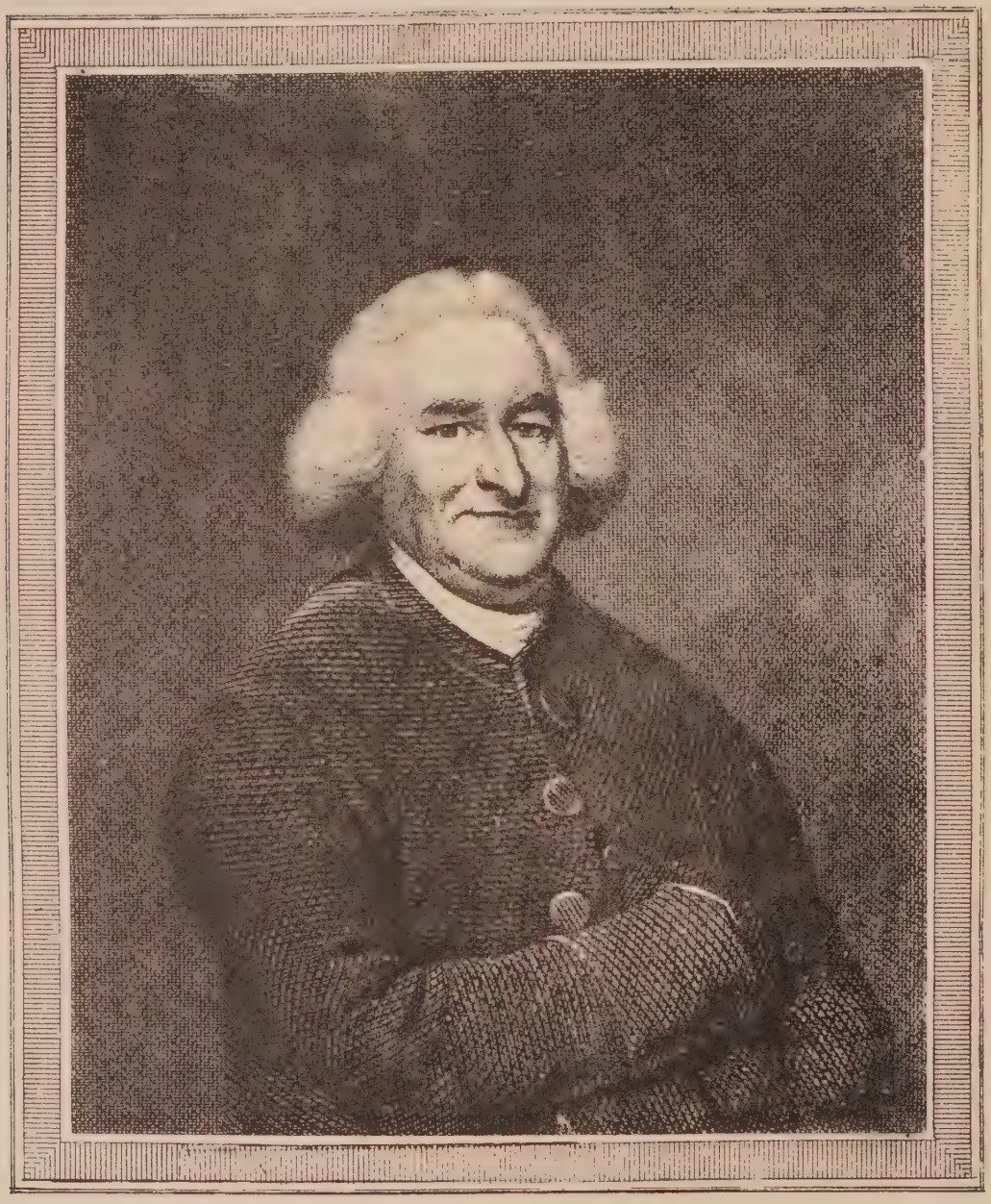
7 FELICITAS AVG. A galley on the sea with rowers. This is probably a compliment to the fleet, which had so much assisted in the successful revolt of the emperor.

Besides these there are several coins bearing the names of the different legions at this time in Britain, and with the figures of animals on the reverses.

I cannot quite agree with Mr. Baker that Carausius was the only emperor of Britain; for traitor and murderer as he was, Allectus held the sovereign power in this island from A.D. 293 to A.D. 296, and the number of his coins which have been discovered is very considerable.

Newland, Coleford. MARY E. BAGNALL-OAKELEY.

53.—ROUND DRYDEN'S BIRTHPLACE. — Readers should be referred to an interesting article on some Northamptonshire villages, with sketches, by Mr. J. A. Gotch, to be found in *The Building News* for 22 Feb. 1884. H. R. S.



THOMAS PAYNE.

54.—Celebrated Northamptonshire Booksellers. I.—Thomas Payne, an eminent bibliopolist of the very first reputation in the last century, was son of Oliver and Martha Payne of Brackley, and baptized there 26th May, 1719.

The portrait given with the present part is from Dr. Dibdin's *Decameron*, where is a bibliographical notice of him. The original was in the possession of his son. Dibdin relates that "during the sale of West's Caxtons our old Thomas broke out into a rage—declaring that many a *Caxton* which had long stuck in his shop at 2 guineas, was then bringing six times the sum!" After the Paynes left the Mews Gate they were succeeded by William Sancho the negro bookseller, whose father Ignatius was born in 1729, on board a ship in the slave trade.

Nichols in his *Literary Anecdotes*, 1812, vol. vi. 439–441; and vol. ix. 666, says:—

"Mr. *Thomas Payne*, for more than 40 years a bookseller of the highest reputation at the Mews-gate, was a native of Brackley in Northamptonshire; and began his career in 'Round-court in the Strand, opposite York buildings;' where, after being some years an assistant to his elder brother, Olive* Payne (with whom the idea and practice of printing Catalogues is said to have originated), he commenced bookseller on his own account, and issued 'A Catalogue of curious Books in Divinity, History, Classicks, Medicine, Voyages, Natural History, &c. Greek, Latin, French, Italian, and Spanish, in excellent condition, and mostly gilt and lettered,' dated Feb. 29, 1740, being almost the first of the Catalogists, except Daniel Brown, at the Black Swan without Temple Bar, and the short-lived Meers and Noorthouck. From this situation he removed to the Mews-gate, in 1750, when he married Elizabeth Taylor, and succeeded her brother in the shop and house, which he built, whence he issued an almost annual succession of Catalogues, beginning 1755; and, in the years 1760 and 1761, two Catalogues during the year; a list of which may be seen in *Gent. Mag.* vol. lxiv. p. 901. This he continued to do till 1790; when he resigned the business to his eldest son, who had for more than twenty years been his partner, and who opened a new literary channel, by a correspondence with Paris, whence he brought, in 1793, the library of the celebrated Chancellor, Lamoignon. This little shop, in the shape of an L, was the first that obtained the name of a Literary Coffee-house in London, from the knot of Literati that resorted to it; and, since the display of new books on the counter has been adopted from the Oxford and Cambridge booksellers, other London shops

* His brother's name was, like his father's, Oliver.

have their followers. If a reasonable price, and a reasonable credit for his goods, be the criterion of integrity, Mr. Payne supported the character of an *honest* man to the last; and, without the modern flash of wealth, which, ostentatiously exposed in a fine shop, has involved so many traders of all descriptions in difficulties and ruin, he acquired that fortune which enabled him to bring up two sons and two daughters with credit, and to assist some relations who wanted his aid. Warm in his friendships as in his politicks, a convivial, cheerful companion, and unalterable in the cut and colour of his coat, he uniformly pursued one great object, *fair dealing*, and will survive in the list of booksellers the most eminent for being adventurous and scientific, by the name of *honest* Tom Payne. The Author of 'The Pursuits of Literature,' who is an excellent appreciator of character, calls him 'that *Trypho emeritus*, Mr. Thomas Payne, one of the honestest men living, to whom, as a bookseller, Learning is under considerable obligations.'—He died Feb. 8,* 1799, in his 82d year; and was buried, on the 9th, at Finchley, near the remains of his wife and brother.—The present *Thomas Payne* of Pall Mall was the eldest, and is now the only surviving son; and inherits every good quality of his Father."

"Epitaph in memory of Mr. Thomas Payne, who died, at the age of 82, Feb. 2 (not the 9th),* 1799:

> "Around this Tomb, ye Friends of Learning, bend!
> It holds your faithful, though your humble Friend:
> Here lies the Literary Merchant, Payne,
> The countless Volumes that he sold contain
> No name by liberal Commerce more carest
> For virtues that become her Votary's breast;
> Of cheerful probity, and kindly plain,
> He felt no wish for disingenuous gain;
> In manners frank, in manly spirit high,
> Alert good-nature sparkled in his eye;
> Not learn'd, he yet had Learning's power to please,
> Her social sweetness, her domestic ease:
> A Son, whom his example guides and cheers,
> Thus guards the hallow'd dust his heart reveres;
> Love made him thus a due Memorial raise,
> And friendly Justice penn'd this genuine praise." †

The celebrated old book-shop at the Mews Gate is said in Thornsbury s *Haunted London* to have been "opened in 1750 by Mr. Thomas Payne, who kept it alive for forty years. It was the rendezvous of all noblemen and scholars who sought rare books. Booksellers' shops have always been the haunts of wits and poets.

* These figures are correctly taken from the authorities, but cannot of course be reconciled. It will be observed there is also a discrepancy in the age given. Timperley gives the latter date. † Written by William Hayley.

Dodsley, the ex-footman, gathered round him the wisest men of his age, as Tonson had also done before him; while, as for John Murray's back parlour, it was in Byron's and Moore's days a very temple of the Muses."

In *The Pursuits of Literature*, 1812, 84, are the following lines:—

"Shall I new anecdotes from darkness draw,
That Strawberry-Horace on the Hill ne'er saw,
With wire-wove hot-press'd paper's glossy glare
Blind all the wise, and make the stupid stare?
Or on imperial foolscap with vignettes
Engrave, like Staunton, my Chinese Gazettes?
Or must I, as a wit with learned air,
Like Doctor Dewlap, to Tom Payne's[50] repair,
Meet Cyrill Jackson and mild Cracherode,
'Mid literary gods myself a god?
There make folks wonder at the extent of genius
In the Greek Aldus, or the Dutch Frobenius,
And then, to edify their learned souls,
Quote plesaunt sayings from The Shippe of Foles.
Hold! cries Tom Payne, that margin let me measure,
And rate the separate value of each treasure.
Eager they gaze: 'Well, sirs, the feat is done;
Cracherode's Poëtæ Principes have won:'
In silent exultation down he sits,
With well be-Chaucer'd Winkyn-Wordian wits.
Or shall I thence by mock-appointment stop,
And joke with Bryant at his Elmsley's shop?
And hear it whisper'd, while I am wond'rous pliant,
'Twas Doctor Dewlap spoke to Mister Bryant."

In Beloe's *Sexagenarian*, i., 196; In Timperley's *Encyclopædia of Literary and Typographical Anecdote*, 799; and in *Notes and Queries*, 2nd S. viii. 122; 5th S. vii. 47, 112, are interesting communications respecting Thomas Payne and his family.

The British Museum and Bodleian Libraries possess copies of most of the Catalogues issued by Thomas Payne and his son.

We ought not to omit mention of the fact that the father was the London agent for the sale of Bridges' *History of Northamptonshire*. This was issued in 1791, and "Sold by T. Payne, London; D. Prince and J. Cooke, Oxford; and Mr. Lacy, Northampton."

"[50] Not *Tom Paine* the democrat, whom we all execrate, and who is now, with or without a head, in France: I hope in the late fashion of that country (in 1794);—but one of the best and honestest men living, the very respectable Mr. Thomas Payne, Senior, to whom, as a bookseller, learning is under considerable obligations. I mention this Trypho Emeritus with great satisfaction."

55.—"Puxley Law."—"Memorandum. At Puxley Green near Stoney Stratford, But in Northampton Shire near Whetlewood Forrest, Here was an Ale-House kept by Jane Tompson, there Met a Company together and Drinking Healths One of the Company Refus'd to Drink off his Mugg, or Glass, One of the Company said that man was to be hanged that Refused to Drink off his Cupp, So they Agreed together that one was to be Judge, one to be Sherriff, and the others to be off the Jury and who ever Refused was to be tryed, And one Refused and the brought him in Gilty. After that they got a Cord and hanged up the Man that Refused to Drink, and the Woman came In and said they would Spoyle her Cord, and Cut the Cord and let him Down Else he had Dyed Afterwards they Appeard being Indited at the Assizes Y^e^ Judge called one Brother Judge A Miller of Parsonham was, one of the Company, named Percevill therefore to this Day It's called Puxley Law if a man Refuseth to Drink off his Glass."—*Miscellaneous Papers,* Mus: Brit: Bibl: Harl., 7017, (30) fol. 152.

56.—Letters of Request for a Fire at Kettering, 1744.—"To all Charitable and Well-disposed Persons, to whom these Presents shall come.

"It is humbly represented, That on Thursday the Twenty-sixth Day of July, One Thousand, Seven Hundred, and Forty-Four, betwixt Four and Five of the Clock in the Afternoon, there happened a most dreadful Fire to break out in the Town of Kettering in the County of Northampton, which, in about the Space of four Hours, burnt down and utterly consumed no less than twenty-six Dwelling-Houses, besides Barns, Stables, Warehouses, and other Outhouses thereunto belonging.

"And it is further humbly represented, That an Estimate hath been taken and made by several of the principal Inhabitants of Kettering aforesaid, not Sufferers by the said Fire, of the Loss sustained in the said Buildings only, which, upon a moderate Computation, amounts to the Sum of 434*l.* exclusive of all Insurances, and the Losses of such Persons who do not desire the Benefit of any Collection, and is, upon a very low Estimation, less by 500*l.* than what will rebuild the same. And

"We, two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Northampton, do believe the Contents to be true, and do recommend the poor Sufferers to all Charitable People.
(Signed)
Wh: Brooke
W: ffolkes."

"We, two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of
do believe the Contents to be true, and do recommend the poor Sufferers to all Charitable Persons within the said County."

the said poor Sufferers have also, upon their respective Oaths, made an Estimate of their Losses, in Personal Effects, by the said Fire, by reducing them into Schedules of Particulars, which, upon a reasonable and just Calculation, amounts to the Sum of 701*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*¼: So that, upon the whole, it appears, that the said poor Sufferers have lost by the said Fire, the Sum of 1135*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*¼; by which sad Accident the greatest Part of them are reduced to the most deplorable Circumstances.

"We, whose Names are subscribed, Trustees for the poor Sufferers, do know the Contents to be true, and do recomend them to all Charitable People.
(Signed)
Wm. Haslewood
Lewis Maydwell
Fr: Baker
Hugh Paull
Tho. Richards
Tho. Billing
Jos Roberts
Jos: Lovell.
John Norwich
John Warner
Jos: Wright
Jos: Sparrow
Jos. Nunneley"

"And it is further humbly represented, That these their most pressing Necessities have obliged the said poor Sufferers to apply for Relief, by Letters of Request; humbly hoping that all Charitable Persons to whom these Presents shall come, will look upon them as fit Objects of their Compassion and Charity, and chearfully and speedily contribute to their Relief and Assistance in this their great Distress.

"And it is further humbly represented, That the said Sufferers have, by a proper Instrument in Writing, and by them duly executed, appointed William Haslewood, Gentleman; Lewis Maydwell, Draper; Francis Baker, Apothecary; Hugh Paull, Surgeon; Thomas Richards, Farmer; Thomas Billing, Carpenter; Joseph Roberts, Shoemaker; Joseph Lovell, Farmer; John Norwich, Baker; John Warner, Farmer; Joseph Wright, Serge-Maker; Joseph Sparrow, Butcher; and Joseph Nunneley, Farmer, Trustees; with a Discretionary Power to them, or any seven of them, to order the Distribution of the Charity collected, or to be collected, to and among the Sufferers aforesaid, to the Intent that the most Necessitous may be first relieved. Northampton: Printed by W. Dicey."

The above is transcribed from the copy in Bridges' *Northamptonshire* presented to the British Museum by the late Mr. Dash of Kettering.

57.—Battle of Northampton, 1460.—As the Midland train for Bedford leaves Northampton, we cross the river Nen, and immediately pass over the site of one of those great and bloody battle fields which distinguish the Wars of the Roses. In 1460 a Parliament was held at Coventry, the favourite city of King Henry the Sixth, at which Parliament the Duke of York and his confederates were attainted of high treason. In opposition to these measures the

Earls of Warwick and Marche, with an army, proceeded from London to Towcester. The king having collected an army at Coventry, marched from thence to Northampton to meet the hostile forces. In this march the king, with at least a considerable portion of his forces, in all probability proceeded through Rugby, then on the direct road from Coventry to Northampton. At the latter place he was lodged at the Grey Friers, near the castle, on the west side of the town. Of this great battle, at which it is said 10,000 of the king's army were slain, I cannot do better than give that detailed account which appears in *Hall's Chronicle,* first published in 1548, within 90 years of the event.

THE BATTLE OF NORTHAMPTON, A.D. 1460.

"Writ in a language that has long gone by."

"The kyng not ignorant of all these doynges, assembled a great army, (at Coventry) and accompanied with the duke of Somerset, which was lately come from Guysnes, and the duke of Buckyngham, and diuers other great lordes of his parte and faccion came (from Coventry) to the towne of Northampton, where the Quene encouraged her frendes, and promised great rewardes to her helpers: for the kyng studied nothing but of peace, quyet, and solitarie life. When ye kinges host was assembled, and that the Quene perceyued that her power was able to matche with the force of her aduersaries, she caused her army to issue out of the towne, and to passe the ryuer of Nene, and there in the newe felde, betwene Harsyngton and Sandifford, the Capitaynes strongely emparked them selfes with high bankes and depe trenches. The erle of Marche beyng lusty, and in the floure of his coragious yought, lyenge betwene Towceter and Northampton, determined to set on the kynges army, without longer protractyng of tyme. And in the nighte season remoued his campe toward Northampton, and in marchyng forward set hys Men in good order of battayl, wherof the vawegard was conducted by the erle of Warwycke, which either by strenght or stealth maugre ye lord Beamond, which kept a strayt, goyng toward the Kynges campe, entered freshly, and began the battayle aboute vii of the clocke, the ix daye of Iulij. After whome folowed the erle of Marche, with the banner of his father. This fight contynued in doutfull iudgemente, till the houre of nyne, at which tyme the kynges army was profligat, and discomfited, and of the same slayn, and drouned in the ryuer, few lesse then x.M. (10,000) talle Englishmen, & ye kyng hymself left alone disconsolate, was taken and apprehended, as a man borne, and predestinate to troble misery and calamitie. At this battayl were slayn, Humfrey duke of Buckyngham, Ihon Talbot erle of Shrewesbury, a valeant person, and not degenerating from his noble parent: Thomas lord Egremond,

Ihon viscont Beaumond, and syr William Lucy, which made great hast to come to parte of the fight, and at his first approche was striken in the hed with an axe. Diuers other gentilmen were slayn in this ciuile battail, whose names were not remembred nor published by any aucthor that I haue redde. Beside these dead persons, many were taken prisoners, because they left their horses, & discended to fight on fote. The duke of Somerset and other, which narrowly escaped, fled with the Quene and prince Edward, into the Bishoprycke of Durhame . . . . The erles beyng victorious in this blody battayle, conueyed the Kyng that night again to the towne of Northampton, and the next day with great solempnitie and small comfort, they set forward the king, & by easy iorneys brought him to London the xvi. day of Iulij, where he was fayntly receyued, & febly welcomed, and was lodged in the Bishops palace." Such was the fate in this battle of the Royal Founder of Eton College.

The above is taken from the "Route of the Rugby School Rifle Volunteers from Rugby to Bedford, April 8th, 1876," by Mr. M. H. Bloxam.

58.—John de Hampstead, Clerk, 1301.—In *Notes and Queries*, 6th S. ix. 42, is an account of an inquest held by the coroner at Oxford in 1301 on the body of a Northamptonshire clerk named John de Hampstead. Can this person be identified? The translation from the original document in the Bodleian is furnished by professor Rogers in these words:—"Dec. 9, John de Hampstead, in the county of Northampton, clerk, was found dead in a garden in Cat Street. William le Schoveler first found him dead and raised the hue. He was viewed the same day by John de Osney, coroner. He had a mortal wound on the breast to the heart, made by a knife, of two fingers broad. The jury is of the parishes of St. Mary the Virgin, St. Mildred, All Saints, and St. John. The jurors declare on oath that the said John about curfew time the day before left his chamber where he lived, at the north side of the great schools, ... , and heard abusive language between Thomas of Horncastle and Nicholas de la March, clerks, who live in a chamber at the south side of the said schools, and the same John saw the said Nicholas de la March draw his knife to slay the said Thomas of Horncastle, and ran between them to prevent the said Nicholas from killing the said Thomas; and the said Nicholas with the said knife struck the said John to the heart, so he straightway died. And the said Nicholas fled, and could not be attached because the deed happened at night and no hue was raised. Sureties taken for the man who found the body."

59.—Sheppard Family of Towcester.—I should be thankful for information as to the birth and parentage of some members of this family who were born in the latter part of the 17th century. There was a family of three brothers and a sister: William Sheppard, a goldsmith in London, believed to have died in 1741; Mary, of whom nothing is known; Vincent, who died 1717; and John, who died, as appears by a tablet at Towcester, 25 Dec. 1713, aged 56.

Grimscote. C. Shepheard.

60.—Cartularies of Monasteries in Northamptonshire, taken from *Index to Cartularies now or formerly existing, since the Dissolution of Monasteries, By T. P.* (Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart.) Middle-hill press, 12mo, 1839.

Monasteries.		In whose possession, 1838, or before.
Brackley		Magd. Coll. Oxford.
Canon's Ashby		John Orlebar, of Hinwick, 1830—*ol.* Richd. Orlebar, of Puddington, Bedf.—D.
Chacombe	Excerpta	Herald's College.
	(Terrarium)	Augmentation Office.
Daventry		MS. Cott. Claud. D. xii.
		Duchy of Lancaster Office.
		John Rushworth, Lincoln's Inn. 1651. D.
Finched		Robt. Kirkham, 1640.—D.
Highham Ferrers		Duke of Buckingham, 1833—*olim* T. Astle.
Luffield		Dean & Chapter, Westm. 1640. D.
		Dean & Chapter, Westm.—*olim* . . . Okeley, 1649—*postea* J. Batteley, 1710.
Northampton		
St. Andrews		MS. Cott. Vesp. E. xvii.—*olim* Sir Chr. Hatton.
		MS. Reg. ii. B. ix. Brit. Mus.—*olim* John Theyer—T.
		Nichol. Neale, Bp. of Durham—T
		Sir John Lamb, 1641.—D. (?)
	(*in rotulo*)	. . . Harding, of Portsea, Hants. 1820.
St. James		MS. Cott. Tib. E. v.
		Robt. Tanfield, of Inner Temple
	excerpta	MS. Coll. Arm. No. 218.

Monasteries.		In whose possession, 1838, or before.
Peterborough		MS. Cott. Otho, A. xvii. *(Burnt)*
	transcript	John Bridges, of Lincoln's Inn.
	"Maldone"	MS. Cott. Vesp. E. xxi.—*olim* Sir Chr. Hatton
	"Mare"	—— Vesp. E. xxii.—*olim* Sir Chr. Hatton.
		—— Cleop. C. i. & ii.
		—— Faust. B. iii.
	(*Rentale*)	—— Nero, C. vii.
		Dean & Chapter, Peterborough, 1640.—D.
	"The White Book"	Sir Robt. Wingfield, 1636—T.
	"Liber Niger"	Society of Antiquaries, No. 60. *olim* Earl of Exeter.
	transcript	Society of Antiquaries, No. 131.
	2 vols. Do.	Sir T. Phillipps, Bt. 1838. No. 78
		Society of Antiquaries, No. 38.—*olim* Earl of Exeter.
	transcript	. . . . . No. 126.
	"Sacristæ"	Duke of Montagu, 1714—T.
	Consuetudinarium 2 vols.	Archiepiscopal Library, Lambeth —T.
		Oliver St. John—D.
		Wm. Pierpoint—D.
Pipewell		MS. Cott. Jul. A. i. 4to.
		——— Calig. A. xii. 4to.
		——— Calig. A. xiii. 4to.
		——— Otho, B. xiv. sm. fol.
		Duke of Buckingham, Stowe, No. 84. *olim* T. Astle & Jno. Caley.
	transcript	Lord Winchelsea, 1838 (?)—Sir Chr. Hatton.
Sulby	Cartæ	Sir Chr. Hatton 1635—T.
Wedon Bec	"Cartæ"	Eton College.
Wyrthorp	Do.	Earl of Exeter—T.

The Cartularies in the above list marked "T" are given on the authority of Tanner; those marked "D" on the authority of Dugdale.

61.—George Ayliffe Poole, M.A. (14).—In *Notes & Queries*, 2nd S. i. 265, is the following title of a pamphlet not included in the previous list of his works:—

The Anglo-Catholic Use of Two Lights upon the Altar, for the Signification, &c., Stated and Defended. *London*, 1840.

62.—Rebels of Northamptonshire.—In a MS. *History of Thrapston* by John Cole, is the following account of a rising in this county:—"Prisoners hanged and quartered. In 1607 the quarters of many insurrectionists were set up at Thrapston. On the 8th of June, 1607, an insurrection of the common people took place in this county, and destroyed the hedges and other mounds of the enclosed fields in the parishes of Rushton & Pightesley & at Newton near Geddington, and not dispersing after the proclamation had been read, a skirmish ensued between the populace, the justices and gentlemen who met to oppose them. In the fray some were killed and wounded, and many were taken prisoners, who afterwards were hanged and quartered and their quarters set up at Northampton, Oundle, Thrapston, and other places."

There is a curious reference to this rising in Thomas Randolph's *Hey for Honesty, Down with Knavery:* London, 1651.

> "Then you have lost, pay your nuts, she has but one,
> An o're-worne grinder; 'tis a gentle beast,
> She has forgot to bite: Good innocent gums,
> They cannot hurt;—No danger in her mouth,
> Till she eat Brawn,—Her charitable tongue,
> Like the old rebels of *Northamptonshire,*
> Cannot endure hedges of teeth should stand
> To make her mouth enclosure."

M. M. D.

63.—Sponne's Charity Dinner, 1484.—The following extract from the Account book of Sponne's Charity at Towcester in the 24th year of Edward the Fourth (1484) shews how the purchasing power of money has declined since that time. It is not unlikely that the greater part of the Feoffees, or even the whole of them (fifteen in number), as well as the two chaplains of the Chauntry, were present at the dinner. The expenses on similar occasions in later years increased gradually, but yet slowly.

	s.	d.
Payd for a dynere aftyr y^e^ xij^th^ day when y^e^ feoffs were at y^e^ colage for bred & ale		xij
Payd for eggs		iij
Payd for herynge and stokfysch		vj
Payd for pykerell & Rochis.		xij
Payd for wyne		vj
	iij	iij

Towcester. J. L. Gallard.

64.—Local Dialect (43).—I have heard the following words and expressions in the northern part of the county, none of which are in the glossaries of Baker or Sternberg. Ed.

Haggery-twiggles: earwigs.

Hand-quick: without any delay. "He must sell at hand-quick," of perishable goods.

Hand: "He came into the town a tramp in hand," looking out for work: said of a man who rose from a labourer to be a substantial farmer.

Headland: an edging of grass to a ploughed field.

Hoasty: hoarse, gruff, said of one with sore throat.

Horse: "best horse" meaning chief support, mainstay: John, now bankrupt, was once "master man of the place, but William is dead, and he was his best horse."

Jenny-wisp: the glow-worm.

Kill: to injure, render useless.

Kind: "the hen didn't sit kind on her eggs," never took to them kindly.

King it: used by boys at a game to stop it for a short time. The glossaries give "kings" in the same meaning.

Knap: to snap, break off sharply. So in Psalm xlvi. 9, "He breaketh the bow, and knappeth the spear in sunder."

Kockling: topheavy, of a cart. Sometimes pronounced "Kookling." Baker gives "Kicklish," and compares "Coggle, Keggle, Kickle, Tickle, easily moved; all I believe, the same word," in Wilbraham's *Cheshire Glossary.*

(To be continued.)

I am informed by Mr. Thomas Shepheard, of Kingsley Lodge, Chester, that "Bags o' tricks," mentioned in the former list of local words and phrases, is now a common expression in Cheshire.

65.—Heart Burial at Woodford.—In the spring of the year 1866 when the Church of S. Mary the Virgin at Woodford near Thrapston was under course of restoration, a human heart was discovered embedded in the soffit of a transitional arch on the north side of the nave. On removing a beam, which had been used to shore up this arch during alterations of the supporting column, the stone upon which it pressed was found to be broken. The fragments were removed, and in a recess behind them a dark object, which was thought by the workman to be a bird's nest, was roughly pulled out and fell to the ground. This proved to be a round box, apparently of bamboo or cane, containing a cloth of coarse material. The box in its fall was broken to

pieces, and only a few bits could be collected from the dust. Then rough hands were laid upon the cloth, which was opened no doubt in hope of some concealed treasure; from the workman's point of view, a vain hope; for carefully wrapped up was found a human heart with its valves in a perfect condition, but black from age, or perhaps through the process of embalming. On my arrival on the scene, I placed all the remains under glass, and afterwards carefully transferred them to a case to fit the recess. The remnants of the box were placed at the back, and the cloth with the heart resting upon it in front. The case was hermetically sealed, with a glass front through which the contents can at any time be seen.

When first discovered, and up to the time of their insertion in the case, some portion of the heart as well as of the box fell into dust, but I cannot perceive any change whatever during the 18 years that have since elapsed.

It would be extremely interesting to know the history of this heart. It seems reasonable to suppose that we have earthly remains of some knight of the cross who died in a foreign land; that when his body was laid to rest in the soil of Palestine, pious friends conveyed his heart to the home and church of his childhood and youth. Unfortunately the parish records do not help us even to hazard a conjecture as to his personality.

Woodford Rectory, Thrapston. CHRISTOPHER SMYTH.

66.—BENNETT FAMILY OF HANDLEY PARK, TOWCESTER (16, 44).—I am much obliged to Mr. D. G. Cary Elwes for his reply to my enquiry. I have not been able to refer to *The Records of Buckinghamshire*, but from the information he gives, and what I already possessed, I have no doubt that Ambrose Bennett was the second son of John Bennett, a younger brother of Richard Bennett the father of Simon, and of sir Simon Bennett, baronet, who left Handley Park to University College. Mr. Elwes' surmise that Ambrose Bennett and his wife Rebecca were first cousins once removed, appears to be correct, as she was the daughter of his cousin Ann Duncombe, whose husband Thomas Hampson, knight and alderman of London, was created a baronet June 3, 1642. John Bennett the father of Ambrose is stated in Baker's pedigree to have died *sine prole*, but this appears to be an error.

I am still at a loss to understand how Ambrose Bennett could have been in possession of Handley Park in 1671, which, from the papers in my possession, he certainly was.

JAMES HERBERT COOKE, F.S.A.

67.—Electioneering at Peterborough, 1722.—The following amusing extract is from *The Northampton Mercury* of 30 Apr. 1722:—"Theophilus Hill, M.B. Minor Canon of the Cathedral Church of Peterborough, designing to publish his Discovery of a Ghost; it is thought proper, by way of Introduction to that elaborate Treatise, to make publick the following Letter, as a Specimen of the Wisdom and Orthodox Principle of that worthy Divine. The Original may be seen at the White Hart near the Market-stead at Peterborough.

Mr. Stroud,

With more Labour than the Thing deserved, I have found your Ghost to be a Sham, and it would be no more than a Piece of Justice to the World, to declare the Truth within an Hour to Mr. Cooke, and soon after to all the Town; by this you will be prosecuted for Slander, and may be, for what I know, disgrac'd and undone. But now, by one good Action, you have the Offer from me, to make Amends for an ill one: If you will send me Word under your Hand, that you will give one Vote for Mr. Wortley, and the other (as you have promised) to Mr. Parker, I will keep your Council, and save you from all the Evil that might come upon you. And moreover, your Son shall have a King's Scholar's Place. Send me Word in three Lines you will vote for Mr. Wortley, and all is, and shall be for ever safe; and you will particularly oblige one, who is more able to serve you, than you at present suppose.

Yours as you use me,

Theo. Hill.

Send me an Answer in half an Hour, or you are undone."

68.—Fire at Weedon Beck, 1687.—The following memorandum relating to Weedon Beck is found in a small manuscript paper in the County Hall, Northampton:—

"Wee whose names are hereunder subscribed sufferes at the late fire att Weedon Becke in the County of Northampton Doe hereby desire that Richard Butler Esq^re^. John Winston Esq^re^. and Valentine Land gen. may be Trustees and Receivers for the Collecting distributing and disposeing of all such money as shall be collected by vertue of his mat^ies^ most gratious Letters patents for that purpose granted Witness^d^ our hands this fourth day of Aprill in the ffourth yeare of his now mat^ies^ Reigne King James the Second Anno Doni j688°

Nathaniells Packer with the rest of the Sufferers."

C. A. M.

In the article on "Northamptonshire Briefs" (25) will be found a reference to this fire, as well as to an earlier one in 1679.

69.—An Emperor of Great Britain (17, 52).—May I here make my acknowledgements to Mrs. Bagnall-Oakeley, and thank her much for her interesting remarks in the last part of "N. N. & Q." on the coins of Carausius, and for correcting me as to his having been the only sole emperor of Britain. I am no numismatist, and confess I was not aware that the murderer Allectus had, by an issue of coins in his short-lived reign, acquired the right to be called an emperor of Great Britain.

R. S. Baker.

70.—Metropolitical Visitation, 1635.—In the Record Office is preserved "An Abstract of the Metropolitical Visitation of the Most Reverend Father in God William, by God's Providence Lord Archbishop of Canterbury his Grace, holden in the Year of our Lord God 1635." It is calendared "Dom. Car. I. Vol. ccxciii, No. 128."

The following relates to the diocese of Peterborough:—

"Peterborough, May 2.—In my way thither I was used with much extraordinary kindness at Cambridge; although I laboured to conceal myself, I was met on the way by some of the Doctors, visited by the Vice-Chancellor, and had an oration and a feast in Magdalen College. Before I came to Peterborough I was met by the Bishop and the prebendaries of the church, the Dean being absent upon just causes. The Bishop lodged me in his house, and gave me very great entertainment during the time of my abode there. The cathedral church is very fair and strong, except in some few places which are ordered to be repaired. There is no consistory for the Bishop, but order is given for one to be made shortly. The schoolmaster is very negligent by reason of his frequent preaching. He is admonished and promiseth amendment. The church hath no statutes, but is governed by orders of their own making. They are to send up answers to the articles, and a copy of their orders, to Lambeth before Midsummer day next. From this place I wrote to Dr. Goad concerning a monument in the chancel of Monks Illith [Eleigh] in Suffolk, and since he hath certified me by letter that the information is quite mistaken.

"Stamford, May 4.—The church there is not well kept, but the minister and people very comformable. The ministers were generally in priests' cloaks, and they, with the laiety, were all the time of divine service uncovered, and still bowed at the pronouncing of the blessed name of Jesus.

"Oundle, May 6.—The church and churchyard there were very much out of order, but the churchwardens have undertaken to amend everything as was prescribed. I have given a canonical admonition to the

schoolmaster here, one Mr. Cobbes, for instructing his scholars out of a wrong catechism, and for expounding the ten commandments unto them out of the writings of a silenced minister. He refuseth to bow at the name of Jesus, and order is taken for his suspension in case he reform not before July. The ministers appearing at this place were generally canonical for their habits, except only those of the peculiars, of which there was but one man in a priest's cloak.

"Rowell, May 8.—In my journey thither I went to Brigstock where I gave order for the repair of the chancel, as your Grace had given me direction by letter. I found Mr. Lewis, the vicar there, reading prayers (it being Ascension Day) without a surplice, having but the day before at Oundle received a canonical admonition for the constant wearing of it, for which I have suspended him, with purpose that he shall so stand a long time. The schoolmaster of Kettering, one Mr. Seaton, (who was complained of unto me for a non-conformitan) doth protest that he is absolutely conformable and zealously given that way, and no man could be found that would accuse him in any particular. The College at Higham Ferrers was dissolved by King Henry VIII., the land sold to the predecessors of Sir Thomas Dacres, who dwelleth at Chesson [Cheshunt] near Theobalds. The last Lord Archbishop recovered the patronage of the vicarage, and that is all that doth now belong unto the see of Canterbury. The building is almost quite demolished. The parish church of Glendon, within one mile of Rowell, is utterly decayed, and one Mr. Gage hath promised to bring me true information against one Mr. Lane, the lord of the manor and author of this ruin, which if he perform, I think the business will be fit for the High Commission Court. There is an hospital in Rowell which I visited, but the master, one Mr. Bowdon, knowing of my coming went out of town before I came, so that I could not redress many things that were there amiss. I have taken a particular note of them, and have given authority to Sir John Lambe to proceed in the business, because he dwelleth in the same town, if he please to accept of it. There are twelve poor men, of which one hath been and is a recusant papist this twenty-six years. My opinion is that his place is void, but I gave order that nothing should be done against him until another hearing.

"Northampton, May 11, 12.—At my first entrance the aldermen (the mayor being newly dead) came all unto me and brought me a present. The next day, being Sunday, I observed, that in time of divine service many put on their hats at morning prayer, but in the afternoon (having marked what I did in the morning) they were all bare, and so continued Monday and Tuesday, when I visited. No man boweth at the pronouncing of the name of Jesus, and it is the greatest

matter they stick upon. By reason of much importunity, and *ad convincendam malitiam*, I have respited them until the beginning of August, having assured them that all offenders afterwards shall answer their contempts in the Court of High Commission, and I hope your Grace will be pleased to give leave. Mr. Ball, the chief minister of the town, was accused to have given the sacrament of the Eucharist to non-kneelants, but because he protested of his innocency, and offered to take his oath, and proved, by witnesses, that he had refused many in that kind, I was contented to let him escape with an admonition, and I have told him that if the town do not reform he (because his power is great amongst them) will and ought to suffer in a very high degree. I have ordered divers things in the churches and churchyards there, and have caused a legal act to be made thereon. Harrington hath been visited; it belongeth to the other Lord Stanhope, not the Earl of Chesterfield. Canon's Ashby and Adsom [Adstone] have in them but one house a-piece, viz., Sir John Dryden's and Mr. Harvey's. There is neither churchwarden nor minister, though they be parochial churches; the one of the ministers is going out of England because he will not conform, and the other is suspended for inconformity. Both the gentlemen, who are patrons, came to Northampton and, before many witnesses, made me a faithful promise to provide conformable ministers without delay, and likewise to send churchwardens to be sworn. They alleged many reasons why this latter could not be done upon the sudden, and at their earnest entreaty I have given them time for it. And Dr. Clarke hath faithfully promised me to look to this business very exactly. I make no doubt of a perfect reformation in these two places. The tomb at the upper end of Wappenham chancel is respited, because it is the tomb of the founder of a chantry there. Mr. Wilde, a commissioner, who shortly is to receive tithe in Roade, hath promised me to order the tomb in the chancel there. These two towns are Sir John Lambe's peculiars. Mr. Dod, of Fawsley, appeared not; he is 85 years of age, and faith was made that he was very sick."

71.—Sheep Bill, 1580 (31).—"Cullinge Ewes" are those which from age or infirmity are not considered fit to remain in the breeding flock, and are culled out annually, and replaced by an equal number of "theaves." They are usually fed for the butcher. Both terms are now in common use. "Felles" are not fleeces, but skins; hence naturally found in the slaughter house. The "one straye fell" was probably that of a sheep which had died in the fields. The word "fell" is I think not now in use, but we retain fellmonger.

Castle Ashby. R. G. Scriven.

72.—The Fifth Duke of Buccleuch.—The late Duke of Buccleuch was a large landowner in Northamptonshire, and had a seat at Boughton House, near Kettering. Though not often at his seat, the villages near it where he had property, and their churches, and schools, have very abundant proof of the generous interest he always took in the well-being of his tenantry. All memoirs that have appeared since his death speak of him in the very highest terms, even his political opponents testifying to the general admiration felt for his life and career.

Walter Francis Montagu Douglas Scott was born 25 Nov., 1806, and died 16 April, 1884. He was the second son of his father, but became heir to the family honours on the death of his elder brother in 1808. He succeeded to the dukedom on his father's death in 1819, and thus at the age of twelve became fifth Duke of Buccleuch and seventh Duke of Queensberry. Before he was sixteen years old he entertained King George IV. for a fortnight at Dalkeith. He married, in 1829, Lady Charlotte Ann Thynne, daughter of the Marquis of Bath.

An account of his life would fill a volume. The public offices he held, the public works he undertook at his sole expense, the unwearied attention he bestowed upon matters connected with scientific agriculture, the splendid encouragement he gave to literature and art, the eminent services he rendered to his political party, all speak of a prince whose influence was immense, and who had recognised from the first the duties and responsibilities of his high position.

Among many other honours enjoyed by the late Duke of Buccleuch, these may be noted. He was M.A. of S. John's College, Cambridge; LL.D. of Cambridge and Edinburgh; D.C.L. of Oxford; Lord Lieu-

tenant of Midlothian and of Roxburghshire; Knight of the Thistle, which order he resigned on being made Knight of the Garter; Captain-General of the Royal Company of Scottish Archers; President of the British Association, 1867; President of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland; Chancellor of the University of Glasgow; a Governor of the Charterhouse; High Steward of Westminster; a Governor of the Royal Bank of Scotland; President of the Scottish Musical Society; and he took a leading part in many other Institutions and Societies, as president, or patron, or director. In 1842 he was made Lord Privy Seal, and in 1846 President of the Council.

Of his predecessors in the dukedom, the first, second, and fourth Dukes have been buried at Warkton, co. Northants. The third Duke was buried in Dalkeith churchyard. His grandson, the late peer, left directions for his interment in a vault beneath the chapel in Dalkeith park, which had been erected by himself forty years before his death.

A very interesting account of Boughton House, its contents and neighbourhood, by J. Tom Burgess, appeared in *The Building News* for April 25, 1884.

The accompanying sketch of his coat of arms is by permission taken from *Forster's Peerage*, published by Messrs. Nichols and Son.

73.—Monumental Inscriptions in Peterborough Cathedral. II (23).—These inscriptions remain in the north choir aisle:—8. On a plain white marble tablet with arms, Gules, on a chevron engrailed between three buck's heads caboshed argent as many bugle horns sable, impaling, Gules, three water-bougets argent (Roos):—"Siste Viator, Tua refert nosse Qui Vir non procul hinc jaceat, Reverendus Gulielmus Waring, In Spem beatæ Resurrectionis Mortales exuvias deposuit. Vir amplissimo in Ecclesia Gradu dignus, Mediocrem ornasse contentus. Veram Alijs ad Vitam æternam commonstrans Viam Suo Ipsius Exemplo præluxit, Non e Rostris solum Eloquens Justitiæ Concionator. Scholæ Grammaticali Præpositus Teneros Puerorum Animos Eruditione Et Virtute imbuere Satagebat; Morum Suavitate Familiaribus Charus, Vitæ Integritate et benefaciendi Studio omnibus. Si vis in Vita Hominum Amicitiam parare, Moriens in Domini Gaudium ingredi Abi et fac Similiter. Obiit A.D. 1726. Ætat. 66." (Stay, passer-by, you ought to know what sort of man is lying not far from this spot. For the hope of a blessed resurrection the reverend William Waring has put off this mortal frame. A man worthy of the highest position in the church, content to have adorned a moderate one. Pointing out to others the true road to eternal life, he by his own example shone forth as a light. Not from the pulpit alone did he speak forth as a preacher of justice. As head master of the

grammar school he made it his business to fill the tender minds of boys with learning and virtue. To his intimates he was dear from the courtesy of his manners, and to all from the integrity of his life and his desire to do good. If thou wishest in life to secure the friendship of men, and in death to enter into the joy of the Lord, Go and do thou likewise. He died A.D. 1726, aged 65.) A fragment only of the crest remains, a piece of an arm in armour. William Waring had also been precentor of the cathedral, vicar of Peterborough, 1707, and rector of Alwalton, co. Hunts, 1689, both of which livings he held till his death. At the foot of the tablet is "E. Bingham, fecit."

9. On a tablet of veined marble, with this coat of arms, Quarterly, 1 and 4, Gules, two bars or each charged with three mascles azure, on a canton of the second a leopard's head of the field, 2 and 3, Gules, two bars embattled, on a chief three bezants or; crest, a hind's head erased:—"M.S. Gulielmi Gery A.M. Per viginti et octo annos Hujus Ecclesiæ Præbendarii: Qui, sine querelâ, sine injuria, Deo, sibi et amicis vixit. Obiit Augusti vicesimo sexto. A.D. 1787 Ætatis 79. Juxta quem Positæ sunt reliquiæ Susannæ fidelissimæ Uxoris. Connubialis felicitatis anni 47 Erant Testes. Vitæque pure et integerrime actæ, Placida et lenis est senectus. Obiit primo Decembris A.D. 1788 Ætatis 78." (Sacred to the memory of William Gery, M.A. for 28 years prebendary of his church: who without complaint, without injury, lived to God, to himself, to his friends. He died 26 August 1787, in his 79th year. Near him are deposited the remains of Susan his most faithful wife. Of their wedded happiness 47 years are the witnesses. Placid and easy is the old age of a life spent in purity and integrity. She died 1st Dec. 1788 in her 78th year.) This tablet was formerly between the corner windows at the north-east of the new building, just above the spot where the bodies were buried.

10. On a plain white marble tablet:—"Sacred to the memory of William Rowles gent, late of Washingley, who died Oct. 2, 1834, aged 84 years. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord. Also of Mrs. Ann Wilkinson daughter of the above, and relict of the late Wilbore Rowles Wilkinson Surgeon who died June 8: 1845 aged 70 years."

11. On a floor stone:—"Rebekah the relict of Roger Pemberton Esq died Dec 18: 1712. Aged 54 years." ED.

(To be continued.)

74.—"CUI BONO?"—Is it known who was the author of a tract announced in *The Christian Remembrancer* for Jan. 1821, in the following words? "Cui Bono? The Address of a Clergyman to his Parishioners, on the late Tumultuary Rejoicings. By a Clergyman and Magistrate of the County of Northampton. 4*d*." H. R. S.

75.—Parish Registers of Slipton.—The register begins in 1670; all entries up to 1812 are in the same book. Robert Butcher signs "Vicar" at first, but in 1680 and later he signs "Rector." One or two entries are of interest:—

1686. 18 Apr. "John Sutton ye Posthume of John Sutton and Elizabeth his wife was baptized April ye 18th."

1705. 20 Aug. "Mr. Robt Butcher Vicr. of Slipton and Rectr. of Twywell in the County of Northampton was buried at Twywell."

1707. 16 July. "Mr. Samuel Deacon Vicar Bur."

1737. 4 May. "Thomas Scriven A.M. and Vicar of this Parish Son of Tho. Scriven Rector and Schoolmaster of Knotting in ye County of Bedford Buried May ye 4th."

1746. 26 Nov. "Elizabeth Killingworth a good Old Maid Burd."

1751. 31 Oct. "Elizabeth the wife of Thomas Scriven Vic. of Slipton and Rector of Twywell was Buried in the Chancel near her said Husband (a Small partition of Brick lying betwixt them) Octobr. 6th 1751"

1767. 20 Nov. "Samuel Hacket an Old Batchelor Died of a Cancer in his Mouth & was Buried."

21 Dec. "Dorothy Lambron Widow of John Lambron Decemr 21 Recd a Mortuary 10s"

1740. "The Ash Trees were planted in the Hard Frost round the Church Yard at Slipton in ye year above written 1740."

On the cover is this:—"The Revd. Mr William Scriven vicar of Slipton Died December ye 8 1768—His Son John Scriven was Ordained [Deacon, *erased*] ye 17th of December 1768—by ye Bishop of Oxford and Preached his first Serm. at Slipton on Christs Day."

On the fly-leaf:—"The present Lord Sackville was Born August ye 27th: 1767—became Duke of Dorset in the year 1815 the late Duke being Killed from a fall in Hunting." Ed.

76.—Green Family of Boughton (20, 37).—The references and information that have been kindly afforded by Mr. S. G. Stopford Sackville are full of valuable suggestion in the Green of Boughton pedigree. There can be little doubt a great deal has been set down that needs verification, and in many cases correction, which may perhaps be supplied by records hidden away and unknown. In the course of general researches information that must lie scattered up and down in family records will present itself, and its collection in relation to this and other pedigrees would be of untold advantage, and

it is to be hoped it may be the lot as well as the intention of "N. N. & Q." to fulfil this end.

It is to be feared Halstead had no full knowledge of the contents of the State papers in relation to his subject, and that he knew very little of the old English wills. With regard to the latter the *Early English Text Society*, by their good work in reproducing them, will add greatly to the power of the genealogist by supplying him with a ready instrument, and I hope that anything referring to the families of Northamptonshire may find a place in "N. N. & Q." too.

The notice Mr. S. G. Stopford Sackville has bestowed on the enquiry will be likely to stimulate the interest that may remain in the county concerning its old families, and revive the records of their ancient splendours ; and for the contents of his reply my thanks are due.

Leamington, Bournemouth. W. GREEN.

77.—OSTORIUS IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (12, 41).—I am not surprised that this subject soon found its way into "N. N. & Q." Its readers will remember that the very first part contained a short article on this head from the pen of the Editor, consisting chiefly of quotations from a paper read at Leicester, by Mr. Hollings, in 1851.

Having for some years made this mid-England military boundary of the Romans a special and pet subject, I of course devoured that article with ravenous alacrity.

I was disappointed, but I cannot say surprised, to find Mr. Hollings' remarks crowded with the usual inaccuracies and mistakes, and altogether unsatisfactory.

The subject itself is of that nature that second-hand students of it are pretty certain to come to some grief or other. What people have formerly written about it is of very little value if the said people had little or no personal knowledge of the country lying between Peterborough and Tewkesbury—for that, according to the best authorities on the subject, from Camden downwards, is the line this cordon of forts took across country. Maps are not enough, for they do not show the hills and vales sufficiently. To be able to form a rational judgment of the exact ground which this line of Ostorius covered, we must see the land with our own eyes, as Ostorius saw it, that is, by riding or driving over the whole length of it, bearing in mind the problem Ostorius had before him, *i.e.*, "How and where to place across the water-shed, the links, that were securely to tie the Severn to the Nene, and make one chain of it?"

If we trust to books and maps, in working out this problem, we shall find ourselves led into egregious errors.

I was first led to take up this question when the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland visited Northampton in 1878. I was all that summer and autumn engaged in excavating, with a gang of labourers, in the Roman camp of Irchester—acknowledged by Camden to have been one of the Ostorian forts.

I read a paper to the Institute on that occasion, on "*The Nene Valley a Roman frontier, and the Origin of the Name 'Northampton.'*"* In that paper, I followed Camden and our best antiquaries in maintaining that the Roman camps on the right bank of the Nene formed the eastern end of the chain of Ostorius; but I opposed Camden in his notion that the received text of Tacitus† (on which the whole thing rests) wants any mending.

I maintained that the ancient text is correct as it stands, that Tacitus knew what he was writing about—that Antona was the then name of the Nene;—and further that Northampton took its name from this river "*Anton*," as Southampton from another river which still retains the name Anton.

In order to appreciate the whole argument I must refer your readers to that paper; the arguments of which found acceptance with many scholars of high repute: for instance, the Rev. Isaac Taylor, and Dr. Collingwood Bruce. From having lived all my life near the Nene, I knew the country well from Peterborough to Northampton; but I did not profess at that time to carry the line beyond Northampton.

Since then, however, I have thoroughly explored the country further Westward, in company with an archæological friend, Mr. Danson, of Grasmere. Making Northampton, Daventry, and Leamington our successive head-quarters, we investigated the country thoroughly across the water-shed as far as Edge-hill and the beginning of the Cotswolds, and satisfied ourselves so far. As to the remaining portion, from Edge-hill to the Severn, we feel certain that Ostorius kept along the line of the Cotswolds, utilising British camps which previously existed, and still exist on all the most prominent points overlooking the vale of Warwickshire.

But this western end of the chain we intend thoroughly to explore, and publish the whole results.

By this personal inspection we accomplished another thing quite as important as knowing where Ostorius placed his line; *i.e.*, we satisfied ourselves as to where the line did NOT go, and could not go

* Published in vol. xxxv. of the *Archæological Journal.*

† Cinctosque castris Antonam et Sabrinam fluvios cohibere parat.

if Ostorius had any sense in his head. In other words we felt satisfied he never descended into the vale of Warwickshire, nor went near the Avon—a point wherein map-students are pretty certain to err.

Since that exploration, I have written a paper* bearing on the Nene valley end of the chain, viz. an argument to shew that the famous earth works at Yelden, Beds., are the "*locus pugnæ*" of Tacitus, where the Icenians were so terribly thrashed when they came to interrupt the work of Ostorius. And have also shown how untenable is the notion which places this fight at Daventry; not to mention the still greater absurdity of Twyford, co. Leicester.

I have the testimony of men of learning and judgment that the case made out for Yelden is a strong one, resting on sound and sober reasoning.

Since writing that paper I have written another, and read it at the Meeting of the Archæological Institute at Lewes last year (1883), rebutting a theory of Mr. Henry Bradley of Sheffield, put forth in *The Academy* last year that the Severn *and the Trent* were the two rivers fortified by Ostorius! and suggesting a novel and alarming emendation of the text of poor ill-used Tacitus. I have shown the extreme absurdity of this suggestion, while at the same time giving Mr. Bradley credit for having discovered the Roman name of the Trent, as he appears to have done.

I think your readers will now perceive that I have earned a certain right to be heard on the subject of Ostorius in Northamptonshire.

In a future number I may revert to the question.

Hargrave. ROB. S. BAKER,
Hon. Sec. for Northants. of the Soc: of Ant: London.

In my note on the above of "N. N. & Q." (41), occurs the word "Talkington." I find that it should be "Torkington," the farm being so called from the fact that a person of that name once occupied it.

London. JOHN T. PAGE.

78.—NORTHAMPTONSHIRE BRIEFS (25).—

Cotton End. 1673. 29 May . . . "for a Voyalant fire that hapned in the towne of Cottonend in the parrish of Hardreingston in our County of Northampton." 3*s.* 10*d.* (Stretford, co. Lanc.)

Towcester. 1677. 14 Oct . . . "for a violent fire in the town of Towcester." 3*s.* (Stretford, co. Lanc.) J. E. B.

* Published in the volume for 1882 of the *Associated Societies' Reports and Papers.*

79.—Review of Miss Baker's Glossary.—In the hope that it may prove of interest to the readers of "N. N. & Q.," I have extracted from the *Illustrated London News* for 31 March, 1855, the following. It is a portion of a review of Miss Baker's *Glossary of Northamptonshire Words and Phrases,* London, 2 vols, 1854.

"As illustrating and explaining obscure passages in our elder writers, the 'Northamptonshire Glossary' will be found of infinite service. Miss Baker supplies more than one hint for the next edition of Shakspeare. The word 'palm-tree' for example, occurring in 'As You Like It' has been a choke-pear to the commentators. 'Look here,' says *Rosalind* 'what I found on a palm-tree.' 'A palm-tree in the forest of Arden,' remarks Steevens, 'is as much out of place as a lioness in the subsequent scene.' Collier tries to get rid of the difficulty by suggesting that Shakspeare may have written 'plane-tree.' 'Both the remark and the suggestion,' observes Miss Baker, 'might have been spared if those gentlemen had been aware that in the counties bordering on the Forest of Arden, the name of an Exotic tree is transferred to an indigenous one.' The *Salix Caprea,* or goat willow, is popularly known as the 'palm' in Northamptonshire, no doubt from having been used for the decoration of churches on Palm Sunday—its graceful yellow blossoms appearing at a time when few other trees have put forth a leaf, having won for it that distinction. Clare so calls it:—

> Ye leaning *palms* that seem to look
> Pleased o'er your image in the brook.

That Shakspeare included the willow in his forest scenery is certain, from another passage in the same play:—

> West of this place, down in the neighbour bottom,
> The *rank of Osiers* by the murmuring stream,
> Left on your right hand, brings you to the place.

The customs and amusements of Northamptonshire which are frequently noticed in these volumes, were identical with those of the neighbouring county of Warwick, and, in like manner, illustrate very clearly many passages in the great dramatist.

'Nine men's morris,' and 'the mazes in the wanton green,' mentioned by *Titania* in that exquisitely poetical speech in which the Fairy Queen describes the calamities which result from the dissensions between herself and *Oberon,* are Northamptonshire games:—

> The nine men's morris is filled up with mud,
> And the quaint mazes in the wanton green,
> For lack of tread, are undistinguishable.

The maze, or 'Shepherds' Hay,' 'Shepherds' Race,' 'Shepherds' Ring,' and 'Shepherds' Run,' at it is indifferently called, is a game, it seems, enjoyed on the Green at Boughton, celebrated for its fair, near Northampton, from time immemorial. 'A greensward circle of considerable size (says Miss Baker) has been sunk about a foot below the surface of the Green as far back as memory can trace. A mazy path, rather more than a foot in width, is formed within by a trench, three or four inches wide, cut on each side of it; and the trial of skill consists in running the maze from the outside to the small circle in the centre in a given time, without crossing the boundaries of the path.'

Philology vindicates the gentility of many a word that has long laboured under the obloquy of being a mere vulgarism. The verb 'learn' in the sense of 'to teach' is commonly so considered. Yet its use in the double sense of conveying and receiving knowledge is of Anglo-Saxon origin, and continued down to the classic days of Ben Jonson. Miss Baker has also accumulated instances from the Common Prayer Book, from Chaucer, Drayton, and Shakspeare. Shakspeare, she observes, implies the identity of 'teach' and 'learn' by using them in the same sentence, apparently to vary the expression, 'unless you could *teach* me to forget a banished father, you must not *learn* me to remember any extraordinary pleasure.' ('As You Like It,' Act 1, Scene 2). Todd says, this sense is now perhaps obsolete; but Miss Baker states that it is still in common use in Northamptonshire, and quotes the following amusing epitaph on a village singing-master in the churchyard of the village of Harpole, near Northampton, dated 1729:—

He *larned* Singing far and near,
Full twenty years and more;
But fatal death hath stopped his breath,
And he can *larne* no more.

His Scholards all, that are behinde,
Singing he did unfold;
Exhorting all their God to minde
Before they turn to molde.

These instances are taken at random: the volumes abound in matter equally curious and illustrative. Miss Baker has pursued her task *con amore*, and the result of her painstaking is a valuable and interesting addition to the library of the philological student. The volumes are abundantly illustrated with quotations, among which the rural couplets of poor John Clare, the Northamptonshire peasant poet, very frequently occur. Miss Baker has been peculiarly fortunate in an authority so wholly unquestionable. The genius of that remarkable

man pastured itself in places where innovation had not found its way and no modern writer so abounds in localisms, with this additional advantage, that a mind so thoroughly poetical was sure to apply them so as to convey their strictest and intensest meaning. Many of the quotations, too, appear to be from MSS.; and we should infer that Miss Baker had had the privilege of a personal intercourse with the poet. She has also, we find, upon reference to her list of book authorities, had access to works of extreme rarity."

Is the game of 'Shepherd's Hay' known now in Northamptonshire? I spent most of the first 20 years of my life in the county but never heard of it.

I hope there is a copy of this *Glossary* in the library of the Northampton Museum. It is far too valuable a book to be allowed to be lost sight of altogether.

London. JOHN T. PAGE.

80.—THE SYWELL RING.—The gold ring of which a woodcut is given below was found at Sywell hall during the rebuilding not many years since, and it has been suggested that it was a gift from Mary queen of Scots to sir Thomas Tresham. But the inscription shows it to belong to an earlier period, the previous century at least. It may be a betrothal ring, and the word "souvereyn" may apply to a queen not of the realm but of the heart.

Tré loialment ma souvereyn.

Most loyally my sovereign.

81.—LACE MAKERS AT ECTON.—"On St. Thomas's day at Ecton the host of Lace-makers with which the village is in a great measure filled partake of a holiday, when Cakes are made & tea-drinking ensues, and formerly the Mistress of the School of Lace-makers was turned out in a frolicksome manner while a couplet was repeated, demanding a week's holiday, or she sh^{d} not be let in." From MS. diary by John Cole, 1832.

82.—Wages in 1688.—The following is an extract from a MS. record (apparently a contemporary copy of the original) of Quarter Sessions for this county in 1688. J. Alfred Gotch.

The Particular Rates of wages of and for all manner of Artificers, Handycraft men, Labourers, Workmen, Men and Maid Servants, as by the day with meat and drinke as without, as alsoe by the whole yeare; and by the great in Gross or Task limitted, rated and appointed, at the Generall Quarter Sessions of the Peace, holden by adjournment for the said County of North*amp*ton at Northampton in the County aforesaid, on Wednesday next after the Close of Easter, being the five and Twentieth day of Aprill in the fourth yeare of the Raigne of our Soveraigne Lord King James the second over England &c. Anno Dni 1688. By all the Justices of the Peace then and there assembled, according to the Statutes made in the fifth yeare of the Raigne of Queen Elizabeth of ffamous memory, and in the first yeare of the Raigne of King James the first. The said Justices having conferred with the Grand Jury at the said Sessions, and some others of the most knowing, discreetest persons in the said County: And haveing had a due Consideracon and respect to the Plenty and Scarcity of the time, And other Circumstances necessary to be considered And which said Justices, present at the appointing the said Rates of Wages, have hereunto subscribed their Names—

	£ s. d.
Servants by the year, with meat and drinke.	
A Bayliffe in Husbandry, takein charge thereof, for a years Wages not above. . . .	04 : 16 : 00
A chiefe Hinde, the best Plowman, Carter and Shepard for the yeares Wages shall not take above	04 : 00 : 00
A Com*m*on Servant in Husbandry or second Hynd Carter or Driver of Plow by the year not above	03 : 05 : 00
An Apprentice in Husbandry only Meat Drinke and Cloaths.	
The best woman Servant, as a housekeeper, Cooke able to take care of the household, by the year not above	02 : 09 : 00
A Dairy Maid or Wash Maid not above : .	02 : 04 : 00
A young Maid above the age of fourteen yeares, and under eighteen shall not take by the year for her wages above	02 : 00 : 00
Children under the age of fourteen yeares, shall not take for their yeares wages above . . .	01 : 14 : 00

Artificers, Apprentices, and Labourers by the day not above the following Rates for Wages:

	ffrom the Middle of March to the middle of Septembr.		ffrom the Middle of September to the Middle of March.	
	without Meat and Drinke.	with Meat and Drinke.	without Meat and Drinke.	with Meat and Drinke.
	d.	d.	d.	d.
A ffree Mason, a Master Carpenter, a Master Joyner, a Master Bricklayer and Plaisterer, having under each of them three Apprentices, or Journeymen, and haveing charge of building, by the day shall not have above .	17¼	10¾	14¾	8½
Their Apprentices and Journeymen, above One and twenty years of Age, and under four and twenty by the day shall not have above	14¾	8½	12¼	5¾
Their Servants and Apprentices above the age of ffourteen yeares, and under twenty one	9¾	4¾	7½	2½
A Rough Mason, Bricklayer, Carpenter, Joyner, Carver, Milwright, Plowright, Tyler, Slater, Cartwright, Plumber, Glasier, Master Sawyer, Thacker, Gardner &c.	14¾	8½	12¼	5¾
Their Servants Journeymen and Apprentices above the Age of Twenty one, and not above four and Twenty .	12¼	6½	9¾	4
Their Servants and apprentices above the Age of fourteen and not above One and Twenty	9¾	4¾	7½	2½
Every other Common Labourer not afore named except in Harvest time . .	9¾	4¾	7½	2½
A Ditcher, a Hedger, and such works that are of hard labour and dirty . .	12¼	6½	9¾	4
In Harvest Time				
A man Reaper	17¼	10¾		
A mower of Grass, Pease or Corne by the day	14¾	8½		
A Pitcher or Driver of Cart . . .	12¼	6½		
A Woman Reaper	12¼	6½		
A man haymaker by the day . . .	9¾	4¾		
A Woman Haymaker	7½	3		

For works by great, or in gross, not above the Rates following viz^{t}.

	without Meat and Drinke.	with Meat and Drinke.
	s. d.	s. d.
ffor Reaping an acre of Wheat, at 16 foot and $\frac{1}{3}$ the Pole 2^{s} : 6^{d} and binding upp the sheaves 9^{d}.	3 : 3	2 : 4
ffor Mowing an Acre of Grass	$14\frac{3}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$
ffor mowing an Acre of Barley.	$12\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$
ffor Mowing an Acre of Pease or Oates	$9\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$
ffor threshing a Quarter of Wheat and Winnowing of it.	1 : 5	7
ffor Threshing a Quarter of Barley and Winnowing it	$12\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$
ffor Threshing a Quart^{r}. of Pease and Oats and Winnowing of them	$9\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$
ffor mowing and Makeing an Acre of Grass, and makeing it fitt to carry	2 : 6	1 : 5
ffor Sawing 120 foot of Oake, Ash or Elm board	2 : 4	16
ffor Sawing the like Quantity of Slitting worke	2 : 4	16
ffor makeing an Acre in length, containing 22 yards of New Dyke, out of the whole ground, being four foot wide at topp, three foot deepe, and one foot and an halfe wide at bottome, and double setting it with Quicke : 2^{s} : and findeing the Quicks or Setts : 1^{s} : 2^{d} and setting a Hedge upon it : 10^{d} : in all	4 : 0	
ffor Makeing 120 ffaggotts single bound, and cutting downe the Wood	1 : 2	
ffor makeing one Hundred of Lath, containing 120.	3	
ffor makeing the body of a Plow all new	$12\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$
ffor Makeing a pair of Cartwheeles	7 : 4	4 : 1
ffor makeing the body of a Cart	3 : 0	1 : 10
ffor setting on a ffelly	0 : 7	

Fr: Morgan
Tho: Samwell
Ger: Gore

Tho: Colthurst
Hen: Hinde
Fr: Arundell

83.—Churchwardens' Accounts of Byfield (22, 40).—The original accounts described in "N. N. & Q." pt. 1., 22, have been, through the editor, restored to the parish chest of Byfield.

84.—A Chest of Old Manuscripts.—The following is a rough list of the principal contents of a chest of manuscripts, broadsides, &c., from the old manor house of Kibworth Harcourt, co. Leic., as far as they relate to the county of Northampton. In a notice of the catalogue of the sale in *The Whitehall Review*, 6 March, 1884, attention was called to it in these terms :—

"Notably, perhaps, may be mentioned the somewhat novel item of 'A Chest of Old Manuscripts.' One is apt to associate a series of ghostly legends with a find like this; but the contents of the ancestral chest are more prosaic, though of greater interest than the records of ghost or goblin families."

A portion of the collection is now in the Bodleian library.

I. Manuscripts:—

(1) Account book of the Hanbury estate, 1709–20.

(2) Two account books of clerical duty discharged and expenses incident, mostly relating to Isham, in handwriting of the Rev. Thomas Thomas.

(3) A parcel of ecclesiastical documents: admissions to benefices; sequestrations of livings; terrier of lands, &c., at Isham; bill for communion plate at Kibworth, 1825; &c.

(4) Parcel of marriage licenses, East Farndon, Oxendon, Kelmarsh, Arthingworth; and transcript of registers at East Farndon for 1813.

(5) Parcel of wills, with some drafts of wills, and some destroyed ones (signatures cut out); Mary Bailey, of East Farndon; John Johnson, of Great Oxendon; Thomas Thomas, rector of Isham; and nine different wills of Ann Eaton, of Kelmarsh, 1783 to 1790.

(6) Account book, 1819, of expenses of Quicking the Fences of Leasehold and Copyhold joining Burton Brook.

(7) Historical and Legal papers: containing among others,

(*a*) Large sheet of tithe payments, &c., at Isham, 1778;

(*b*) Field book of Overstone and Sywell estates;

(*c*) Average of seven years' levies for poor in parishes near Kelmarsh, 1768–1774.

(*d*) Bonds for money lent, apprentice indentures, &c., for Kibworth, Kelmarsh, and other places;

(*e*) Copy of petition to house of lords in favour of a bill to amend the highways from Brampton bridge to Watford bridge; and the great post road, from Morton Pitt hill to Chaine bridge, Market Harborough, 1721.

(8) Number of letters to the Rev. Thomas Thomas; and copies of letters from him:

(*a*) From bishop of Peterborough [John Hinchcliff], Rev. Thos. Davies, Rev. Anthony Boulton, and others, relating to parishes of Isham, Road, Welford, and Clipston:

(*b*) From viscount Althorp; lady Barnard, of Kelmarsh; George Anthony Legh Keck, of Stoughton Grange, co. Leic.; Rev. John Madocks; Harman Verelst; lord Walden; lord Halifax; mostly referring to elections, 1806, &c.:

(*c*) Two letters referring to the illness and death of a member of the Hanbury family:

(*d*) Three letters, 1776 and 1793, about mortgage claims on the advowson of Isham, and copies of letters of application for preferment from Thomas Thomas:

(*e*) From Rev. William Brooks, relating to living of East Farndon:

(*f*) To and from members of the Howell family:

(*g*) From Poyntz Adams (his nephew), 1810, 1811, relating to his expenses as medical student in London, acknowledging receipt of money, &c.

(*h*) Miscellaneous.

(9) Folio volume of verses by the Rev. Thomas Thomas, on Nelson, to Mr. G. Hanbury, 1786, &c.

(10) Verses on same subjects by the same, in loose sheets; one ode addressed to Tho. Carter, high sheriff; an ode to John Hanbury, Esq. on his Return from the Victories of Egypt.

(11) Original MS. poll books prepared for Mr. William Hanbury, Kelmarsh Hall;

(*a*) Borough of Northampton, 1727;

(*b*) County of Northampton, 1730, three copies, with List of out town votes, and copy of the variations between the sheriff's copy and Mr. Hanbury's.

(*c*) County of Northampton, 1748.

II. Broadsides, Printed Sheets, &c.:—

(1) Acts of parliament for inclosing Clipston and Newbold, 1776; and for amending the highways from Brampton bridge to Watford bridge, &c.; also reasons for this bill.

(2) Sheet Almanack of Warwickshire, Northamptonshire, &c., 1783; three copies of the Northampton Mercury, 1773, 1783, 1793; Reports of Northampton Infirmary, 1794, 1815; Particulars of sale of estate at Great and Little Oxendon, 1792.

(3) Election squibs, 1806.

(4) Appeal for aid towards losses by fire at Ashley, 1785.

(5) Copy of the last will and testament of sir George Buswell, bart., of Clipston.

(6) An inquiry into the reasons for and against inclosing open fields, by Stephen Addington. 1772. ED.

85.—ROBERT TREDWAIE (36).—I can identify one of the contributors to the Defence of the Country to whom no dwelling-place is assigned in the list given at the above reference; and add a few particulars of his family. JUSTIN SIMPSON.

Robert Tredwaie was a son of Thomas of Agmondesham co. Bucks. He made his will 19 Oct. 1587 (proved P. C. C. 21 June 1594) in which he designates himself as of Thornehawe, co. Northampton, Gent, and desires to be buried in the chancel of the parish church. The family afterwards settled at Easton juxta Stamford, Ketton, co. Rutl., Hough on the Hill and Baston, co. Linc. He names his wife Margaret (dau. of Guy Fisher, of Buckden, co. Hunts.); his sons John, Humphrey and Francis, and daughter Dorothy; Walter, his brother Richard's eldest son; his cousin Pott's wife; nominates brethren Mr. Richd. Tredwaie and Mr. Rich. Saunders overseers, and desires them to bestow his advowson of the parsonage of Eston (Easton juxta Stamford) "upon a sufficient and learned preacher whenever it shall happen to fall or become void." Humphrey, testator's second son became rector of Offord Darcy, co. Hunt., and compounded for first-fruits 17 June, 1614, made his will 20 Mch., 1640–1 (proved 18 June 1641 in P.C.C.), and in it he names his nieces Dorothy and Mary Potter daus. of his sister (Dorothy); his sisters Tredway of Ketton and Baston, and cousins Richard and William Naylor of Oxford, Francis Tredway eldest son of his sister Tredway of Baston, Edmund her youngest son; and appoints Robert Tredway of Hough on the Hill, esq. and Humphrey Tredway (of Baston?) exors. The rector's mother, Margaret, made her will 20 Nov., 1601, in which she designates herself as of Easton by Stamford, co. Northampton, widow, names her sons John, Humphrey and Francis, and dau. Dorothy. The will was proved in P.C.C. 12 May 1610 by Dorothy Tredway alias Potter. A William Potter, probably the husband of Dorothy, subscribes his name as a witness to the signature of John Tredway of Easton, Gent, to his will made 11 May 1610 and proved 13 June following. The Walter Tredway named in the will of Robert of Thornehawe, according to the pedigree given in Blore's *Rutland*, p. 175, was the father of two daughters Lettice, a nun, and Elizabeth, who married William Stafford, of Blatherwyck, co. Northampton, esq.

86.—John Clare on "The Will o' Whisp."—"I have often seen these vapours or what ever philosophy may call them but I never witnessd so remarkable an instance of them as I did last night which has robd me of the little philosophic reasong which I had about them I now believe them spirits but I will leave the facts to speak for themselves—There had been a great upstir in the town about the appearance of the ghost of an old woman who had been recently drownd in a well—it was said to appear at the bottom of neighbour Billings close in a large white winding sheet dress & the noise excited the curiosity of myself & my neighbour to go out several nights together to see if the ghost woud be kind enough to appear to us & mend our broken faith in its existance but nothing came on our return we saw a light in the north east over eastwell green & I thought at first that it was a bright meteor it presently became larger & seemed like a light in a window it then moved & dancd up & down & then glided onwards as if a man was riding on horsback at full speed with a lanthorn light soon after this we discoverd another rising in the south east on "dead moor" they was about a furlong asunder at first & as if the other saw it it danced away as if to join it which it soon did & after dancing together a sort of reel as it were— it chaced away to its former station & the other followd it like things at play & after suddenly overtaking it they mingled into one in a moment or else one disapeard & sunk in the ground we stood wondering & gazing for awhile at the odd phenomenon & then left the will o' wisp dancing by itself to hunt for a fresh companion as it chose—the night was dusky but not pitch dark & what was rather odd for their appearance the wind blew very briskly it was full west— now these things are genneraly believd to be vapours rising from the foul air from bogs & wet places were they are generaly seen & being as is said lighter then the common air they float about at will—now this is all very well for Mrs. Philosophy who is very knowing but how is it if it is a vapour lighter than the air that it coud face the wind which was blowing high & always floated sideways from north to south & back — the wind afected it nothing but I leave all as I find it I have explaind the fact as well as I can — I heard the old alewife at the Exeters arms behind the church (Mrs. Nottingham) often say that she has seen from one of her chamber windows as many as fifteen together dancing in & out in a company as if dancing reels & dances on eastwell moor there is a great many there I have seen several there myself one night when returning home from Ashton on a courting excursion I saw one as if meeting me I felt very terrified & on getting to a stile I determnd to wait & see if it was a person

with a lanthorn or a will o' whisp it came on steadily as if on the pathway & when it got near me within a poles reach perhaps as I thought it made a suddenstop as if to listen me I then believed it was some one but it blazd out like a whisp of straw & made a crackling noise like straw burning which soon convinced me of its visit the luminous haloo that spread from it was of a mysterious terrific hue & the enlargd size & whiteness of my own hands frit me the rushes appeard to have grown up as large & tall as whale-bone whips & the bushes seemed to be climbing the sky everything was extorted out of its own figure & magnified the darkness all round seemed to form a circular black wall & I fancied that if I took a step forward I should fall into a bottomless gulph which seemd yawning all round me so I held fast by the stile post till it darted away when I took to my heels & got home as fast as coud so much for will o' whisps."—From the unpublished Diary of John Clare, 1824, in the collection of Mr. John Taylor. The scene of the above is the village of Helpston.

87.—"The Grandson of a Sieve-Maker." — Amongst the Harleian MSS. (374, pencil folio 32) in the British Museum is a letter from Thomas Cecyll Earl of Exeter, to Hugh Allington Esq; dat. from London, 13 November 1605. acquainting him, that some had called his brother the Earl of Salisbury, *The Grandson of a Sieve-Maker,* which expression likewise, he thought a reflection upon himself.

He desires therefore, Mr. Alington to search among his Evidences at Burghley-house, for certain Writts, wherein his grandfather is stiled Esquire (A stile, then given to none but Gentlemen of note) and for others wherein it is shewed that he was High Sheriffe either of Lincolnshire, or of Northamptonshire. and also, if he has any like Records of his own, to communicate the same. That his father the Lord Treasurer's writing his name Cecyll, whereas his Grandfather wrote it Syssell has made some to doubt whether they be rightly descended of the howse of Walles, because they write their Names Sitselt: Tho' his Lordship left his Pedegree very well sett out.

Upon the backside of this Letter are putt down authorities, whereby it appears, that David Cecill was stiled Armiger, A.D. 1523. That David Cecill Armiger was High-Sheriffe of Northamptonshire An. 23 & 24 Hen. 8. That Humphrey Lhoyd & Dr. Powell call him grand-father to Sr William Cecill Kt. Lord Burleigh. And that Richard Cecill the son of this David, was High Sheriffe of Rutlandshire, A.D. 1539 & 1540.

J. T.

88.—Coin found at Towcester.—A good specimen of a silver coin of Menander was dug up at Towcester in 1882. It was found at the south end of the town, near the Mission Room, and has probably been turned up from the foundations of that building. It is a hemidrachm, 7–10ths of an inch in diameter. On the obverse is a head with a helmet to the right, and the inscription in Greek capitals ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ, "Of the king the saviour Menander." On the reverse is Minerva to the left, with a legend in Bactrian (?) characters which reads thus: "Maharajasa tradatasa Menandrasa," and seems to be of the same import as the Greek. The mint-mark resembles a capital H, with a diamond between the upright lines. Menander reigned in Bactria B.C. 126, so that the coin is upwards of 2000 years old.

Mr. Tite, of Towcester, has also in his possession a fine specimen of a coin of Carausius, having the inscriptions exactly the same as those on the coin described by Mr. Baker in "N. N. & Q.," pt. I., art. 17.

89.—Address of the County of Northampton to General Monk, 1659.—In the library of the British Museum, 1851. c. 11. (69.) is a copy of the county address to general Monk, together with an interesting letter upon its reception. These seem worth preserving in "N. N. & Q."

An Extract out of a Letter from a Gentleman of Quality, wherein this Addresse was sent up to be Printed.

Sir,

I Send you inclosed the Addresse of this County, just as it is desired to be Printed, to avoyd surreptitious Copies, which I leave to your care to be done, with all speed possible; and that we may have some Copies sent down by this Bearer my Servant. I suppose the sale of it will abundantly pay the Printing. And it had so good a Reception, that I would not for any Money we had been neglectfull in it. The Parliament Commissioners were mightily displeased with it, and the City Commissioners as well satisfied; unto whom there has been given a Copy of our Addresse, and a Letter also sent to the Common-Council. My Lord Generall being advised aforehand by ——— not to receive any Addresse, told him, He would consider: But when the Gentlemen came, he received it; and not opening the Paper, told them, He understood the scope of it was to have the Parliament filled, which he had intelligence the Parliament would consent to, and so hoped their desires would be answered. He told us; He would endeavour to have the Parliament filled, and sit

without interruption, gave thanks to the Gentlemen of the County, for their kindnesse, and took notice how great Obligation he had to the Gentlemen of the North; and said, He would support both the Ministers and Gentry. Some Presents of Venison and Wine were very acceptable to him: As likewise the appearance of the Gentry, who met him with about 300 Horse. I wish that as many persons of quality as can, would meet and wait on him at Barnet, where his generall Rendezvouze will be on Monday next: And if you hear of any surprise that may be offered from the Army at London, and Sectaries, it will be very acceptable to give him notice of such Designs and motions: Though indeed the Generall is cautious enough both of his Person and his Army; for when one of the Parliaments Commissioners pressed him to come to London with one Regiment of Horse, he replyed, He understood he was obnoxious to a great Envy, and the Anabaptisticall Party was numerous about the Town; and judged it absolutely unsafe to goe without his Army; which consisteth of 5000 Foot, and 2000 Horse, all well appointed. I am confident, he will maintain whatsoever the House will do when it is filled up; and I believe will be against the pressing an Engagement.

I am Sir, Your humble Servant,

Northampton, Jan. 27. 1659. H. C.

The Addresse of the County of Northampton,
To his Excellency the Lord Generall Monck.

We the Gentlemen, Ministers, Free-holders, and others of the County of Northampton, humbly conceiving that the first Force put upon the Parliament, hath been an Encouragement to open the way to all the rest, and finding that your Excellency under God hath been the principal means for repairing of the last Interruption, are the more encouraged (having the presence of your Excellency now among us) to desire your Assistance in the procuring these our just Desires, as a visible means of a happy Peace, and Settlement of these Nations.

Whereas every Free-born Subject of England is supposed to be present in Parliament, by the Knights or Burgesses of the place where he liveth, and thereby is presumed to consent to all things that passe in Parliament: So it is now, that there is not one Knight for all the Counties in Wales, nor for divers Counties of England, and some of them the largest in England, as that of York-shire, and for this County, and the Burroughs but Two of Nine.

I. Therefore we desire, That all vacant places may be supplyed, whether they became vacant by Death or Seclusion, and that those that were secluded by Force in the Year 1648. may sit again: And

that no prævious Oath or Engagement may be put upon any that is chosen by his Countrey, to sit and Vote freely in Parliament.

II. That no Free-born Subject of England may have any Taxes levyed upon him without his consent in Parliament.

III. That the Fundamentall Lawes of England, the Priviledges of Parliament, the Liberty of the Subject, the Propriety of Goods, may be asserted and defended according to the first Declarations of the Parliament, when they undertook the Warre.

IV. That the true Protestant Religion may be professed and defended, all Heresies and Schisms discountenanced and suppressed; A lawfull succession of godly and able Ministers, continued, and encouraged, and the two Universities, and all Colledges in both of them, preserved and countenanced.

V. That all the Souldiery that will acquiesce in the judgment of a Free and Full Parliament, in the promoting and setling a happy Peace upon these Foundations, may have their Arrears paid; and as many of them as the Parliament shall think necessary, may be continued in the Publick Service: And that as many of them as have been Purchasers of Lands from the Parliament, may either enjoy their Bargains, or their Money paid back with Interest, and some considerable advantage over and above, as the Parliament shall judge may be more expedient to the good of the Nation.

This Addresse was presented to his Excellency the Five and Twentieth of January, by Colonel Benson the High-Sheriffe, attended by Forty or Fifty of the principal Gentlemen of the County, and subscribed by above Ten thousand Hands annexed thereunto, and three times as many more whose Names there wanted time to engrosse.

90.—Robert Tredwaie (85).—Permit me to correct an error that has crept into my note. Richard and William Naylor were of Orford, not Oxford. I have reason to think that Walter, named in the last line but three of my communication (p. 96) was of this county. He was knighted "at y^{e} great Knighting," previous to the Coronation of James I. at Whitehall, 23 July, 1603 (Lansdowne MS. 678, fo. 83). His eldest daughter (Dame) Lettice Mary, born 1593, professed 1615, died 1677, was the first Abbess, 1636-74, of the English Augustinian Nunnery (our Lady of Sion), Paris, the only English Catholic educational institution in that city (*Notes and Queries*, 6 Ser. ix. p. 245). I hope some time to forward extracts from the Thornhaugh registers to illustrate and amend the imperfect pedigree of the family given in Blore's *Rutland*.

Stamford. Justin Simpson.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE RECORD SOCIETY
LIBRARY

91.—The Drumming Well at Oundle.—The earliest notice of this remarkable well is found in a pamphlet, now very scarce, published in 1692, entitled *Strange and Wonderful News from Oundle in Northamptonshire, giving an impartial Relation of the Drumming Well &c.* Morton, in *The Natural History of Northamptonshire*, 1712, has a long description of it, comparing the noise occasionally heard in it to strokes upon a drum. He says further:—"The Well is digg'd on the Side of a Hill. The Depth of it 39 Foot, 3 Inches; but in common Computation about 40 Foot. The Spring that supplies the Well, comes in thro' Sand, which is found in a Fissure or Intervall, on the Side of a Stratum of Stone, at the Bottom of the Well. This Fissure seems to be about 12 Inches in Depth, a Spit that was thrust into the Sand having gone down to that Depth. When the Well was empty'd and cleans'd in the Month of November, some Years ago, the Spring came in very slowly: Sometimes it arose in Bubbles. The Water is commonly thought as clear, and reputed as wholesome, when the Spring is attended with that Drumming Noise, as at other Times. The Noise is sometimes so loud, as to be heard in Places Sixty Yards distant from the Well. Its Beats or Strokes, as to Space of Time, are generally well nigh Equidistant one of another. How many Beats there are in a Quarter of an Hour, or in any other determinate Space of Time, I was not so curious as to observe. The Noise or Sound at first is less loud, becomes louder by Degrees, and then abates again to a softer Noise, as at the first.

"The Water in the Well, at different Times, is of different Height. According to the Observations and Tryals I have caused to be made, this Noise was never heard when the Water was less than Six, or more than Eleven Foot in Depth. I caused the Depth of the Water to be frequently taken, and that at those Times when no Drumming was heard, as well as when there was, with Hopes that it wou'd give some Light into the Cause of the Drumming Noise. There had been no extraordinary Alterations made in the Depth of the Water, by drawing it off with the Bucket, at such times as these Tryals were made. October 2. 1700. the Water was no more than 12 Inches in Depth. November 4. 1700. it was 24 inches. No Drumming heard at either of these Times. On January the 18th, 17^{00}_{01} the Well, as they express it, drumm'd; the Water Six Foot and Half in Depth. June 4. 1701. it drumm'd again. The Depth of the Water was not then taken. In August, September, October, and November, 1701. the Water was never so much as Six Foot deep. In these Months it did not drum: And it has seldom or never been known to drum in any of the said Months. Decem. 7. 1702. it drumm'd; the Water almost

11 Foot in Depth. In the following March, it did not drum at all; the Water on the 4th of that Month was above 17 Foot deep. June 4. 1704. it drumm'd again, and continu'd to drum about 10 Days successively without any Intermission. This was the longest Period of its Drumming, as was ever observed. April 7. 1707. it drumm'd: the Depth of the Water at that time just 10 Foot. Again, on July 9. 1708. it drumm'd: the Depth of the Water the same, as in the last Tryal."

Other accounts make the depth of the well no more than 32 feet. It is related that some soldiers once quartered near it, on hearing the drumming, protested that it drummed a particular march. This was at the beginning of the present century, and it is mentioned in Cole's MS. *History of Oundle.* A drumming in 1758 was thus noticed in *The Northampton Mercury*, 22 May, 1758:—

"The remarkable Drumming-Well at Oundle, in this County, which has been silent several Years, now seems again to claim the Attention of the Publick, by its repeated Signals begun on Saturday the 13th Instant, which are look'd upon by many People as a Prediction of some great Events near at hand."

Notices of the well may also be seen in Stukeley's *Itinerarium Curiosum*, 1776, i. 36; in Chambers's *Book of Days*, 1863, ii. 8; and in *The Wonderful Magazine and Marvellous Chronicle*, 1793, i. 14.

92.—Emyley of Helmdon.—The head of this family married the daughter of the bishop of Bath and Wells (*circ.* 1579?). Subsequently a branch settled in Somerset.

The particulars of this settlement in the west of England are desired—names, dates, places, &c.

I find that John Emlyn (a form of the name) bought land in Somerset, part of the manor of Bath and Wells, in 1648 (*Collect. Top. et Geneal.*, vol. i., p. 122), and that Sarah, wife of John Emley, died June 29, 1663, and was buried at Badminton Church, Grumbald's Ash (?) Hundred, Hawkesbury Deanery, co. Gloucester (Bigland's *Glossary*, vol. i., p. 123); also that Maximilian Emyley, of Helmdon, Esq., had a son John who was baptized on the 17th of July, 1613, but of whom nothing further is stated (*vide* ped. of Emyley at p. 629, Baker's *Northamptonshire*).

Query:—Do all of the above entries refer to the same person? If so was he not the ancestor of the west country branch? The old seals of this branch bear the same device as those of the Helmdon family; viz.—a savage with his club. An answer will greatly oblige the subscriber,

126, South Eighteenth Street, Philadelphia. P. S. P. Conner.

93.—Ostorius still in Northamptonshire (12, 41, 77).—In my paper on Ostorius in your last issue, I meant to have alluded to the interesting letter of Mr. John T. Page in your April part (41) as to the reputed burial place near West Haddon, in this county, of that famous general, who broke the back of Britain for the Romans and died (as we may infer from Tacitus) in Britain, and no doubt was buried in the island *somewhere*. Tacitus' words relating to his death are (Ann. Lib. xii. 39) "cum, tædio curarum fessus, Ostorius concessit vita, lætis hostibus, tamquam ducem haud spernendum, etsi non proelium, at certe bellum, absumsisset," which may be translated:—"At this juncture, worn out with his long labours, Ostorius died; and the enemy were as delighted that the campaign had been his death as they would have been if this much feared general had fallen in battle."

Now if the news of his death made such a sensation as this—if Ostorius were the terror of the Britons' waking hours, and the goblin of their dreams: then the mound which covered his famous dust, wherever it was, would be known far and wide, and be remembered for generations. What more likely locality for him to be buried in than the centre of Southern Britain, the scene of his labours and conquests? Watling Street was not then made; but West Haddon lies on a great road, perhaps a British way, coming from the south and passing through Northampton to the north-west: parallel with the later Watling street.

The spot of the supposed sepulchre is a little in advance of the famous military frontier of Ostorius; and is in the neighbourhood of several great Roman camps.

Further, the immemorial name of this West Haddon tumulus, Bridges tells us, is "*Oster Hill.*"

I have often wondered where this tumulus was (as the Ordnance Map takes no notice of it), and feel much obliged to Mr. Page for telling us.

I fear, from his description, that there is not much of it left, and that it has been rifled and destroyed at some time or other. If this be the case, I fear nothing remains to pay for excavation. Any way the site and name ought to be entered on the new Ordnance Map.

Will Mr. Page kindly communicate with the Ordnance Authorities on the subject? and will he tell us in your next number (1) what now remains of the mound, and (2) whether the name of it is still a matter of tradition in the locality?

R. S. Baker,
Hargrave. Hon. Sec. for Northants. for Soc. of Ant. London.

94.—Conventual Pensioners (19).—The following concludes the list of fees, corrodies, and pensions paid to members of suppressed monasteries, guilds, and chantries in Northamptonshire; the names, as before, are given as in the MS., except that the contractions are written out.

Justin Simpson.

		£	s.	d.
Sewardsley Monastery				
Annuity	Thomae Langtre . . .	1	0	0
College of ffoderinghey				
Fees	Roberti Wingfeld Ar & Henrici lacy auditors . . .	3	13	4
	Johannis Butler . . .	4	5	0
Pensions	Thomae Hays late vicar of the ministers	2	15	0
	Johannis Dyke . . .	2	15	0
	Willielmi perkins. . .	2	15	0
	Ricardi Balle . . .	5	0	0
	Johannis Walkedade . .	3	10	4
	Johannis Coke . . .	4	0	0
	Robertie Nottingeham . .	1	16	8
	Willielmi humfrey . .	2	13	4
	Johannis Stanyerr late fellow .	4	13	4
	Johannis Gilbert fellow . .	5	0	0
	Roberti Hantley . . .	4	0	0
	Roberti Shores . . .	4	0	0
	Thomae Totcliff fellow . .	4	10	0
	Thomae Stirrope fellow . .	4	0	0
	Thomae Thorpe fellow . .	4	0	0
	Roberti Risselhame fellow .	4	0	0
	Ricardi Warde fellow . .	6	13	4
	Roberti Webster fellow . .	4	0	0
	Johannis Orton fellow . .	4	0	0
Guild of the Holy Trinity & S. Mary in the town of Northampton				
Pensions	Willielmi Sucker . . .	5	0	0
	Edvardi Kendelinsbe . .	2	0	0
	Will Chamberleyne . .	2	0	0
	Martini Adams . . .	2	0	0
	Thomae Chatton. . .	2	0	0
	Willielmi Coking. . .	2	0	0
	Willielmi Woode. . .	2	0	0
	Simonis Charleton . .	2	0	0
	Agnetis prentyse for alms .	1	13	8
All Saints' Church, Northampton				
Pensions	Willielmi Coke . . .	1	6	8

		£	s.	d.
College of S. Peter, Irthlingeborough				
	Roberti More . . .	6	0	0
	Johannis Pilton . . .	6	0	0
	Johannis Prichard . .	6	0	0
	Willielmi Alcocke . .	6	0	0
The remainder are pensions to incumbents of Chantries.				
Northampton, All Saints				
	Alexandri Burton . .	4	0	0
	Roberti Marsey . . .	4	0	0
Marston Trussell, S. Mary				
	Willielmi Atkins . . .	4	8	4
Brixworth	Thomae Bysedon . .	2	11	10
Boughton	Ricardi Barne . . .	3	12	11
	Philippi Meke . . .	3	12	11
Marham	Rogeri Aspeden . . .	4	16	5
ffarnynghoo	Jacobi Colles . . .	5	0	0
Barnake	Johannis Prior . . .	3	6	8
Wolfaxe	Lamberti Standisshe . .	5	0	0
Spratton	Barnard Brandon. . .	5	0	0
Grenes Norton	Johannis Sheldon. . .	6	0	0
Thingdon	Johannis Cotton . . .	4	4	0
Gretton	Roberti Pecke . . .	4	0	0
Addington	Roberti Allen . . .	5	0	0
Depingate	Rogeri Bucke . . .	5	0	0
Stamford Bridge, Free Chapel of S. John Baptist & S. Thomas the Martyr				
	Thomae Stodderd . .	6	0	0
Sulbie, Free Chapel of S. Botolph				
	Johannis Chaundeler . .	3	6	8
Wondlingborough, S. Mary's Guild				
	Thomae Castelau. . .	3	6	8
Pensions from the Duchy of Lancaster, no places being named with the first four.				
	Johannis Butler. . .	3	6	8
	Thomae Kegquicke . .	1	6	8
	Edwardi Griffin . . .	3	6	8
	Johannis Wilcocke. . .	2	0	0
Higham Ferrirs, Free Chapel				
	Johannis Celye . . .	2	0	0
Daventrie, Holy Trinity				
	Johannis Chamberleyne . .	5	0	0
	The Sum total is given at	£534	4	10

95.—Robbery at Peterborough Cathedral, 1784.—I have an original notice relating to a robbery and sacrilege a hundred years ago, which is of interest. I do not think the thieves were ever discovered. Ed.

"A Robbery and Sacrilege. Whereas some time in the Night of Wednesday the 7th of this Instant January, 1784, or early on Thursday Morning, some evil and wicked Person or Persons broke into the Cathedral Church of Peterborough, and stole therefrom a Pair of large Candlesticks placed on the Altar in the Choir, three Maces used by the Virgers, and several Gold Tassels, &c. from off the Cushions.

This is therefore to give Notice, that whoever will discover the Person or Persons who committed the said Robbery and Sacrilege, so that he she or they may be brought to Justice, shall on Conviction receive a Reward of Ten Guineas to be paid by Mr. Hudson, Chapter-Clerk of the said Cathedral Church."

96.—John Hoyland.—Can you inform me where the above-named is buried? He was the author of a work on Gipsies, published in 1816, and was a Quaker. He died at Northampton, 30 Aug. 1831, aged 81. Any particulars regarding him will be welcome.

S. Leonards, Bridgnorth. Hubert Smith.

John Hoyland was born at Sheffield and resided for some time at Northampton. I believe he was a Steel-refiner by trade. In a Northampton Directory for 1830 he is described as a gentleman residing in Sheep Street, in the house occupied by the late Alderman Dennis. I give below copies of notes from my collection of Northamptonshire MSS. and should be glad to receive through your columns any additional references to him or his family.

Northampton. John Taylor.

John Hoyland was Author of the following Works:—

An Epitome of the History of the World. First edition, *London*, 1812. Second edition, *York*, 1814; *Sheffield*, 1814. Third edition, *London*, 1821.

Reprinted under the title of "The Fulfilment of Scripture Prophecies on Nations and Kingdoms." *London*, 1822.

An Historical Survey of the Customs, Habits, and Present State of the Gipsies, *York*, 1816. Copies of these works are in the *Taylor Collection*, Northampton Museum Reference Library.

The following obituary notice occurs in *The Northampton Mercury*, Sept. 3, 1831:—"On Monday last, in his 80th year, John Hoyland,

Esq., of this town. Mr. Hoyland was known in the literary world as the author of a valuable work on the Fulfilment of Prophecy, and of a Survey of the Gipsies."

A short notice of Hoyland is given in Simpson's *Records and Obituary*, 1800 to 1860, for the Counties of Lincoln, Rutland, and Northampton.

A List of his works will be found in Joseph Smith's catalogue of Friends' Books, published in 1867. In a note Mr. Smith says "He died at Northampton, the 30th of 8th month, 1831, aged 81 years." A mark appears against Mr. Hoyland's name which indicates that he lost his membership but regained it.

According to the Register of the Society of Friends at Northampton, He died 9 mo 12. Aged 80. Buried 9 mo. 18, 1831.

In the Chart of the Burials at the Friends' Meeting House at Northampton is the entry:—John Hoyland 9 mo. 1831; and at the Foot of the Grave is an iron label, with the following: $\frac{J\ H.}{1831.}$ $\frac{E\ H.}{1839}$

In the Book of the List of Members of the Society of Friends is the following entry relating to the wife of John Hoyland:—"Elizabeth Hoyland: Residence—Northampton. Membership acquired—Certificate Balby Monthly Meeting. Membership Dissolved—Death. 7 of 10. mo. 1839." Buried in Meeting House "16 of 10 mo. 1839. Northampton." Mrs. Hoyland's father's name was John Barlow.

97.—Northamptonshire Briefs (25, 78).—

Cotton End. 1670. "For a fire at Cottonend, Northampton" 5*s.* (Barrowden, co. Rutl.)

Northampton. 1676. "Collected y^e^ brief for Northampton Town upon w^ch^ was gatherd 00 11 06" (Stamford S. Mary, co. Linc.) 1677. 22 Apr. "Fire at Northampton" 27*s.* (Barrowden).

Thrapston. 1664. 18 Dec. "For Thrapston bridge" 2*s.* (Barnack; Lansd. MS. 991.)

Towcester. 1672. 22 Sep. "Fire at Towcester" 3*s.* 4*d.* (Barrowden). 1677. 19 Aug. "A Brief for Towcester in Northamptonshire" 10*s.* 6*d.* (Stamford S. Mary). 1707. 11 May. "For fire at Towcester" 2*s.* (Ufford).

Weedon. 1664. 13 Nov. "losse by raine" 4*s.* 2*d.* (Barnack; Lansd. M.S. 991.)

West Haddon. 1697. 11 Apr. "For y^e^ Church of Westhaden co. Lincoln" (apparently an error for Northampton) 1*s.* 6*d.* (Easton-juxta-Stamford, co. Northants).

Stamford. J. S.

98.—Funeral of John Bridges.—Anything relating to the historian of the county will be welcomed by readers of "N. N. & Q." Some account of his life is given in Whalley's preface to his history. His father had migrated from Warwickshire, and purchased an estate at Barton Seagrave, where the historian of Northamptonshire was born. He was bred to the law, and became one of the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn. He held also several public offices; having been appointed Solicitor of the Customs in 1695, one of the Commissioners of the Customs in 1711, and Cashier of the Excise in 1715. He was also a Governor of Bethlehem Hospital, and Fellow of the Royal Society. He died in 1724, and had for 7 years been amassing a vast collection for the county history. Various difficulties arose in preparing these materials for publication after his death; it was not till 1762 that the first volume appeared. His fame as a scholar and book-collector is recorded by Dibdin in his *Bibliomania*, p. 481., where he describes the catalogue of his books as "almost the first classically arranged one in the eighteenth century."

The following account of the expenses of his funeral at Barton Seagrave is believed not to have been printed. It is found in the copy of Bridges' *Northamptonshire* presented to the British Museum by the late Mr. Dash.

The Ffunerall of Jn° Bridges Esq^r. Order'd by Willa^m Bridges Esq.

1723/4. Mar. 17th.	£	s.	d.
An Elme Coffin Coverd with Lead . . .	4	0	0
A plate with Jnscription on the Leaden Coffin . .	0	5	0
Searing the Jnside of the Elme Coffin to preserve the body	0	10	0
A Furbolow Lining to the Jnside with Sup^r. fine norwhich Crape	1	0	0
Sup^r fine Shroud Sheet Cap pillow & Gloves . .	1	15	0
6 Men to Carry in the Leaden Coffin . . .	0	9	0
1 Large Elme Outside Case Cover'd with Sup^r fine Cloth Set of with 3 Rows of the best Silverd Nails Angel & flower 4 p^r of handles all Silverd . .	5	0	0
1 Brass plate of Inscription Jngraved and Silverd .	2	15	0
4 Men to Carry Jn the Case	0	6	0
for Saudering the Leaden Coffin & putting up the body .	0	10	0
for Hanging y^e Room & passage with Baze at Lincolns Jnn	2	10	0
for the use of 18 Double Silverd Sconces at D°. .	0	18	0
for the use of 8 Small Ditto at the head of the body Ditto	0	8	0
for 6 Large Silverd Candlesticks & tapers about the body at Ditto	1	0	0

	£	s.	d.
for the use of Large Velvet pall at Ditto . .	1	0	0
for 6 plume of white Ostridges feathers to Stand on the Corps at Ditto	0	15	0
12 p^{r} of Kid Gloves for the officers of Ditto . .	1	6	0
12 New Hatbands to Ditto	2	2	0
12 Taffety favours to Ditto	0	18	0
6 p^{r} of Lamb Gloves to the porters of the Jnn & 6 favours	1	2	0
4½ Yards white Sarsenet to the porters of the Jnn .	1	2	6
4 p^{r} of Kid Gloves for the Coachman Postillion & footman being your own Servants . . .	0	8	8
2 p^{r} of Kid D^{o} to Mr. Mony and my Self . .	0	4	4
5 p^{r} of mens Shammy used at Lincolns Jnn . .	0	17	6
30 p^{r} of Lamb Gloves topt to Coachmen pages and others vizt those that went to Barton & highgate . .	2	0	0
3 New Hatbands to y^{r} Self and Brothers . .	0	10	6
3 D^{o} to y^{r} Coachmen footmen & postillion . .	0	10	6
2 D^{o} to Mr. Money & my Self	0	7	0
2 D^{o} to Mr. Motes & Mr. Porter at the Chambers at Lincolns Jnn	0	7	0
2 Alamode Hatbands to the minsters at D^{o} . .	0	14	0
2 Lutestring Scarves to D^{o}.	2	0	0
2 p^{r} of Kid Gloves to D^{o}.	0	4	4
2 Lutestring Scarves Coverd withe Love for your two Brothers	1	5	0
15 Hatbands to Coachmen Horsemen and postillons .	1	17	6
21 favours to Horsemen Coachmen & pages . .	1	1	0
6 Coach Pages to Highgate	0	15	0
6 Hatbands to Coach pages that went to Highgate .	0	15	0
12 Hearse pages to Highgate with Truncheons . .	1	10	0
12 p^{r} of Gloves & 12 favours to Ditto . . .	1	4	0
2 porters with Staffs Cover'd with Sarsnett & Scarves to Highgate	0	15	0
2 Hatbands & favours to Ditto	0	7	0
Ma^{r}. 23rd.			
for A Hearse & 6 Horses to Barton in Northampton Shire 5 Days at £1 15s. p^{r} Day . . .	8	15	0
for Velvet Coverings for the Hearse & 6 Horses the whole Journey to Barton	1	10	0
for 17 white Ostridges feathers for the Hearse & 6 Horses to Barton	3	3	0
for 2 Coaches & Setts the whole Journey to Barton .	17	10	0
for a Coach & Sett to Highgate	1	15	0

	£	s.	d.
for 6 Men & 6 horses to Barton at 10^{s} p^{r} Day . .	15	0	0
for 2 Men and one Horse from Mr. Bridges 5 Days .	8	15	0
for Mr. Money & my Self the whole Journey . .	5	0	0
for Hanging a Room with Baze at Wooburne in Bedfordshire	1	10	0
for 6 Large Candlesticks & tapers at D^{o} . .	0	15	0
for the use of a Large Velvet pall at D^{o} . . .	1	0	0
for 18 Double Silver Sconces at D^{o} . . .	0	18	0
for 8 Small D^{o} at Ditto	0	8	0
for a Lid of feathers to Stand on the Corps at D^{o} .	0	10	0
for watching the Hearse at D^{o}	0	1	6
Mar. 25			
7 New Hatbands at Barton	1	4	6
5 Hatbands to the Servants of the Relations at D^{o} .	0	17	6
5 p^{r} mens Shammy at D^{o}	0	17	6
27 p^{r} of mens Kid at D^{o}	2	18	6
9 p^{r} of womans D^{o} at D^{o}	0	19	6
20 p^{r} of mens Lamb, at D^{o}	1	6	8
2 Black Alamode Hatbands for 2 Minsters at D^{o} viz; Mr Wood and Mr. Ekings . . .	0	14	0
2 Lute String Scarves D^{o}	2	0	0
6 White Sarsnet Scarves to Pal-bearers . . .	4	16	0
6 White Sarsnet Hatbands to D^{o} . . .	2	2	0
6 Large favours to D^{o}	0	12	0
37 Taffity favours at D^{o}	2	15	6
14 Cloaks to Horsemen Coachmen y^{e} whole journy .	1	1	0
3 Gentlemens Cloaks worn all the Journey . .	0	9	0
2 Scarves & Coverings & 2 Staffs y^{e} whole journey .	0	10	0
6 Gentlemen's Cloaks used at Barton . . .	0	9	0
for Hanging the Large parlow at Barton with Baze .	2	10	0
18 Double Silverd Sconces at D^{o} . . .	0	18	0
8 Small Ditto at D^{o}	0	8	0
6 Large Large Silver Candlesticks & tapers at D^{o} .	0	15	0
for the use of a Large Velvet pall at D^{o} . .	0	10	0
A Lid of Ostridges feathers to Stand on the Corps at D^{o}	0	15	0
for Hanging a Pew in the Church with Baze at D^{o} .	0	10	0
5 Y^{ds} of Sup^{r} fine Cloth to hang the Pulpit at 16^{s} p. Yd. at D^{o}	4	0	0
6 Y^{ds} of fine Cloth Baze to hang the Clarks Desk at 2^{s}/6 at D^{o}	0	15	0
for 3 Y^{ds} of Baze to Hang the type of the pulpit .	0	7	6
for 15 lb of wax Candles at 2^{s}/8^{d} . . .	2	0	0

	£	s.	d.
for Affidavit making	0	1	0
Paid Turnpike money at Pancrass . . .	0	2	0
Paid D° at Highgate	0	1	3
Paid D° at Minns	0	2	2
Paid D° at Margreet Street	0	1	10
Paid D° at Dunstable . . . - .	0	2	10
Paid D° at Wooburn	0	4	0
Paid D° Comeing home	0	2	6
Totall	£146	14	1

Rec^{d} y^{e} 12th May 1726 of Mr. Bridges y^{e} sume of Six pounds fourteen shillings one hundred & forty pounds rec^{d} at 3 times of before & is in full of y^{e} bill I say rec^{d}.

per Tho^{s}: Money

Mr. Mony's Bill & acc^{ts}: for y^{e} funerall (Jn° Bridges Esq^{r}

Mr. Moneys bills for funerall Charges of My late Bro^{r} John Bridges Esq^{r} amounting to . 146: 14: 1
at times . . . . 140 — —
12th May 1726 in full 6 14 —

99.—Tom White, the Burghley Postman.—I have seen a printed circular, undated, soliciting subscriptions towards a portrait of the above. It commences thus:—"Portrait of Tom White The Burghley Postman. It is proposed to publish, by Subscription, a Portrait of the above self-important individual. The amount subscribed by each person will be limited to Six-pence." Then follows a list of 67 subscribers. And the notice concludes with these words:—"Subscribers names are received by Mrs. Higgins, Artist, Maiden Lane; where a specimen likeness of Tom on his pony may be seen. The THREE Testimonials (Mr. Higgs', Mr. Verdie's and our highly esteemed Tom's) are to be presented on the same day."

Was this portrait ever published? and can any reader say where a copy of it can be seen? H. R. S.

100. — Author wanted. — Can any reader of "N. N. & Q." supply the author of the following work?

"The Revelation of St. John Transposed into Verse, with Notes. Including a description of the Present State of the Seven Churches in Asia. Towcester, S. Inns; 1844." J. A.

Saunderson of Little Addington.

Saunderson Earl of Castleton.

101.—Saunderson Family of Little Addington.—This ancient Northamptonshire family, seated for over three centuries at Little Addington Mansion and at Moulton Manor House, disappeared from the county at the death of Thomas Saunderson, vicar of Little Addington, in 1855. It seems within the special province of "N. N. & Q." to put on record some account of a family so long settled within the county. The Northamptonshire branch is one of several ancient lines descended from Robert de Bedic, of Bedic, co. Durham, living in the 11th century, whose descendant in the sixth generation, Alexander de Bedic, living in 1333, was the last to retain the territorial description, as his son was the first to use the patronymic, by which the family has since been known, of Sanderson, or Saunderson, *i.e.*, son of Alexander. It is a collateral branch of the Saundersons, viscounts Castleton, and of the family of the great bishop of Lincoln, Robert Saunderson: it has also, by later inter-marriages, been re-connected with both these lines.

The best known branches of the family are five in number:—*(a)* that of Hedleyhope and Brancepeth, co. Durham; *(b)* that of Saxby, co. Lincoln; *(c)* that of Blyth and Serlby, co. Notts.; *(d)* that of Little Addington and Moulton, co. Northants; and *(e)* that of Coombe, co. Kent. The second of the Saxby branch (his father Robert having purchased the estate of Saxby), Nicholas Sanderson, M.P. for Gainsborough, and subsequently for Lincoln, was created baronet in 1612, and viscount Castleton, of Beautree in Ireland, in 1628; and his descendant James, sixth viscount Castleton, was raised to the English peerage as baron Saunderson, of Saxby, co. Linc., in 1714, viscount Castleton of Sandbeck, co. York, in 1716, and earl of Castleton in 1720. All his honours became extinct at his death in 1723, and his estates passed to his cousin, Thomas Lumley, third earl of Scarborough, who assumed thereupon the additional surname of Saunderson by act of parliament, in conformity with the earl of Castleton's will.

Soon after 1600 the ancient spelling of the name was altered by several members of the different branches to Saunderson, and this has mostly been adopted since, though the last bearer of the name in Little Addington reverted to the ancient spelling: and in the 17th century, on tombstones and in registers, the name for some time is spelt indifferently in either way; and even in the MS. Harl. this is also the case. Robert Saunderson, bishop of Lincoln, was of the Blyth branch. The Coombe branch, for several generations, distinguished itself by service in the navy, and one member, sir

William Sanderson, was gentleman usher of the black rod, and was created a baronet, but his title expired with the death of his son in his 16th year, in 1760.

The original arms borne by the family are thus described :—Paly of six argent and azure, over all a bend sable; crest, a talbot dog passant proper. These arms continued to be used without change by the Blyth and Coombe branches. But the others adopted some slight modification. The viscounts Castleton charged the bend with three annulets or, and used for crest the talbot ermine, with a talbot and griffin for supporters. Henry Saunderson, of Hedleyhope, constable of Brancepeth castle, in 1603 obtained as an augmentation a sword upon the bend. And the Little Addington and Moulton branch charged the bend with three quatre-foils or, this augmentation being authorised by the following grant :—"Having received testimony from Mr. Samuel Saunderson, of the Bishopric of Durham, that John Saunderson, of Addington Parva in the county of Northampton, is a younger branch descended out of his family, I doe assign unto him the arms of that family, distinguished by quatrefoyles upon the Bend, as they be here depicted. In witness thereof I have herewith set my hand, the 7th April 1629. Richard St George Clarenceaux King of Arms." (Visitation of Northamptonshire, MS. Harl. Brit. Mus.) These mottoes have been in use: Sans Dieu rien; Je suis veillant a plaire; and, Opera mundi. Engravings of two of these coats of arms accompany this article.

The earlier portion of the pedigree has been printed in more than one work, and is easily accessible. (See Wotton's *English Baronets*, 1727; Nicholls' *British Compendium, or Descents of the Nobility and Peerage* 1721; Burke's *Extinct Baronetage*, his *Extinct Peerage*, and his *General Armoury*, 1840; Raine's *Parish of Blyth*, 1860; Thoroton's *Nottinghamshire*, 1797; Surtees' *Durham*, &c. There is also much information in the MS. Harl. Brit. Mus.) The family has been allied by marriage with many ancient and noble names. Thus we find members of the families of Lumley (earl of Scarborough) in two instances, Lambton (earl of Durham), Loudoun (earl of Loudoun) Gage (viscount Gage), Hilton (baron de Hilton), Seton (earl of Eglinton), Manners (duke of Rutland), Bellasis (viscount Fauconberg), Wray (baronet), Spring (baronet), Staveley of Stanhope Chaytor (baronet), Montagu (duke of Manchester), Liddell (baron of Ravensworth), Sandys (baron of Ombersley), Blakiston (baronet) Dutton-Colt (baronet of Colt-hall), and many others. The direct ancestor of the Northamptonshire line was Lawrence Saunderson, lord of the manor of Tempsford, co. Beds., 10th in descent from Alexander

de Bedic above-named. He purchased the estate of Little Addington, as well as the advowson of the living, in the middle of the 16th century. The Moulton estate was acquired a little later. His elder son John, of Little Addington, married Cicely Gage, of Raunds, by whom he had, with other issue, John, who succeeded him (an elaborate monument to whom, dated 1672, remains in the church), and Lawrence, probably the vicar who resigned in 1646. This John was followed by his son Theophilus, who died 1683, aet. 52, and his widow, Mary, died in 1712, aged 74. Their two sons, John and Theophilus, both died without issue, the former in 1687, aged 23, the latter in 1676. Their sister Elizabeth married in 1692, her kinsman (a scion of the family of the viscounts Castleton), Anthony Saunderson of Thorpe Achurch, and died in her 27th year in 1694. A large monument to this lady ("morum suavitate et pietate non fictâ consummata") also remains in Little Addington church. Anthony died in 1737, having had a second family. By his first wife he had one son, John, born 1693, who married Mary Little. She died a widow in 1778, aged 67. Besides five daughters they had three sons:—John, born 1730, died unmarried 1805; Anthony his twin brother, who married Sarah Moore of Barnwell (she died 1766 and was buried in 1780, leaving an only daughter, Martha), and William, born 1738, who died in 1813. Thomas, only son of this youngest son, ultimately inherited the property; he was also vicar, and was the last of his name in the county, dying unmarried in 1855. His cousin Martha, daughter of Anthony, married Henry Etough, rector of Lowick and Islip, co. Northants. (son of Richard Etough, a younger son, who held the same preferments), and had, besides five daughters who died without issue, two sons, Richard Saunderson Etough, D.D., born 1783, died 1853; and Henry Saunderson Etough, commander royal navy, who died without issue in 1854. Rev. Dr. Etough married Anna Awdry Olivier (she died 1860) and had two sons and seven daughters. The sons, Henry Saunderson Etough and Daniel Olivier Etough, have no male issue: the latter died leaving two daughters, Gertrude Hall (married to Robert Attye), and Eleanor Sophia (married to Henry Eyre Jeston). Of the Rev. Dr. Etough's seven daughters four are deceased, one of whom, Georgiana Awdry, was married to Henry Lloyd, vicar of Cholsey and Moulsford, co. Berks. She left three sons, Henry Olivier Lloyd, late major royal Welsh fusileers, the Rev. Arthur Thomas Lloyd, canon and vicar of Newcastle, and the Rev. Frederick Charles Lloyd.

The Rev. Dr. Etough, his mother Martha Saunderson being an heiress, quartered the Etough and Saunderson arms; and his children, in compliance with the wish of their grandmother, have assumed her

maiden name of Saunderson in addition to and before Etough ; they are also the last of the old family and name of Etough.

There are many monuments and brasses to members of the family in Little Addington and Moulton churches, some of them with coats of arms. Three arches in Moulton church had formerly shields of arms impaling the Saunderson coat, but these are now covered with stucco. Most of the dates above given are authenticated by these memorials, or by the registers of the parishes. In Bridges' and Baker's histories most of the inscriptions are given at length. The old Mansion House at Little Addington was pulled down by the last Saunderson owner, having fallen into great dis-repair. The flooring was purchased by the late duke of Buccleuch and removed to Boughton.

The particulars of the above account have been supplied by Miss Elizabeth Saunderson Etough, grand-daughter of the above-named Martha Saunderson, to whom our readers are indebted for the plate of arms which illustrates this notice.

102.—Letter to Overseers of Earls Barton, 1833, in the Collection of Mr. Sheffield of Earls Barton.

To The Overseers of the Parish of Earls barton Northamptonshire.

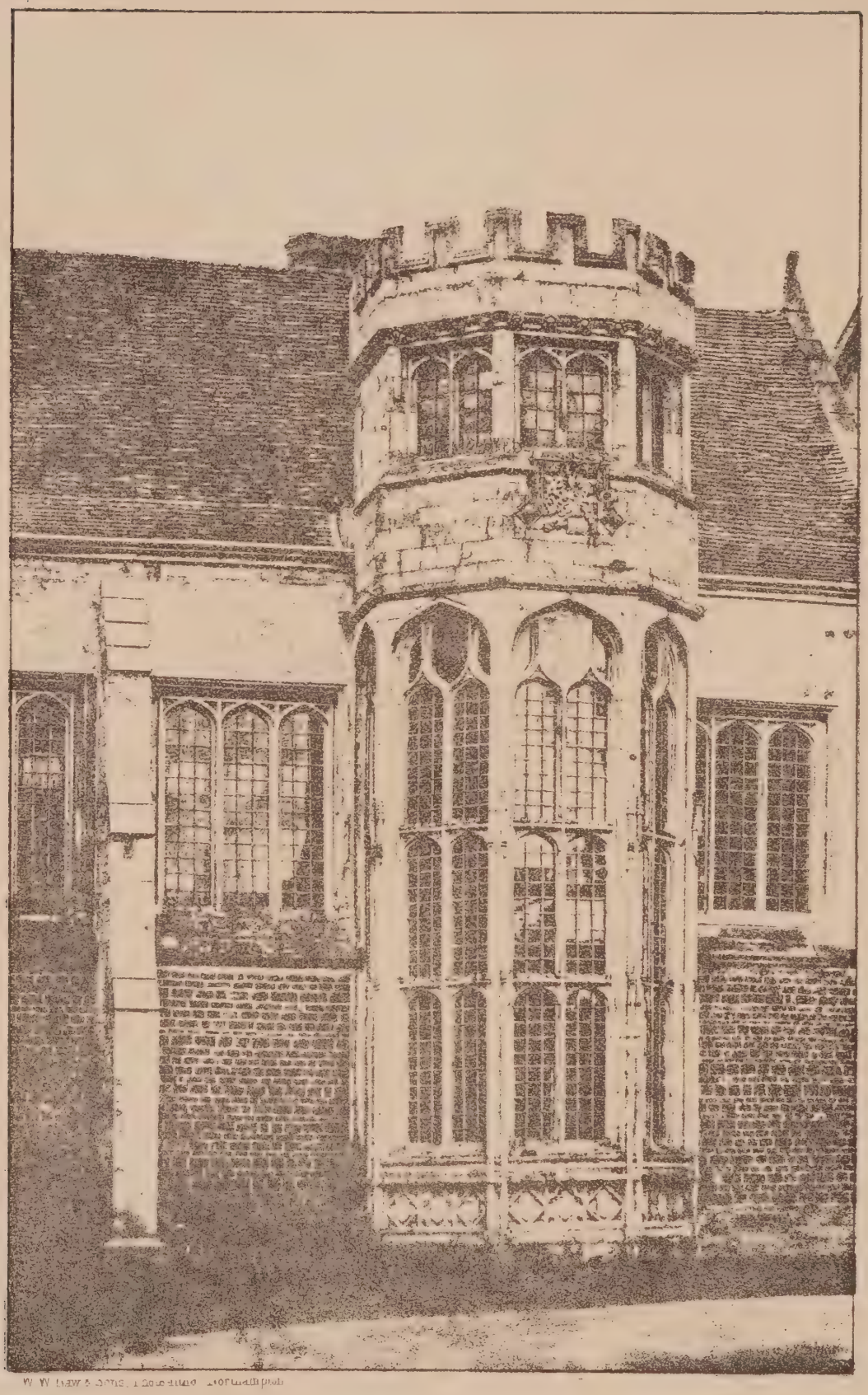
London Decr. 15th. 1833

Gentlemen

I Have the Missfortune to Inform you that my Husband Joseph Tibbett. is now under Sentance of death In the Cells of Newgate. for he has the Missfortune to be Connected with a sett of House breakers wich they are all Taken and Condem'd Gentlemen I have applied to the Parish for Relief and they will do nothing for me. on Account of my being not able to Pay up the Rates. for I have not been long Enough In my house to claim myself Parishenor for I have been Oblidged to leave the house and I am now makeing Shift at a friends house with my Famely five Children untill such Times that I Here from you Gentlemen I am in The greatest of distress and Unless you advance me Suffiente to pay up the Taxes or Rates wich is betwen five and Six Pounds and to Convince you that it is Correct Mr. Donkley and his Mother have been up to See they Trial and they will to my Missfortune Prove that it tis To True— Gentlemen I shall wait for an Answer to this letter for a Short Time wich I Hope you will Answer as soon as you Can, or I must be Oblidged to come down with my famley for I Cannot much Longer Subsist without Releif.

Please to direct to me at 29 Loyd Row near Sadlers Wells London.

Mary Tibbett.



FAWSLEY.

BAY WINDOW OF THE HALL & WINDOW OF SMALL ROOM OVER IT.

103.—Fawsley.—It has often been said that there is no parish, however remote and obscure, of which the annals, if faithfully and patiently compiled, would not prove worthy of record, and though much has already been written and published about Fawsley, I think a few additional notes may not be unwelcome to the readers of our county periodical.

The name of Fawsley is believed to be compounded from the Saxon Falepe, the colour of the fallow deer, and ley, a meadow. Both are appropriate, since fallow deer still roam about the park, and there is not a single arable field in the parish. It is thus mentioned in Domesday Book:—

"The King holds Falelav. There is one hide and a half, and the fifth part of a hide. The inland is for four ploughs. There are two ploughs; and six bordars have four ploughs. In the other land without the demesne there are six villeins with a reeve, having four ploughs. Of the meadow issue two shillings. In King Edward's time it was worth fifteen pounds. Now it renders as many pounds of twenty in the ora. To this manor pertains soc of one hide less one bovate; it renders four shillings."

In 1333 there is record of 250 acres of arable land, traces of which may still be seen in the deep ridge and furrow which marks the surface of many of the fields. Certain days' labour were then done by the tenants for their lord, as for instance 30 days' ploughing, carrying ten load of corn, harrowing in seed time with 15 men after dinner, reaping, mowing, &c. Nineteen of them mowed in autumn or harvest, with one man each for one day for a work called "Bederipe," or the customary work done by tenants for their lord, worth 2d. per day for each man. The lord found them provisions in one family at a common table. There were in rents payable at Christmas, eight hens worth 1d. each and two cocks worth 2d.

Two small fields seem to have been common land, one open to the inhabitants, except from Candlemas to Michaelmas, and another (Milne Mead) save from the feast of the Purification to S. John the Baptist. The number of houses in the parish appears scarcely to have varied from the earliest times. Six cottages are spoken of in Domesday book when the Manor belonged to the King himself, and besides there were six villeins with a master or bailiff. Now there are eight houses, and at the census in 1881, 46 inhabitants.

The Manor seems to have passed through a variety of hands before its purchase in 1393 by Richard Knightley, whose family derived their name from "Chenistelei," now called Knightley, in Staffordshire; of which their ancestor, Rainald, was mesne lord at the

Domesday survey. This Rainald was the younger brother of Warin, sheriff of Shropshire: both came to England with the Conqueror; and Warin was the ancestor of John de Baliol, afterwards king of Scotland. Rainald appears to have been a person of considerable note and importance. According to Ordericus he took part (c. 1118) in a Norman expedition against the Moors of Spain. The next year being suspected of favouring the cause of William the son of Robert Courteheuse, and nephew of King Henry, the King followed him to his Castle of Renouard* (situated apparently in the Department of Orne) forced him to surrender it, and burnt it to the ground. After this we hear no more of Rainald, for, says Mr. Eyton in his *Antiquities of Shropshire*, "This man, whose Fief, while he yet remained in England, was vast enough to grace any Earldom, whose after name, as a Crusader, was of European rather than provincial stature — whose prestige or whose pride was so great as that he dared to confront the ablest monarch of the age in his own court—this man has received no better treatment at the hands of our Antiquaries and Heralds than that his name should figure at the head of two respectable county pedigrees."

There is in the *Beauties of England and Wales* a singular account of the tenure by which Robert Knightley, lord of the Manor of Rudlowe, held his Manor. Sir Philip de Somerville held his Manor of Whichnour under the Earl of Lancaster, on condition of always (except in Lent) having a flitch of bacon hanging up in his hall, ready to be given to any claimants who could prove that they had lived happily for a year and a day after their marriage; and Robert Knightley was bound to appear at Whichnour when summoned — "the day appointed at pryme of day, with his carriage, that is to say a horse and sadyle, a sakke, and a pyke for to convey the said bacon and corn a journey out of the county of Stafford at his costages." A freeman was to have besides the bacon, half a quarter of wheat, and a cheese —a villeine half a quarter of rye, without cheese.

After the Knightleys settled at Fawsley, the first member of the family of any note was Sir Edmund Knightley, third son of Sir Richard Knightley and Joan Skenard his wife. He married Ursula Vere, daughter of Sir George Vere, the sister and co-heir of John Vere, Earl of Oxford, widow of George Windsor, son and heir apparent of Andrew, Lord Windsor, of Bradenham, Bucks. "Upon the account of which great alliance I suppose it was, he was allow'd the honour of bearing his arms adorned with supporters, viz.: with a

* According to a recent writer in *L'Intermédiaire*, a castle still exists in the commune of Renouard erected in recent times on the site of an older one called the Château Aubert, which was built by Regnauld or Rainald de Bailleul.

Boar Azure arm'd orr on the sinister side, being one of the supporters belonging to the Earls of Oxford: and on the dexter side with a Falcon orr being taken from the crest of his mother's family, Joan Skenard of Alderton, in the county of Northants, of which family she was the sole heiress."—(*MSS. Family History*). Sir Richard Knightley (1566–1615) assumed in lieu of the boar an unicorn argent, ducally gorged per pale azure and or chained of the last, in honour of his marriage with Lady Elizabeth Seymour. The present supporters are both falcons. He was one of the commissioners appointed by Henry VIII. to visit the Abbeys in order to their dissolution; and their letter to Cromwell about the Abbey at Catesby has been frequently printed. He appears to have been a somewhat litigious gentleman, as we find him engaged in various lawsuits. In 1528 he is petitioning with Ursula his wife, Sir Anthony Wingfield and Elizabeth his wife, John Nevill, Esq., son and heir of Sir John Nevill and Dorothy his wife (deceased), for the division among them of the possessions of John, Earl of Oxford, in Hedryngham, Essex, and elsewhere — value £2,260 per annum, claimed by the successor to the title. In 1529 these claims were submitted to arbitration. On September, 5th, 1532, Cromwell writes to Henry VIII.: "A matter in variance between the executors of Sir William Spencer and My Lady Spencer, that it appears by the examination of the executors of Richard Knightley, Edmund Knightley and Lady Spencer their sister, Edmund Knightley has done his utmost to set them at variance, and defeat the king's title to the heir, to effect which he has presumptuously caused proclamations to be made in various towns in the counties of Warwick, Leicester, Northants., in contempt of the King and his laws. My Lord Keeper has therefore committed him to the Fleet till the King's pleasure be known."

On September 22nd Robert Norwich writes to Cromwell:—"I beseech your favour for Mr. Knightley now in the Fleet—who sues to you for deliverance. He says he has executed the injunction given him when he was committed. As he is one of our flock, I urge this at his desire."

Towards the end of September Edmund Knightley himself writes to Cromwell:—"I perceive by my brother who has now gone out of town that you are my good friend; I hear the same from Sir John Russell. You know my trouble. I beg you to consider the poor honesty that God and the King have called me to; and the plague with which Fleet-street is now sore infected, to my no little danger, besides my imprisonment. Move the King to have pity on me."—From the Fleet.

No sooner was he released, apparently shortly after the date of this letter, than he again began his agitation; for on October 20th we find John Onley writing to Cromwell:— "Since the King left, Serjeant Knyghtley has not ceased to slander his title to all the justices, declaring his sister's great griefs, and the cause of his imprisonment Knowing such days as be prefixed by the Exchequer for the King he has ridden down into the country to do some mischief. To counteract him I have caused the King's council to meet to survey the matter on the King's behalf; and have caused Mr. Paul Devon, the King's serjeant, to ride into the country to meet with him. I wish he had continued in the Fleet."

He it was who built the hall at Fawsley, between the years 1537 and 1543. An old family history says of it, "It is very lofty, roofed with Irish oak, finely carved and ornamented on the sides. It is said the timber of that country will not bear a spider, and I am apt to believe it is true, for I never saw a cobweb upon the roof—though so high that nothing could molest them." A remark which may still be made with truth.*

The next and perhaps on the whole the most remarkable member of the family was Sir Richard Knightley, who succeeded his father, Sir Valentine, brother of Sir Edmund. He married for his first wife Mary Fermor, and for his second Lady Elizabeth Seymour, daughter of the Protector Duke of Somerset (uncle of King Edward VI., being brother to his mother, Queen Jane Seymour). There are two pictures of him at Fawsley: one as a young man, a companion picture to that of his wife; the other as an old man with a little girl, possibly his granddaughter, one of the three daughters of his eldest son, Sir Valentine.

He first lived at Norton, where his wife Lady Elizabeth is buried under a stately monument; but it was at Fawsley that he first set up the secret printing press, from which issued those violent libels upon the bishops and clergy of that day called "The Martin Marprelate Tracts." The press was carried about to different parts of the country, but at Fawsley the tract called "The Epitome" was printed.†

* The hall stated to have been built by Sir Edmund Knightley, 1537–43, has its length N. and S. It is 51ft. 9in. × 23ft. 3in. internally. The bay window is on the E. side and near the N. end. It is 10ft. × 10ft. internally. The small room over it is 9ft. 11in. × 7ft. 7in. internally. It was originally reached by a staircase in the angle formed by the N. side of the bay window and the E. wall of the hall. This was destroyed many years ago. From the ground to the top of the parapet is 40ft. 5in.

† "Oh read ouer D. Iohn Bridges / for it is worthy worke:
Or an epitome of the fyrste Booke / of that right worshipfull volume / written against the Puritanes / in the defence of the noble cleargie / by as worshipfull a prieste / Iohn Bridges / Presbyter / Priest or elder / doctor of Diuillitie / and

According to Mr. Arber's most exhaustive paper on this subject, the Epitome was printed at Fawsley in Nov.–Dec. 1588, and issued about Feb. 2. 1589. Whether it was written by John Penry or no does not appear so positively certain as that he was the author of several other of these tracts. (See *An Introductory Sketch to the Martin Marprelate Controversy* by Edward Arber.) Tradition will have it that the press was kept in the little room above the window of the old Hall, but as Sir Richard himself, in his trial before the Star Chamber, speaks of its having been kept in the nursery, I fear tradition must be at fault. A fine of £10,000 was inflicted, but greatly abated at the intercession of good Archbishop Whitgift; though long afterwards in the reign of James I. we find part at least of the fine still hanging over him, as he writes to Lord Salisbury to beg that it may not be exacted, it having been granted to Lord Hayes. He also joined (in spite of his puritanical principles) with Sir Francis Hastings in presenting a petition to the House of Commons for granting a toleration to the Roman Catholics. I cannot help fancying that in this he may have been influenced by the persecution undergone by his father-in-law, Richard Fermor, of Easton Neston. (See Collins' *Peerage:* Earls of Pomfret.)

His sons by Lady Elizabeth Seymour were almost all knighted. One (Sir Ferdinand) is said to have been knighted at Fawsley by Queen Elizabeth, and a room now pulled down was called the Queen's Chamber. But this requires confirmation, though it is possible she may have been here. Sir Ferdinand seems afterwards to have been a friend of Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, for she writes from the Hague to Sir Thomas Roe, 1636, that "she writes thus freely because she has this sure bearer, her old Duke, otherwise Sir Ferdinand

Deane of Sarum. Wherein the arguments of the puritans are wisely prevented / that when they come to answere M. Doctor / they must needes say some thing that hath bene spoken.

Compiled for the behoofe and overthrow of the vnpreaching Parsons / Fyckers / and Currats / that haue lernt their Catechismes / and are past grace: By the reverend and worthie Martin Marprelat gentleman / and dedicated by a second Epistle to the Terrible Priests.

In this Epitome / the foresaide Fickers / &c. are very insufficiently furnished / with notable inabilitie of most vincible reasons / to answere the cauill of the puritanes.

And lest M. Doctor should thinke that no man can write without sence but his selfe / the senceles titles of the seueral pages / and the handling of the matter throughout the Epitome / shewe plainely / that beetleheaded ignoraunce / must not liue and die with him alone.

Printed on the other hand of some of the Priests." *Quarto.* Black letter. A copy of this pamphlet is at Fawsley, but is a recent acquisition.

Knightley, as honest a man as lives, and an admirable bule maker"—whatever that may mean.

Passing over one or two other possessors of Fawsley we come to two more Richard Knightleys, next to Sir Richard the most distinguished members of the family. The elder of the two, who lived at Preston Capes and died there 1639, was a grandson of Sir Richard; a very strong Puritan and a great friend of Sir John Eliot's, several of whose letters during his cruel imprisonment by Charles I. are addressed to him. He took a very active part in resisting the collection of the ship money, and one day Sir John Dryden, his neighbour, went over to him at 7 in the morning, staying till 5 in the afternoon, entirely (from an account in the State Papers) to talk about it. This Mr. Knightley it was who presented the famous Dr. Dod to the vicarage of Fawsley. With his Sermon on Malt we are all familiar, thanks to Sir Henry Dryden and Mr. John Taylor. In his house was born his grandson, Dr. John Wilkins, afterwards Bishop of Chester, and one of the founders of the Royal Society. Mr. Knightley was an intimate friend of Pym, of Hampden, of Sir Arthur Hazelrigge, and others of the leaders of the party which resisted the encroachments of Charles I., and it is always said that here, and at Broughton Castle (Lord Saye and Sele's) were formed many of the plans for limiting the King's prerogative. This Mr. Knightley died in 1639, and was succeeded by a cousin (also Richard) whose son married Elizabeth, daughter of the famous John Hampden. He was 32 years of age when his father inherited the property and was elected Member for Northampton in the Long Parliament, which met the next year. He took a very active part in its proceedings, frequently making short but sharp and incisive little speeches, and was frequently employed on various Committees, &c. He also signed the Solemn League and Covenant. He was among the members imprisoned by the Army, Dec. 6, 1648, and discharged Dec. 20, so that he had nothing to do with the death of Charles I. He was M.P. for Northamptonshire in Richard Cromwell's Parliament, elected 1658, and one of the Council who decided to recall Charles II. in 1660. By that monarch he was created a Knight of the Bath, and died the next year. His second wife, Anne, daughter of Sir W. Courteen, survived him for more than 40 years, and died 1702. She is believed to have been the last of the family who inhabited the old Dower House in the Park. LOUISA M. KNIGHTLEY.

I shall be very grateful to any reader of "N. N. & Q." who can help me in any of the following matters:—

(1) Where can I get further information about Rainald de Baliol or Renaud de Bailleul? Whereabouts was his castle of Renouard?

(2) In Murray's *Guide to Northamptonshire,* under "Daventry," it is stated that on June 12, 1645, immediately before the battle of Naseby, King Charles I. was hunting a buck at Fawsley. What is the authority for this statement?

(3) The statement about the meetings of Hampden and other patriots at Fawsley has been frequently repeated — notably in Lord Nugent's *Life of Hampden,* but that author never condescends to give an authority; and the only original ground for the statement I can find is in a rare little tract at the British Museum, entitled, *Persecutio undecima,* printed 1648, reprinted 1683. Can any reader of "N. N. & Q." supply any further information?

104. — Timber-stealing Riots in Whittlebury and Salcey Forests, in 1727–28. Coronation Poles. — In June, 1727, soon after the accession of George II., extensive timber-stealing riots took place in the royal forests of Whittlebury and Salcey. The country-people, and even many people of good position, in the neighbourhood of these forests seem to have become possessed with the idea that they had a right to go to the forests and cut down and carry away what timber they pleased; the trees they so carried off were termed "Coronation Poles," though why they were so called, or for what purpose they were intended to be applied in connection with the King's Coronation, does not appear. The forest authorities seem to have been at first almost powerless to resist the timber-stealers, and it was only by the most strenuous exertions on their part, continued through several months, supplemented by many prosecutions and by actually calling out the military, that the practice was at length suppressed. The forests were at this time in the hands of the Fitz-Roy family, under the grant of Charles II. in 1673, subject to certain rights of common, the timber and the deer being reserved to the Crown. Mr. Thomas Herbert, the writer of most of the following letters, was the duke of Grafton's bailiff of the Honour of Grafton and woodward in Whittlebury forest, in which situations he succeeded his father who died in 1712. He also held the appointment of master-keeper of Shrob-Walk, and resided at Shrob-Lodge, which was subsequently the residence of Browne Willis, the antiquary and writer on Ecclesiastical Architecture. Christopher Wither, Esq., to whom the letters are addressed, was the Surveyor-General of the forests.

Out of regard for your space I have abstracted many of the letters, and abbreviated others as far as possible, consistently with retaining their interest. Mr. Herbert's zeal in the discharge of his duty is supposed to have cost him his life, as he died suddenly in September, 1728, not without suspicion of poison.

Perhaps some of your correspondents may be able to throw some additional light on these transactions by reference to the records of the Courts in which the prosecutions took place. Some more information is especially desirable on the nature and object of the claim to cut "Coronation Poles," which, as far as I am aware, is unique.

JAMES HERBERT COOKE, F.S.A.

I. Thomas Herbert to Chr. Wither Esq. Surveyor-General.

Sir, Shrob Lodge, June 20, 1727.

A great deal of the best of his Maj. Timber in this forest is likely to be cut down and carried away by Inhabitants of adjacent towns, who assemble together in a sort of riotous and tumultuous manner and will not be opposed by any body. The Keeper of Haselborough walk was with me yesterday morning by 5 o'clock, and told me that the Inhabitants of Towcester (a market town), had cut down one of the best maiden trees in his walk. I went with him and found it loaded. I marked it with the King's axe and discharged 'em from carrying it away but they said they would take no discharge or be opposed by anybody. I told 'em that the taking away the best of the King's timber in such a riotous manner would be of fatal consequence to 'em, but they would hear nothing. I at the same time found two other trees of the best kind cut down and carrying away by a great number of persons of another town, and this they say is done in honour (as they term it) to his Maj^ts^. accession to the throne. These were the finest trees they could find, that was never lopped, of near two loads in a tree, and the most fit for shipping of any in the forest. I expect to hear to-day and every day of more taken away upon y^e^ same pretensions. I believe it has been formerly a custom upon a Coronation day for 3 or four of y^e^ towns upon y^e^ forest to take each an indifferent tree, such as had been lopped, but upon our late King's accession several towns beyond y^e^ limits of y^e^ forest did take away several such trees that had been lopped, which was then thought fitt to be connived at (I doubt not but for very good reasons), w^ch^ indulgence I presume will at this time be y^e^ occasion of greater and more extensive liberties to be taken by y^e^ Populace, and I doubt not we shall have 'em come 10 miles or more round y^e^ forest and take great part of y^e^ best of y^e^ timber away under pretence of loyalty (tho' I am afraid some of 'em have but little of that), and the force of y^e^ forest is not able to resist 'em, but we shall do what we can by persuasion, and take y^e^ names of y^e^ principal actors. It would be well if some immediate speedy remedy be applied to prevent y^e^ destruction of y^e^ best of y^e^ timber, fitt for His Maj^ty^. navy, which otherways will be in great danger of being taken away. I shall impatiently expect

y^r^ answer by y^e^ next post, that such means will be used as may prevent farther destruction of this kind.

I am S^r^ y^r^ most obedient
Tho^s^. Herbert.

P.S. Since I wrote y^e^ above I have marked four trees more that have been cut down this day, worth near £20.

II. Mr. Wither to Thomas Herbert. June 22, 1727.

Mr. Herbert,

I am sorry to hear of the destruction committed in the forest. You must call Mr. Warner, the King's Woodward, to y^r^ assistance, together with all the keepers, and if need be a civil magistrate or two, and do all you can to take up the rioters. If that will not do, get a Justice to read the proclamation against rioters, which will make them guilty of felony, if 12 in number and they do not disperse. But above all be sure always to mark the trees they fell, learn whither they are carried, and get a Justice of the Peace's warrant to take up as many as you can of the parties, who will bind them to the Assize, and that I hope will deter them. These with such other methods or steps that occur to your discretion, must be used for the present, for we can do nothing soon enough by an Exchequer prosecution. So I must recommend it to yours and Mr. Warner's best care and am

Your Serv^t^ Chr. Withers.

III. Mr. Tho^s^. Herbert to Mr. Withers. June 22, 1727.

S^r^. I gave you an acc^t^ per last post of great disorders committed in y^e^ forest by y^e^ Populace, cutting down and carrying away y^e^ best of his Ma. timber on pretence of Coronation Poles, since which that practice has increased prodigiously, and for 2 days and nights, above 50 of the best sort of trees have been cut down and carryed off in like manner as the first I acquainted you of, in an insulting manner, by abusing any person that pretends to oppose them, and breaking locks and gates into the young coppices, and I expect in a few days if this practice continues (w^ch^ is likely to be still greater), that a great part of the best timber will be carryed out of the forest, they taking 8 or 10 to a town, and there are several carryed away in y^e^ night by persons unknown. I expect and hope to hear from you by next post about it, and in y^e^ interim shall inform myself y^e^ best I can of y^e^ actors therein I am Sir Y^r^ most obedient
Tho^s^ Herbert.

IV. Lord Halifax to Mr. Warner (of Salcey forest).

Mr. Warner, Bushey, June 22, 1727.

I am surprised to hear so many towns have sent for trees. I heard this day they had been at Whittlewood Forest, so I did expect

they had been with you. I cannot at present think of any method you can take to prevent this than to send to Mr. Herbert and go over to the towns where these trees are carryed, and clap his mark on them in the King's name. You must look out sharp and prevent this evil as much as you can by fair means. I will send a messenger to the Treasury to-morrow to receive their orders. Pray see they don't do the same in my woods; if they do you must have them prosecuted. You shall hear from me when I have received orders. This is all from me.

Halifax.

V. A List of Towns and Villages (60 in all) with the number and value of the trees taken by each place. Total number of trees, 106; Value £341 7*s* 0*d*.

VI. John Warner to Thomas Herbert. June 24, 1727.

Has received his letter with Mr. Wither's and encloses one from Lord Halifax; waits farther orders from Treasury. Should be glad to see T. H. and will meet him at any place at 6 a.m. on Monday, to consider what can be done to put a stop to those unlegal proceedings. Will go to Northampton to-day and see if justices will grant warrants to take up offenders. Thinks T. H. would do well to get a warrant to take up some of the Hanslope people who have been ringleaders. If he can will take up some of 'em on Monday morning. Thinks it would be right to seal the trees as Lord Halifax writes. Names of Hanslope persons. Robert West, W^m^ Wheatly, Luke Lane, Amos Chinner, John Smith, W^m^ Scarrold, W^m^ Smithson, George Whorton, D^r^ Jennings, John Pawler, Henry Pease Jun^r^, Christ^r^ Harris, W^m^ Carter, W^m^ Sherrington, John Warren.

VII. Thomas Herbert to Col. Whitworth. June 21, 1727.

S^r^. I should have gone to Northampton yesterday to the Prisoner I mentioned to you to see if I could make out any discovery by him of the violence committed on Wakefield Lawn last year; but did not, believing there may soon be an act of grace that will acquit those offenders; but whether there may be a likelihood of such an act, or how far it may affect those persons, I beg you will please to inform me; the year is expir'd the 8th of July. We are in the Forest nothing but confusion and disorder, by y^e^ whole country's coming in, in a violent manner, and carrying away y^e^ best of y^e^ timber, 20 or 30 pounds worth to some towns, and there is no resisting 'em. I had an order from Mr. Wither by last post to take up y^e^ rioters as many as we can by a Justice's warrant, and bind 'em over to y^e^ Assize. I began with some of Stony Stratford on Fryday Even, notwithstanding

which some of that town cut down and carryed away more trees yesterday. I have communicated my orders in y^e^ most publick manner I could, but to little effect, and am to meet Mr. Warner to-morrow morn^g^ to consider what method can be taken at this juncture to prevent y^e^ destruction of y^e^ forest; and some 'tis said have given out that they will come in as publick a manner & fetch away the Deer.

I am S^r^

Y^r^ most obed^t^ servant. T. H.

VIII. Chr. Wither to Thomas Herbert, June 24, 1727.

Mr. Herbert. I send you inclosed the opinion of the Attorney Gen^l^ for y^r^ guidance w^th^ respect to the riots committed in y^e^ forest; you see you are immediately to get a warrant from some Justice of the peace and endeavour to take one or two of the poorest of the rioters who can not pay the fine, and then whip them, w^ch^ I hope will terrify the rest. If the civil power be not sufficient to restrain these disorders, you are to apply to the Commanding Officer of the troop at Towcester, who has orders to march to y^r^ assistance, and with the civil Magistrate who is to be present (I mean the Constable or Tithing-man), to endeavour by all legal ways to prevent these disorders. Col. Whitworth will be with you to-morrow morning w^th^ more ample instructions. You must endeavour by all means to trace out the timber that is stolen, and search for it w^th^ a Justice's warrant, pursuant to the Statute of y^e^ 15th of Car. 2^nd^ Cap. 2^nd^, w^ch^ you may refer any Justice to. And when you find the timber you are to seize it, and sell it for the King's use; whenever you find timber y^t^ you suspect to be stolen you can oblige y^e^ person on whom you find it to prove where he had it. Take care also to sell y^e^ Tops for the King's use, and if Mr. Warner is in y^r^ case, he I hope will also seize some stollen timber, w^ch^ you in concert w^th^ him will also take care to sell. The messenger y^t^ brings you this must go on with his packet to Mr. Warner

I am y^r^ friend to serve you Ch^r^ Wither.

(*To be continued*).

105.—Lazaret at Northampton.—At the present time, when the newspapers are full of accounts of the terrible havock the Asiatic Cholera is making abroad, and one hears of quarantine and lazaretto's, it may not be out of place to mention that Northampton possessed a Lazaret, but I do not know whether it was used for purposes of quarantine.

The earliest regulations imposing quarantine are contained in an edict of Justinian of A.D. 542; but the first English Act relating to quarantine was not passed until the reign of Queen Anne.

A Lazar house was a public building or hospital for the poor afflicted with contagious diseases, and perhaps it was also used as a place of quarantine.

I have looked at Cunningham's, Jacob's, and Wharton's Law Dictionaries, but without finding any account of Lazar houses. In *Paradise Lost*, however, Milton refers to them—

> "Immediately a place
> Before his eyes appear'd, sad, noisome, dark,
> A lazar-house it seem'd, wherein were laid
> Numbers of all diseas'd."

Shakespeare also refers to Lazars, Thersites in *Troilus and Cressida* speaking thus:—

> "Let thy blood be thy direction till thy death: then if she, that lays thee out, says—thou art a fair corse, I'll be sworn and sworn upon't, she never shrouded any but lazars. Amen."

And the Ghost in *Hamlet*, relating his feelings after being poisoned, says that

> "A most instant tetter bark'd about,
> Most lazar-like, with vile and loathsome crust,
> All my smooth body."

The Northampton Lazar house was situated in Cotton End; and in Bridges' time, adjoining S. Leonard's Farm, there was a small house called the Spital or Lazar house inhabited by a poor man, who received two shillings a week and clothing and a load of fire wood once a year, which was paid by the Corporation out of the rents of S. Leonard's Farm, which at that time belonged to them. This Lazar house must have been in existence early in the seventeenth century, because I find that it was ordered by the Town Council on the 19th August, 1663:—

> "That the Chamberlaines take speedy care for the building of the Lazorman's House at the charge of the Towne the same house being driven down by the late great flood."

This flood, which occurred on the 6th of May, 1663, must have been a very violent one, and in old Histories of Northampton it is stated that the flood swept away several houses and the water came up as far as S. John's Hospital. It also forced away the two principal arches of the South Bridge, which was immediately rebuilt in one arch.

That the Lazar man was an official of the Corporation is shown by the following extract from the Chamberlains' accounts for the year 1691:—

> "pd Jos. Blunder for making the Lazerman's coate 00. 2. 6"

This is all the information I have been able to obtain about the Northampton Lazar house, perhaps some of the readers of Notes and Queries will be able to add to these few notes. C. A. M.

106.—Wellingborough Brief, 1738.—The following copy of the brief issued after the disastrous fire in Wellingborough, on 28th July, 1738, in the collection of Mr. John Taylor, will be read with interest. It is transcribed from the paper sent to the parish of Kinver, co. Stafford, and is given exactly, together with the return of the amount collected in the parish.

"To all Charitable and Well-Disposed Persons, to whom these Presents shall come.

"It is Humbly Represented, That on Friday, the 28th Day of July, 1738, about Two of the Clock in the Afternoon, there happened a most Dreadful Fire to break out in the Town of Wellingborough, in the County of Northampton, which in about the Space of Six Hours Burnt down and utterly Consumed no less than Two Hundred and Five Dwelling-Houses, chiefly in the best and most Trading Parts of the Town, with all the Warehouses, Barns, Stables, and other Out-houses thereunto belonging, to the Number of Eight Hundred and Six; as also all the Barns, Stables, and Out-houses belonging to Nineteen other Dwelling-Houses left standing, but miserably Shattered and Damaged by the Flames; together with large Quantities of Houshold Goods, and of the Stocks of Tradesmen and Victuallers, and all the Stores of Corn, Malt, Hay, Wool, Bark, and Fewel, belonging to the Sufferers: The Calamity being so Sudden and General, and the Flames Driven on with such Fury and Violence by a strong West Wind, that the Poor, Distracted Inhabitants had Time to Save very little of their Effects, and narrowly Escaped with their Lives.

"And it is further Humbly Represented, That an Estimate hath been taken by a Competent Number of Experienced Workmen of the Loss Sustained by the said Dreadful Fire in the Buildings only, which, upon a Moderate Computation, Amounts unto the Sum of Sixteen Thousand and Ninety Pounds, Thirteen Shillings: And the said

Kinver

"We, two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Stafford do believe the Contents to be true; and do recommend the poor Sufferers to all Charitable People within the said County.

R. Rider.

Josh. Dolphin.

Poor Sufferers have made an Estimate of their Losses in Personal Effects by the said Fire, by reducing them into Schedules of Particulars, which they are ready to certify upon Oath, and the said Damage in Goods and Stock, upon a Reasonable and Just Calculation, Amounts unto the Sum of Nine Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Six Pounds, Twelve Shillings, and Ten Pence: So that upon the Whole it Appears, that the said Poor Sufferers have Lost by the said Fire the Sum of Twenty-Five Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty-Seven Pounds, Five Shillings and Ten Pence: Of which not above Two Thousand Pounds were Insured. And by this Sad Accident about One Hundred and Twenty Families, Most of whom were before Helpful to Others, are now utterly Ruined and Reduced to the utmost Extremity of Want, and must inevitably Sink under the Weight of their Misfortunes, unless Timely Relieved by the Charity of Well-Disposed Christians; and the Rest who are not utterly Ruined, are very much Impaired in their Fortunes.

"And it is further Humbly Represented, That the Inhabitants of the said Town, before this Terrible Fire happened, were Burthened with a Numerous Poor, in the Support of whom they have Expended (as appears by the Accounts of the Parish Officers, taken at a Medium, of the last Seven Years) upwards of Five Hundred Pounds a Year; and now, by this Sad Accident, the Poor being Increas'd to more than Double the usual Number, and the Contributors towards their Maintenance, being Inhabitants who have Escaped the Fire, are in no wise Able, by any Taxes or Contributions amongst Themselves, to Maintain their said Poor.

"The Misery and Desolation of this Unfortunate Town is acknowledged by All who have seen the Dreadful Ruins, to be beyond Expression, and even Imagination. And these their most Pressing Necessities have Obliged them to Apply for Immediate Relief by Letters of Request in the said

County of Northampton, and the Counties adjacent; Humbly Hoping, that their Neighbours in the said Counties will Look upon them as Fit Objects of their Compassion and Charity, and Speedily and Chearfully Contribute to their Relief and Assistance in this their Great Distress.

"Collected at Kinver, in the County of Stafford the Sum of Two Pounds, Six Shillings, & four Pence, for the use of the sufferers within mentioned,

By

William Yate, Cler.
John Grove, C. Warden.

"Pray Return this with the Sum Collected to Mr William Thershouse, Mercer, Wolverhampton.

£2 6 4."

Northampton. J. T.

107.—Timber-stealing Riots in Whittlebury and Salcey Forests, in 1727–28 (104).—

IX. Attorney General's opinion.

I am of opinion that the offenders within mentioned may be prosecuted by Informations of Intrusion for entring y^e^ King's forest & cutting down trees; But since that may be too slow a remedy, in a case of this kind I think it is most advisable to proceed upon y^e^ statute 43 Eliz. cap. 7, which gives authority to any one Justice of y^e^ peace, upon y^e^ confession of y^e^ offender, or y^e^ oath of one witness, to convict the Party & adjudge him to pay damages according to the value of the Trespass committed, and if the offender shall appear to the Justice not to be able or sufficient to pay y^e^ damages, or shall not pay them within the time appointed by the Justice, in that case y^e^ Justice may order y^e^ offender to be whipped by y^e^ Constable for every such offence. If any Constable shall refuse to execute the orders of the Justice in this behalf, the Justice may cause him to be committed to y^e^ Common Gaol.

If any of y^e^ offenders described in y^e^ within written letter shall assemble to y^e^ number of twelve or more, in order to commit such trespasses, the Sherriff or Under-Sherriff of y^e^ County, or any one Justice of y^e^ Peace may read y^e^ Proclamation directed by y^e^ Act of Primo Georgii for preventing tumults, &c., and in case they shall continue to assemble by the space of an hour after such Proclamation made pursuant to y^e^ s^d^ Act, they will be guilty of Felony without benefit of Clergy. If y^e^ s^d^ offenders shall tumultuously assemble to

the number of 3 or more, they may be taken up and compelled to give Bail to appear at y^e^ Quarter Sessions, and be prosecuted for Riots at Common Law.

As to the pretence of right by reason of his late Majesty's demise, it is without any ground whatsoever.

If any Justice of the Peace shall refuse to take Informations upon Oath against these offenders, or upon such Informations taken to put the law in execution ag^st^ them, they will be liable to be prosecuted for such breach of their duty by Information in y^e^ Court of King's Bench.

June 23, 1727. P. York.

X. Another list of Towns and places to which Timber was carried away; Totals as under.

	Towns, &c.	No. of Trees.	First Valuation.	Sold for.
From Whittlebury Forest	64	167	£339 2 6	£262 2 6
„ Salcey Forest	16	72	61 5 0	44 15 0

XI. Colonel Whitworth to Tho^s^. Herbert. London, June 24, 1727.

Have written by this post but suppose Elliss will be with you before it, with the opinion and directions how to act. Mr. Withers mentions my coming, but would not willingly undertake the journey without absolute necessity. Elliss likewise brings you an order for the Towcester Troop to aid and assist, and there is also an order for one of the Troops at Northampton to march immediately to Stony Stratford, which you may expect on Monday. If you apprehend two or three rioters of the ordinary kind and have them punished by the Justices, and if the Exchequer lays hold on those who are more able and punishes their purses, I cannot help thinking it will put a stop to any farther such proceedings. Elliss will carry the order to Northampton. Pray write to me by his return.

XII. A Memorandum by Thos. Herbert as to several offenders.

Richard Pinckard & Rich^d^. Simons. One stick. Towcester.

George Watts. Absent.

Jos. Simons. Not known.

Jos. Lawton. Absent. A Trooper.

Pinckard and Simons pray to answer for their one stick only, and that the residue of their neighbours bear a proportion of the expenses in prosecutions.

Simons is unwilling to inform of other persons.

Pinckard is willing to do it rather than suffer a 2^nd^ prosecution.

Wm. Winkles. Earl of Pomfret's town, Hulcot.

This stick is ready to be delivered upon the premises. As the neighbourhood have been sufferers they desire the stick towards part of their expenses. But do however submit themselves to the pleasure of the Surveyor-General.

Blisworth Estimate	£2	0	0	£1	15	0	Paid.
Brackley	„	6	0	0	8	0	0	„
Crofield	„	1	10	0	1	10	0	„
Courteenhall	„	1	10	0				No certain answer.
Forthoe	„	0	10	0	0	10	0	Mr. French promises for his Servts
Heathencote	„	2	0	0	2	7	6	Paid.
Lillingstone	„	3	0	0				No certain answer.
Poukesley	„	1	10	0				Jno. Baily will pay.
Slapton	„	5	0	0				Mr. Foster, Ld. of ye Manor is willing to pay £3 10s.
Shittlehanger	„	2	10	0				Mr. Webb is willing to pay deducting the carriage back.
Wappenham	„	7	0	0	8	0	0	Paid.
Whittlebury	„	4	0	0	4	0	0	Paid.
Wood Burcot	„	1	0	0				No answer at all.
Ashton	„	4	0	0	4	0	0	Paid.
Hartwell	„	1	0	0	1	5	0	In Mr. Winn's account.

XIII. Thos. Herbert to Mr. Wither. July 2, 1727.

Your orders per messenger & the assistance of ye troops has I hope put a stop to the riotous proceedings in both the forests. On Thursday last we took 9 prisoners, since wh no mischief has been done. For particulars I refer you to the messenger & Col. Whitworth, who also can inform you of the insolence of ye people of Stony Stratford in particular, as well as the great destruction wh has been made in this forest, wh wd soon have been laid waste. Have had but little rest night or day for the last fortnight, but will continue to do my utmost in the matter. The Justices bind all over to ye Assize that come before 'em, but we seldom take in more than 3 or 4 of a town. Please order how I shall dispose of the timber. The persons concerned would buy it if they might, and I believe it would save a great deal of trouble. The keepers expect ye tops, and say they had 'em at the late king's accession, but that was inconsiderable and there were no prosecutions. What I am against them for, is that I fear some of them have not discovered the proceedings as they ought to

have done, in order to have a greater share of the plunder. To-morrow we are to be at Northampton to prosecute several towns in this county, and on Wednesday at Newport Pagnel for Bucks. On Tuesday I shall ride the country and mark what trees I can, and so proceed without loss of time until the affair is over, and will then give you y^e^ best account that I can. Col. Whitworth has reserved several of y^e^ most notorious offenders for prosecution in y^e^ Exchequer, but if that is not approved I beg I may know, that they may not go unpunished. I beg you will let me have an answer by y^e^ next post, and also whether you think there will be a prosecution of those bound over to the Assizes.

XIV. Mr. Withers, Surveyor-General, to Tho^s^. Herbert, July 5, 1727.

Am glad you are like to recover most of y^e^ timber stolen, but beg you to be very circumspect. You may sell it to the people who are possessed of it, or otherwise, in your discretion, provided you get y^e^ best price. The keepers must not, at their peril, touch one stick of y^e^ tops; let them also be sold to the King's best advantage. Mr. Cracherode, the Solicitor to the Treasury, will send a lawyer down to you in a day or two, to prepare for the prosecutions. You will consult & agree with him, (and with Mr. Warner for so much as relates to Salcey forest,) who is and who is not to be prosecuted, and who in a more rigorous manner in the Exchequer. Some way shall be found to gratify the keepers for their extraordinary trouble.

XV. Thomas Herbert to Mr. Wither. July 13, 1727.

I rec^d^ yours of y^e^ 5^th^ from w^h^ I expected that a person would have been sent down before this to prosecute y^e^ offenders. I saw my Lord Halifax yesterday, who said it would be most proper to prosecute only some few of y^e^ most notorious, and continue the rest upon their recognizances, and that he thought y^e^ Timber should be sold immediately. I told His Lship. that I should have great difficulty in selling it, for several persons who conveyed it away were at first desirous of buying it, but now refuse, fancying they shall have it without buying. And no unconcerned person cares to buy at any rate without a Protection, some of the Towns having threatened any that shall take the Timber away. I wish you would send a person down to sell it, with some strict order from y^e^ Governm^t^. whereby the country may be made sensible of their errors, and that I am not the author of y^e^ prosecutions, which I am now suspected of, and am threatened by many, even to be murdered by them. I believe many of 'em would not stick to do it privately, nor do I think I shall ever live quietly in this place, for many of my neighbours are very much exasperated

against me. However I hope an entire stop is put to the destruction of y^e^ timber, and that the major part of y^e^ offenders may not feel the severity of y^e^ prosecutions, and I beg that I may have as little hand in it as possible, any farther than as evidence. Am conscious that I have done no more than my duty, without favour or affection to any. Have marked all timber that I know of, but I hear of 2 or 3 trees that are concealed wh. I shall try to find out. No tree has been cut down since this day fortnight.

XVI. Thomas Herbert to Mr. Wither. July 20, 1727.

Am surprized y^t^ I have not heard from you since y^e^ 5th. No person has been sent down to conduct y^e^ prosecutions, nor have I any account from you of what I am to do at y^e^ Assizes, wh. makes me very uneasy. If I hear nothing before y^e^ Assizes, (wh. are at Buckingham next Monday and at Northampton y^e^ next day,) I shall not think it safe for me to appear at all, though I am bound to prosecute, for the country will then conclude that what I have done has been without any authority from the Gov^t^. I can't sell one stick of y^e^ timber that was taken away. If nobody appears in this matter, I must not appear out of my house. But I beg I may hear from you by y^e^ next post.

XVII. Mr. Wither to Thos. Herbert. July 20, 1727.

The business of y^e^ approaching elections has brought me to Hall for a day or two, when your's came last night, but am returning again to London. Am sorry you cannot dispose of y^e^ timber and much more so that you apprehend any inconvenience yourself from your zealous activity in this affair, but you must recollect that all persons who oppose a lawless authority are at first the objects of their rage, as it was with us when we destroyed the blacks in this part of the world, but that passion soon stood over and we are now quiet, and so I am sure it will be with you, especially when they see the Governm^t^ undertakes to prosecute y^e^ offenders. Mr. Paxton, the Solicitor to the Treasury, or his Agent, I hope is with you by this time, and he will follow my L^d^ Halifax's opinion and advice in the prosecution. Some he will not prosecute at y^e^ Assizes but inform against in y^e^ Exchequer, and that I leave to y^r^ discretion, since you, with my L^d^ Halifax's advice, must needs be the best judge, and to make some examples is all we require. I must beg you to persist in seizing and selling *all* the other wood and warranting it to those who buy it, since leaving it to them would be to tolerate their stealing it. Mr. Paxton or his Agent will assist you with his advice. If you think it necessary to have any person to assist you in selling y^e^ timber let me know it in

town, and I will send some person to you, but I hope and believe you will do it alone. Have wrote by this post to Lord Halifax and to Mr. Paxton in London, & do not doubt that all things will be settled at y^e^ Assizes to every body's satisfaction.

XVIII. Mr. Wither to Thomas Herbert. July 22, 1727.

Am now with Mr. Paxton who sets out to-morrow to Buckingham, where I would have you and Warner meet him. He had been with you before but has been forced to attend other tryals of the like nature. He will direct and advise you in all things much better than I can. For God's sake dispose of the timber by all ways you can, in such manner as may be best for the King's service, without offending the country by any uncommon ill-usage. You may be sure your zeal in this affair will entitle you to some reward, wh. I shall take care to recommend in the best manner I am able.

XIX. Nicholas Paxton, Solicitor to the Treasury, to Thomas Herbert. Southampton Buildings July 22, 1727.

Will set out to-morrow and desires T. H. and Mr. Warner to meet him at the sign of the Dog in Stony Stratford, on Monday at 10 o'clock, with the Informations and Evidence, in order to consult as to the proceedings. Is told there is a sign of the Dog, but being a stranger in Stony Stratford, may be mistaken; will be found at one of the Inns. JAMES HERBERT COOKE, F.S.A.

(*To be continued*).

108.—HEADLANDS (64).—In a note on Local Dialect (64) you mention "Headland: an edging of grass to a ploughed field."

In all fields which have been under plough cultivation, the ground is left in the familiar ridges and furrows, and the piece of ground between two furrows is called a "land." In the Southern part of the County the term "headland" (by the labourers pronounced "adlan") is given to that piece of ground *which is used at each end of the field* to turn the plough upon, and which is then ploughed in a direction at right angles to the remainder of the field leaving a "land" at right angles to the other "lands" and so called "headland."

Furrow is in South Northants called "Thurrow;" is this a more ancient form of the word?

It is curious to note how much of the pasture land—"grinsard"—"greensward"—of our County betrays the ancient plough cultivation by shewing the ridges and furrows, and in the majority of cases there is no clue as to the date when this old arable land was converted into pasture. C. E. CRICK.

109.—Local Dialect (43, 64).—I have heard the following words and expressions in the northern part of the county, none of which are in the glossaries of Baker or Sternberg. Ed.

Lambing-blast: a name given to severe weather, cold and windy, which often comes in March soon after the lambs are born.

Lay down: to advance money. A rent-collector, having got all the Michaelmas rents but one of small amount, told the landlord he would lay that down, meaning that he would pay it and recover it from the tenant when he could.

Like, to like oneself: to be pleased and satisfied. A mother sending her daughter off for a week's visit told her that if she liked herself she might stay longer.

Limber: supple, pliant.

Loadened: laden: "the bees are loadened with honey."

Long-legged shepherd: the crane-fly, daddy long-legs.

Loosen: loose: "some o' my tiles got loosen."

Mash: to smash, pound up, as in "mashed potatoes:" "I fell down and the horse's hoof mashed my hand."

Mashy: applied to damp climate: query, marshy?

Mould: exact likeness: "she's the mould of her father."

Moulter: to moult, of fowls.

Nail-passer: a gimlet.

Needified: in great need: the overseer said of a married couple, apparently above the labouring class, that they were "as needified as anybody."

Nettle-day: a name for the 29th of May, because those who do not "shew their oak" on that day are liable to be stung with a bunch of nettles. I heard of a postman delivering some nettles among the letters, where the housemaid was unprovided with oak.

Nows and thens: occasionally.

110.—Hue and Cry.—The following Extracts from a Record of Quarter Sessions for the year 1687 throw some light on the unquiet nature of the times and the summary way in which justice was vindicated:—

"Paschæ, 1687. Upon the humble petition of Mr. John Haslewood of Kettering in this county Woollen Draper, shewing that he being one of the constables of the Parish of Kettering aforesaid, and a Hue and Cry coming to his hand to apprehend and seize three persons who had committed a Robbery upon the Lady Boughton's coach upon Hillmorton Heath in the County of Warwicke, and that he suspecting three persons at that time at the Swan Inn in Kettering

aforesaid, tooke with him severall of his neighbours, and went to seize them in the Inn, but before he could get thither they were escaped, whereupon he tooke his horse and pursued them, and overtakeing them ventured his life, in an Engagement with them, wherein his horse (being of the value of ten pounds) was killed under him, and a case of pistolls of the value of fforty shillings taken from him, after which he procured a fresh horse and pursued, and engaged them againe till one of the said theeves was killed, and afterwards pursued the other two till his horse was tired and they escaped, who thereupon humbly prayed this court to finde out some meanes to recompense him for his said loss and Damages. It is therefore ordered that the said Mr. John Haslewood be allowed the summe of Ten Pounds to recompense him for his said loss; and that the Treasurers for this County or one of them do pay him the same at the next Sessions whose receipt upon a coppy of this present Order be to them or such of them as shall pay it a sufficient Discharge for the same."

"Upon the humble Petition of Thomas Edy of Harrowden in this County, It is ordered that he the said Thomas Edy be allowed the summe of ffifty shillings to be paid him by the Treasurers for this County or one of them at the next Sessions towards reimbursing him such charges as he hath lately been putt to upon the occasion of his killing a certain Theefe or high-way man near Sywell in this County, upon the pursuit of a Hue and Cry against the said high-way man and his fellowes for a Robbery by them then lately committed, whose receipt upon a coppy of this Order, shall be to them or such of them as shall pay it, a sufficient discharge for the same."

J. A. Gotch.

111.—Carlyle at Naseby.—In Froude's recently published *Thomas Carlyle* is given a letter to Mrs. Aitkin describing briefly Carlyle's visit to Dr. Arnold at Rugby in 1842, and telling how they together explored the field of Naseby. Readers of "N. N. & Q." will be glad to have this letter inserted in its pages.

"*To Mrs. Aitkin, Dumfries.*

"Chelsea: May 10, 1842.

"I had from Scotsbrig appointed to pause about seventy miles from London, and pay a visit to a certain Oxford dignitary of distinction, one Dr. Arnold, Master of Rugby School. I would willingly have paid five Pounds all the day to be honourably off; but it clearly revealed itself to me 'thou should'st veritably go,' so at Birmingham I booked myself and went. Right well that I did so, for the contrary would have looked like the work of a fool; and the people all at Rugby were of especial kindness to me, and I was really glad to have

made their acquaintance. Next day they drove me over some fifteen miles off to see the field of Naseby fight—Oliver Cromwell's chief battle, or one of his chief. It was a grand scene for me—Naseby. A venerable hamlet, larger than Middlebie, all built of mud, but trim with high peaked roofs, and two feet thick of smooth thatch on them, and plenty of trees scattered round and among. It is built as on the brow of the Hagheads at Ecclefechan; Cromwell lay with his back to that, and King Charles was drawn up as at Wull Welsh's—only the Sinclair burn must be mostly dried, and the hollow much wider and deeper. They flew at one another, and Cromwell ultimately 'brashed him all to roons.' I plucked two gowans and a cowslip from the burial heaps of the slain, which still stand as heaps, but sunk away in the middle. At seven o'clock they had me home again, dinnered, and off in the last railway train."

112.—William Carey, D.D.—I have been searching for particulars of Carey, as a Botanist, but have not succeeded in getting any. Dr. Cleghorn, formerly of India, now of Edinburgh, lent me a volume of an old periodical, published in India, which contained several interesting pieces written by Carey, as Secretary of a newly formed Botanical Society; but these supply no information respecting his early history or subsequent progress in relation to Botany. I shall be glad if any readers of "N. N. & Q." can refer me to any sources from which such information could be derived.

50, Northumberland Street, Edinburgh. John Walcot.

The above William Carey was a native of Paulerspury, co. Northants. He was born in 1761, and died in India, in 1834. He was for a few years pastor of a Baptist congregation at Moulton, in this county, but most of his English work was at Leicester. In 1793 he left for India. The following passage, from Baker's *Northamptonshire*, vol. II, p. 210, bears upon our correspondent's query :—

"He had the choicest garden of any private European in India; and when Dr. Roxburgh returned to his native country, the keys of the government botanic gardens were at his request committed to Dr. Carey, who in 1812 printed the *Hortus Bengalensis* or catalogue of the plants in the Company's botanic gardens at Calcutta. The manuscripts of his friend Roxburgh were committed to his care, which he edited under the title of *The Flora Medica*, first in two volumes in 1821–1824; and afterwards in three volumes in 1832. The Agricultural and Horticultural society of India originated in the prospectus issued by Dr. Carey from the Mission House, Serampore, in 1820." Ed.

113.—The Last of the Saundersons.—A melancholy interest attaches to the last member of an ancient county family; such as was the Rev. Thomas Sanderson (I spell the name as he used to spell it), of Addington Parva, whose ancestors held the manors of Addington and of Moulton from remote times, and whose genealogy was so ably and clearly set forth in your last impression (101).

I remember the last Sanderson, *squire-vicar* of Addington well, as a neighbour and friend; and was called upon to perform the last offices of the church, at his burial in Addington church-yard in the year 1855. And therefore it is possible for me to supply a few reminiscences of the occasion which would otherwise perish for ever.

I was then recently in holy orders and was curate to the Rev. Daniel Crofts (rector of Shelton, Beds., and Mr. Sanderson's oldest friend). Mr. Crofts was, like the vicar of Addington, a scion of an old county stock—the Crofts family, of Sussex—and given to the same tastes;—both in fact were squire-parsons of the old school,—the one well known in the Oakley and Fitzwilliam fields, the other devoted to coursing. Both were kind and generous to the poor.

A sister of mine, who was given to the dangerous practice of making sketches of our neighbours, drew the vicar of Addington (in a sketch still existing) surrounded by his dogs, who are leaping upon him in all directions — like Actæon being devoured by his hounds. This very reminiscence shows the kindly nature of the man, and that his greyhounds loved him as much as they feared him.

I think I have heard my rector, Crofts, say that Thomas Sanderson had a disappointment in his youth, the cause of his remaining ever a bachelor. Thus some hasty word of the moment, spoken by some belle (and regretted perhaps the next minute,) may have caused an ancient family to come to an end.

But though a confirmed old bachelor when I knew him, he was kindly and genial, and loved by his parishioners, and very courteous in his manners, especially to the ladies.

Why I was asked, as quite a young man, to read the funeral service, I don't know: perhaps the rest of his older clerical friends present did not feel equal to it: perhaps I was asked as representing not only my father (another old neighbour), but his oldest and dearest friend Crofts, who happened to be disabled by an attack of gout.

I was given in those days to diary keeping, and will end this notice by an extract or two:—

"March 11, 1855. (Sunday). News came [to Shelton] of poor Mr. Sanderson's death just as I was going to church—great blow to

Mr. Crofts. Brawn, of Addington, came over to tell Mr. C.—Died this morning early. Went to talk to Mr. Crofts about it after Church."

"March 12. Called on Malim [vicar of Higham Ferrers] about poor Sanderson. He came in from Addington while I was there. No will. He had cancelled one, leaving legacies to the tune of more than £4,000—of which one of £200 to Malim."

"March 17. To poor Sanderson's funeral; rode to Stanwick Rectory; Mr. Sargeaunt took me on in his dogcart; found I had to officiate; large attendance; *real,* as well as "decent sorrow, decent tears." The clergy besides myself were Roberts, Sargeaunt, Malim, Tyley, Sutton; Laymen—Hopkinson, Burnham, Wilkins, Goodman, Knight (Senr. and Junr.), Williams, Gregory, J. Young, Eland. The Village Quire sang Ps. XXIII. (old vers.) very touchingly. Quite melted at it. Many tears and sobs in the congregation. A clergyman's funeral in his own church a very touching thing. 'Lord Thou hast been our refuge from *one generation to another.*' Grave close under the east wall of the chancel. The brass plate on the coffin is to be fixed up in the church to the *last of the Sandersons.* Lunch after funeral in the drawing-room. We began to be merry over it. Such is man!"

Miss E. Saunderson Etough, his cousin, informs me that no sale would have taken place if the heir-at-law (her brother) had not been very ill at the time and unable to attend to anything; and she and her sisters were abroad. She would be most grateful to anyone into whose hands any Saunderson relics came at the sale, if they would give her information (through the editor or writer of this notice,) as a matter of family and antiquarian interest.

A note may be made here for the information of posterity, that several sepulchral slabs with Sanderson (or Saunderson) epitaphs lie buried with their faces down, under the new encaustic tiling of the sanctuary of Little Addington chancel.

If these ancient records in our churches *must* give place to Minton and Co., is it not better to build them into the walls in some less prominent part of the church, so that their silent and venerable faces could still speak to us of bygone times? ROB. S. BAKER.

114.—FIRE AT WELLINGBOROUGH, 1738 (106).—I send an extract from the minutes of the Bath Corporation, which shews how far-reaching was the sympathy evoked by the above disastrous fire.

"1738. The Corporation of Bath gave a donation of 10 Guineas to the poor Sufferers at Wellingborough in Northamptonshire."

J. T. IRVINE.

115.—Higham Ferrers Taxation, 1629.—The original from which the following is taken is in the collection of Mr. W. J. Lamb, of Sutton-on-Hull. The names towards the conclusion are almost obliterated, and the lines giving the sum total wholly so.

"Higham fferrers A taxacon made by the Churchwardens for the repaireinge of the Churche and defrayinge other charges the xxjth day of Novembr in the ffifte yeere of ye Raigne of or soueraigne Lorde Charles nowe Kinge of Englande &c Ano. dni 1629 ye taxation is layde at xijd a yarde lande ijd a cowe & bullocke & iiijd a score of sheepe

Henrie ffreeman Maior			Thomas Peter		vid
Arthure Goodday Esqr	xs	xd	Tho: Baylie		xijd
Thomas Rudde gent	vjs	ijd	Thomas Eaton		xviijd
Roger Goodday gent	ijs	ijd	John Streame		xviijd
John Jackson Alder	ijs	vjd	Zachar Linnekre		xviijd
John ffetche Alder		xxd	George Burge		xijd
Xpher Rudde gent		xvjd	Alexander Spencer		xviijd
Henrie ffreeman Alder	ijs		ffrancis Wingrave		xijd
Mathias Steanes Alder	ijs	vjd	Roberte Skinner		vid
Nicholas Leonarde Clark		xxd	Thomas Wright husb:		xviijd
Jacob ffreer Clarke	ijs		Tho: Wright Mason		vid
Mris. Pemberton vid		xviijd	John Simpson		vid
George Tuke	iiijs		John Sanderson	iijs	ijd
George Chichely		xxd	John Marryott		xijd
Humphrie Barneiam	2s		Tho: Coo		
Thomas Burge		vijd	Weekley Gente		xviijd
ffrancisca Linnekre vid		xviijd	Tho: Gifforde		xijd
Martine Creake		xijd	Rich: Lingarde		xijd
Nathaniell Agutter	ijs		Rich: Daye	ijs	vjd
William Mathewe			Sam Eaton		iiijd
William Dewberie	is	vid	Mary Linnekre vid		xijd
Nicholas Eckes		xviijd	John Smithe baker		xviijd
George Barree & ffr		xijd	John ffeasante		viijd
Thomas Sanders		xijd	Peter Leonarde		iiijd
Thomas Simpson	ijs		Robert Gascoigne		xijd
Thomas Sanderson tanner	ijs		Jeremie Hodgkin		xxd
John Sabie			William Reanoldes		xijd
John Moore		xijd	Rich: Baylie		xijd
Alexander Whitticke	iijs	ijd	Reanolde Mason	vis	
Roberte Simpson		xijd	Rich: Leverocke		iijd
John Smithe glover		viijd	Roberte Astell		vjd
Roberte Rudde		viijd	Wid Groue		vjd

Daniell fflawne	ij^{d}	Edwarde Selbie Sr.	ij^{d}
Reanolde Allcepp	vj^{d}	John Burge	viij^{d}
Barricke Marshall	iiij^{d}	John Berrie	vj^{d}
Rich: Langley	ij^{d}	James Browne	ij^{d}
Edw: Selbie Ju^{r}.	iij^{d}	Wid: Simpson & Arthur Wright	vj^{d}
Tho: Beebie	ij^{d}	Henrie Gefferie	viij^{d}
John Hilliar	iij^{d}	William Savadge	iiij^{d}
M^{ris}: Jackson vid	iiij^{d}	Edw: Dunce	iiij^{d}
Paule Jackson	ij^{d}	Tho: Negus	xx^{d}
Mathew fflawne	vj^{d}	ffrancis Smarte	ij^{d}
Peter Simpson	vj^{d}	John fflinte	xij^{d}
John Broughton	ij^{d}	Edw: Sanderson	ij^{d}
Rich: Umpherie	iiij^{d}	Henrie Coxe	vj^{d}
Tho: Danforde	ij^{d}	Margarett Eckles vid	xii^{d}
Edmunde Berridge	ij^{d}	Arthure Eckles	x^{d}
Tho: Blofeilde	xx^{d}	Tho: ffreeman	vi^{d}
Wid Huilt	ij^{d}	John Allin	xij^{d}
Will*iam* Smithe	ij^{d}	David Quintin	xij^{d}
Tho: Miles	vj^{d}	Joseph Barricke	ij^{d}
John Woodwarde	vj^{d}	Barnarde Wadnoe	vj^{d}
Willmer Mayle	ij^{d}	Rich: Birde	xij^{d}
Edwarde Hopkins	ij^{d}	Tho: Cooper	iiij^{d}
Jo: Lambe	vj^{d}	Henry Trenton	ij^{d}
Robert Edie	ij^{d}	Jo: Marryott shoemaker	ij^{d}
William Bruer	ij^{d}	ffrancis ffreeman	xij^{d}
Josephe Linne	iiij^{d}	Jhon Sylbie	iiij^{d}
William Carter	vj^{d}	(No christian name, surname illegible)	iiij^{d}
Robert Richards	ij^{d}	ffr tabartho (?)	vj^{d}
Iseraell Garner	ij^{d}	Will*iam* Langly	ij^{d}
William Baylie	ij^{d}	ffrauncys Rude	ij^{d}
Wid Stevenson	vj^{d}	Edward Bunson	ij^{d}
Tho: Wallis	iiij^{d}	Samuell Eaton	ij^{d}
John Hills	iiij^{d}	Wid Bo	iiij^{d}
Wid: Surgant	xij^{d}	Jhon	ij^{d}
Wid Todde	ij^{d}		
Robert Page	ij^{d}		

116.—Tom White, the Burghley Postman (99).—I have never seen a portrait of this worthy on his pony "Gipsey." Tommy White, who is still in the flesh, an inmate of Lord Burghley's Hospital, tells me that it was once, many years back, proposed to have him and his pony taken; but, as he did not sit, he supposed it was never done, "leastaways he never heerd of, or seen one." J. S.

117.—Floods in 1607.—Is there any record, in parish registers or elsewhere, of damage done in this county by the great floods of 1607? A rare tract about these floods has recently been reprinted by Mr. E. E. Baker, of Weston-super-Mare. It is entitled "1607. A true report of certaine wonderfull overflowings of Waters, now lately in Summersetshire, Norfolke, and other places of England: destroying many thousands of men, women, and children, overthrowing and bearing downe whole townes and villages, and drowning infinite numbers of sheepe and other Cattle." In this tract there is no mention of Northamptonshire: but some places in Huntingdonshire suffered, and Bourn, in Lincolnshire, not more than 8 miles from the border of this county, "was overflowed to the midway of the height of the Church." M. M. D.

118.—County Members.—Particulars as to any of the following will be very welcome.

Leigh, Lancashire. W. D. Pink.

1547. Henry Williams, of Alderton.
John Coope, of Coope Ashby.
1552–3. Robert Lane. (Qy. afterwards knight?)
1601. Sir William Lane, knight.
1627–8. Francis Nicolls.
1654. Thomas Brook.
1636. William Boteler, major-general.
Alexander Blake, colonel.
1658–9. William Lisle, of Evenley.
1661. George Clerk.
1685. Edward Mountague. (Qy. brother to 3rd earl of Manchester?)

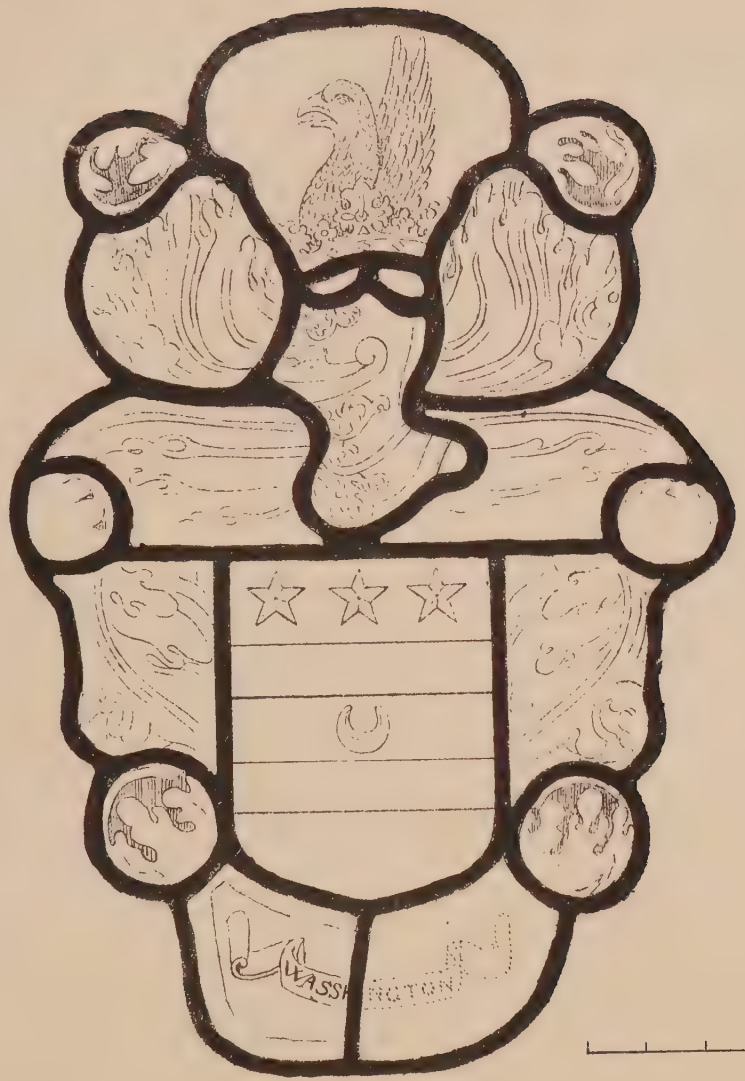
Canon's-Ashby was at one time called Cope's Ashby, from sir John Cope, who obtained the monastic property in that lordship towards the end of Henry viii's reign, but he does not appear to have had a son named John. Was he himself member for the county before he was knighted?

There is no Robert Lane given as member in the list in Bridges.

Francis Nicolls may have been the son of Francis Nicolls, governor of Tilbury Fort, and nephew and heir of sir Augustine Nicolls, of Faxton. He was created baronet in 1641, and died the same year.

There was an Edward Montagu, of Horton, born 1649, grandson of the first earl of Manchester, brother of the first earl of Halifax, and father of the second earl. Was he the county member in 1685?

Many particulars of the Lane family, of Horton, are given in Bridges. Ed.



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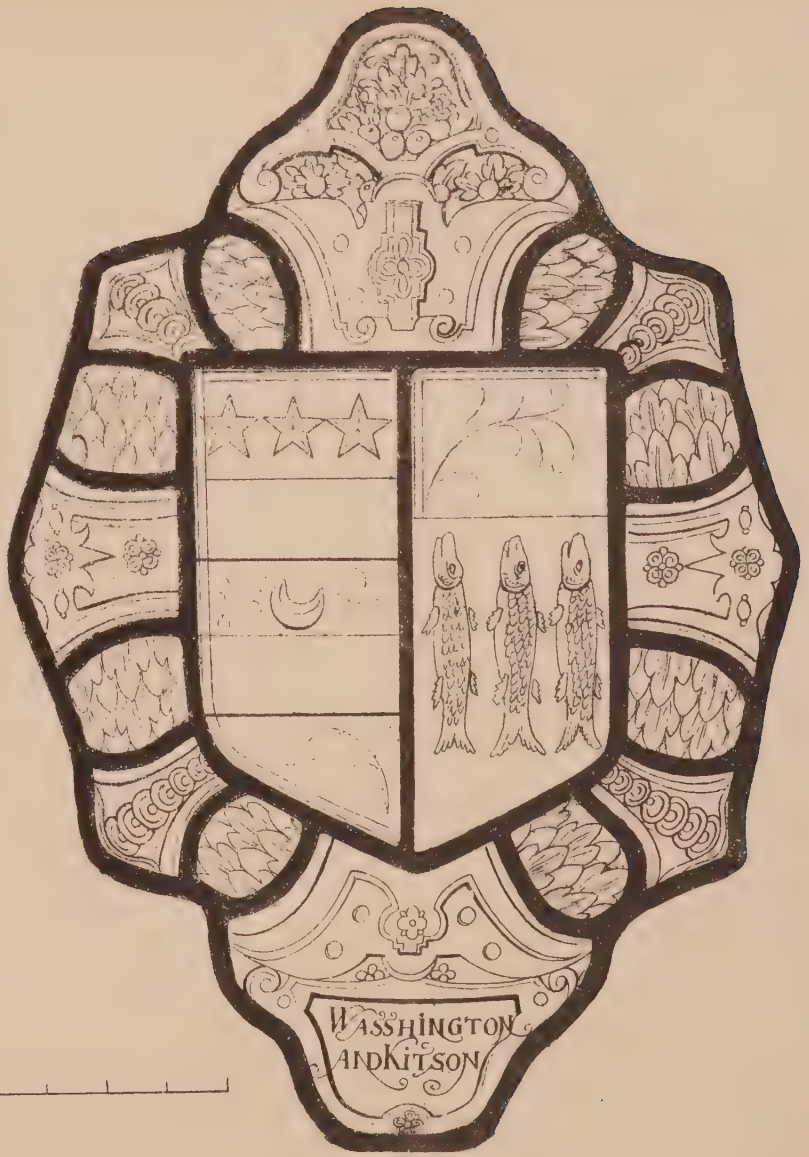


Nº 1

Nº 2

119.—The Washingtons.—The writer of this was requested in the first instance to describe certain coats of arms on glass of the Washingtons and alliances. It appeared that Baker's history of the family and their residence, contained in vol. i., 513–520, was capable of emendation and enlargement. The following notice, therefore, is a supplement to his account.

No Northamptonshire family has in modern times had so much attention paid to its branches, alliances, and residences, as the Washingtons, owing to the supposed descent of President Washington from the Sulgrave family. Numerous Americans have studied the evidences here, and English emigrants to America have interested themselves in the history of the family for the sake of their adopted country.

The family seems not to have risen here above the rank of middle-class gentry. The first of the family mentioned in the pedigree given in Baker's history of the county was John Washington, of Whitfield, in Lancashire. His great grandson was Laurence Washington, who was mayor of Northampton in 1532 and 1545, and one of the original trustees of the Northampton Free Grammar School named in Thomas Chipsey's Deed of Foundation, 1541;—to whom in 1538-9 the manor of Sulgrave with lands lately belonging to the dissolved priories of St. Andrew, Northampton, Canons Ashby, and Catesby, were granted by the king. He died in 1583-4 leaving Robert his son, heir; who jointly with his son Laurence sold the manor of Sulgrave in 1610. The manor house at Sulgrave was probably built by the first Laurence soon after his acquisition of the estate, but if we are to accept the date on the glass (1588) described below, as the date of the house, it was built by Robert who afterwards sold it. The Laurence who with his father sold Sulgrave, and his brother Robert, settled at Brington and were buried there.

The pedigree of the family is given in Baker's *History*, vol. i., p. 513, the inscription at Sulgrave at p. 519, and the inscriptions at Brington in vol. i., pp. 93, 94. See also *The Washingtons*, by the Rev. J. N. Simpkinson (formerly Rector of Brington), 8vo., 1860.

According to Baker, the last-named Laurence had amongst other sons John and Laurence, who emigrated to America, and from the first of whom was descended George Washington, the first President of the United States. It has been shown by Col. Chester in *The Herald and Genealogist* of August, 1866, that there is no evidence that the John and Laurence who emigrated were the John and Laurence the sons of Laurence who died in 1616, or that they came from this county, and that there is strong presumptive evidence *against*

the identity. Unfortunately, Baker's pedigree has been accepted as correct by nearly all enquirers from his day to the present. It was only a coincidence that a John and Laurence Washington, of the Sulgrave family, existed at about the same period as another John and Laurence Washington emigrated to America.

There was a family of Laurence in Dorset, originally from the North of England, who quartered Washington, but the alliance has not been found; although no doubt from this alliance the name Laurence became a Christian name in the Sulgrave family. It is therefore almost certain that the alliance took place in early times in the North of England.

The manor farm of 210 acres, together with the house, lately the property of Col. the Hon. H. Hely Hutchinson is now the property of his grandson, Arthur Reynell Pack, Esq. The remains of the house will be described in the April part of "N. N. & Q."

In the windows of Fawsley Church are numerous coats of arms connected with the Knightleys, which are inserted in the windows in the usual way. There are also 6 shields connected with Washingtons, and as there is no genealogical reason why they should be there they have puzzled many observers. There is reason for thinking that they have been brought from the manor house at Sulgrave, but it is not now known by whom, or to whom they were given. Two of the shields are in the s. window of the chancel, and four in the w. window of the s. wall of the s. aisle.

Each shield is surrounded by elaborate mantling or by a wreath attached to the shield by clips or scrolls, so that each may be called "a composition," and approaches an oval in form. These compositions are not inserted in the windows, but are hung inside them.

At Weston, in the possession of Lady Hanmer, are two similar compositions which are known to have come from the manor house at Sulgrave, and these make it almost certain that those at Fawsley came from the same place. Baker, writing in 1820–30, states that "within these last few years the arms and alliances of the family ornamented the kitchen window." Therefore in the following notice of them the eight compositions are described in chronological order so far as possible. The names of the owners are placed below the shields.

No. 1, at Fawsley: Shield, $6\frac{1}{4}$in. × $4\frac{3}{4}$in., Argent 2 bars Gules, in chief 3 mullets of the second. In the fess point a crescent Gules for difference for the *second* son. Crest, a raven Proper rising from a ducal crown on a helmet. Below the shield

WASSH[INGTON]

Over and on each side of the shield is elaborate mantling of which

the upper side is white and the supposed under side where turned over is coloured crimson. The outlines are in dark brown. The whole composition is 1ft. $6\frac{1}{2}$in. × 1ft. 1in. The Washingtons of Sulgrave were descended from Robert Washington, who was the *second* son of John Washington, of Whitfield, co. Lanc., and hence the crescent for difference. (See plate.) See account of arms in the porch further on. It is supposed that the American arms of the stars and stripes was taken from the Washington arms.

No. 2, at Weston: Shield, $8\frac{3}{8}$in. × $7\frac{1}{4}$in. Washington as before, impaling Sable three trouts or lucies hauriant in fess Argent, a chief Or. Below the shield

WASSHINGTON
AND KITSON
[John Washington and Mary Kitson]

The shield is encircled with a wreath, attached to the shield by eight clips or scrolls. The wreath is of steel—coloured blue, with inserted small leaves of green colour. The whole composition is 1ft. $7\frac{1}{4}$in. × 1ft. $1\frac{1}{4}$in. (See plate.)

No. 3, at Fawsley: Shield $8\frac{3}{8}$in. × $7\frac{1}{4}$in. Washington as before, with crescent in outline, impaling Barry of four Or and Sable three mascles 2 and 1 counterchanged. Below the shield

WASSHINGTŌ
AND PERGITER
[Laurence Washington and Amee Pargiter]

Around the shield a wreath and clips as No. 2. The size of the whole as No. 2.

No. 4, at Fawsley: Shield, $8\frac{3}{8}$in. × $7\frac{1}{4}$in. Washington as before, impaling Gules a chevron between three swans Arg. Below the shield

WASHINGTŌ
AND LIGHTE
[Robert Washington and Elizabeth Lighte]

Around the shield a wreath and clips as No. 2. The size of the whole as No. 2.

No. 5, at Weston: Shield, $8\frac{3}{8}$in. × $7\frac{1}{4}$in. Washington as before, impaling Azure a chevron between three covered cups Or. Above the shield, 1588. Below the shield

WASHINGTON
AND BUTLER
[Laurence Washington and Margaret Butler]

Around the shield a wreath and clips as No. 2. The size of the whole as No. 2.

No. 6, at Fawsley: Shield, $8\frac{3}{8}$in. × $7\frac{1}{4}$in. Argent on a cross Sable, 5 lions rampant Or, impaling Washington with crescent as before. Above the shield, 1588. Below the shield is an inscription much obliterated

O ly Mc punstear of Washingeton

? A Son of ? Wakelyn Married ? a spinster of ? Washington.

[Alban Wakelyn and Anne Washington]

In the Washington pedigree in Baker, Anne daughter of Robert Washington, married an Alban Wakelyn, and this Alban is almost certainly the Alban who sold Eydon in 1600, mentioned in Baker's *History*, vol. I., 504, but to whom no wife is given. Around the shield a wreath and clips as No. 2. The size of the whole as No. 2.

No. 7, at Fawsley: Shield, $8\frac{3}{8}$in. × $7\frac{1}{4}$in. Washington as before, impaling Sable 2 pallets Argent, a canton Ermine. Below the shield

WASSHINGTŌ AND (blank)

The wife's name is not filled in. This is the coat of Newce of Herts. and Norfolk. No such marriage appears in the pedigree, but an Elizabeth Washington married Francis *Meuce* of Holdenby. It is possible that some Washington whose wife is not named in the pedigree married a Newce. Burke gives the coat of Meus as Paly of six Argent and Azure on a chief gules three crescents of the first. It is at least odd that the coats of both Newce and Meus should be Paly, and it is possible that Mewce has been mis-written Newce in some Visitation or other document. Around the shield a wreath and clips as No. 2. The size of the whole as No. 2.

No. 8, at Fawsley: Shield, $8\frac{3}{8}$in. × $7\frac{1}{4}$in. This shield and composition has been mutilated. The wreath and scrolls show that it was one of the Washington series, but the shield has had the Washington coat and impaled coat (if any) broken out, and a confused combination of Knightley quarters inserted. Above the shield is part of the Washington crest. Around the shield a wreath and clips as No. 2. The size of the whole as No. 2.

All the shields from Sulgrave have the crescent for difference. The shields on the spandrils of the porch have not. Of the two monuments at Brington that to Robert Washington has the crescent as the second son of Robert Washington, of Sulgrave, but that to Laurence Washington has no crescent. President Washington did not use the crescent.

At Sulgrave Laurence Washington (who died in 1583) is styled "Gent." Laurence Washington (who died in 1616) is "Gent." At Brington, Robert Washington (who died in 1622) is "Gent," son of Robert Washington of Solgrave, "Esquire." On this point see Hartshorne's *Recumbent Effigies* under Andrews of Charwelton.

Brass at Sulgrave: Baker, writing about 1820–30, states under Sulgrave church "On a gray slab the arms of Washington. Beneath a small brass figure is inscribed 'Here lyeth, &c. . .'" Contrary to his custom he has transcribed the old English into modern character. As he has made several mistakes in his transcript, the inscription is here reproduced:—

"Here lyeth buried y^{e} bodys of Laurence Washingtō Gent & Amee his | wyf by whome he had issue iiij sons & vij daughts w^{e} laurence dyed y^{e} day of | an^{o} 15 & Amee deceassed the vi day of October an^{o} Dn̄i 1564." |

Laurence Washington died Feb. 19, 1583–4. His wife was a daughter of Robert Pargiter, of Gretworth. The most important error is putting "Anne" for "Amee," and this he has repeated in the pedigrees of Washington and Pargiter. When Hudson copied the brass about 1850 he omitted the coat of arms. This is 6¾in. and 5¾in., and has been enamelled. A few patches of enamel remain, but discoloured. It does not now shew traces of a crescent. Above the inscription is the headless figure of the man and the recess for the wife, whose effigy has been stolen. Below are four sons and seven daughters in two groups. See *The Brasses of Northamptonshire*, by Franklin Hudson, folio, 1853, plate 11. He has "Amee" in the plate, and "Anne" in the text.

The Washington monument was near the E. end of the S. aisle. The church has lately undergone great alterations. Several vaults were found and amongst others one under the Washington slab, but this was shown by a coffin plate to be that of Lydia Jackson, who died in 1741. Amee Washington might have been buried in the same spot previously; but no evidence has been found to shew where she was buried; nor is there any record that Laurence was buried at Sulgrave. H. D.

120.—Valentine's Day.—The Boys and girls of Ecton came round with the following salutation:—

"Morrow, morrow, Valentine,
Empty your purse & fill mine."

This is mentioned in Cole's MS. diary for 1834, and is slightly different from the verses quoted in Baker's *Glossary*.

121.—Election Squibs.—The first of the following was issued in 1705, when the candidates were:—Sir Justinian Isham, bart.; Thomas Cartwright, esq.; lord Mordaunt; and sir St. Andrew St. John, bart. The other two were circulated in 1806, the candidates at that time being:—Lord Viscount Althorp; William Ralph Cartwright, esq.; sir William Langham, bart.

(1) The *Northamptonshire* Health.

Let's Remember the Men, that go with us again,
To Chuse Knights that can afford, *Sir*,
To Serve without Pension, or other Pretension;
And *Just and Right* is the word, *Sir*.

As for those that have Pay, we have nothing to say;
Let the Soldier Live by his Sword, *Sir*:
We're for those that are known, to have Land of their own;
And *Just and Right* is the word, *Sir*.

If we chuse the Court *Tools*, they may well call us Fools,
Tho' a *Double Saint*, and a *Lord*, *Sir*:
We are sure we can Trust both our *Right* and our *Just*;
And *Just and Right* is the word, *Sir*.

It will be seen that the burden of the above, "Just and Right" refers to the names of the two first-named candidates, sir Justinian and Mr. Cartwright. The others, who were unsuccessful, are alluded to in the second line of the last verse.

(2) *The Freeholders' Resolution; a New Song.* Tune "Snug Little Island."

The County one Day to the Sheriff did say,
Indeed, Sir, we'll have a new Member;
The man we have hit on, of all that's in Britain,
Is the man we'll elect in November:
Oh! oh! he's the Lad for a Member!
Yes; Langham's the Lad for a Member!
Search the Country throughout,
And you never will doubt,
But Billy's the Lad for a Member.

Independent Freeholders, astonish Beholders,
Such Plumpers they give Billy Langham!
While our old Member Ralph, cannot e'en raise a Laugh,
Nor e'er venture once to harangue 'em!
Oh! oh! he'll be try'd in November!
For Langham's the Lad for a Member!
Search the Country throughout,
And you never will doubt,
But Billy's the Lad for a Member.

A Peer's eldest son, from Althorp has run,
To contend for a Seat for the County;
The Youth perhaps thought that our Votes might be bought,
By the strength of the Treasury Bounty:

At the Poll let him give his attendance ;
We'll shew him we like Independence ;
And we'll Vote in the Cause,
Of blest Liberty's Laws,
Of LANGHAM and our Independence.

Written by a warm Friend to a good Cause, November 6, 1806.

(3) *Song for* 1806. Tune "A Cobbler there was, and he liv'd in a Stall."

A STATESMAN there is in a Cabinet lodg'd,
Who the Rights of the Commons has strangely hodg-podg'd ;
For he sends his good Son, a gay, sprightly young Peer,
Tho' a Member already, to stand for a Shire.
Derry down down, high derry down.

This Statesman observing some Counties asleep,
Thought the Brains of his Country were not very deep ;
So as Earldom and Garter were nothing at all,
He wish'd, for his Grandeur, their Freedom to fall.—Derry down, &c.

But the Commons arous'd stand out stiff for their Rights,
And demand for their Members two commoner Knights,
Whom they mean to send up as their priests of St. Stephen,
And thus make the national Balance more even.—Derry down, &c.

122.—HOSPITAL OF S. JOHN, WELLINGBOROUGH.—About fifty years ago a shoemaker and antiquarian of Wellingborough found on a rubbish-heap an old seal. An engraving is here given of an impression taken from this seal. The rubbish is said to have been carted out of the town after the great fire that took place in 1738. The finder, Mr. William Cowper, was a distant relative of the poet's. The present whereabouts of the seal cannot now be discovered. It is believed to have belonged to a hospital of S. John. No mention is made of such a foundation in the county histories, or in Dugdale. In S. John's Street there is remaining an old wall which may have formed part of some ecclesiastical building. In Cole's *History of Wellingborough* a tradition of the existence of this hospital is recorded, and the street above-named is thought to have derived its name from it. It should, however, be noted that for several hundred years there has been property in this parish belonging to S. John's Hospital, Northampton ; and possibly this seal may have been used by the Agent of that Hospital here. In front of an old house in this street is a representation of the Crucifixion, carved in stone, but much mutilated. It may have owed its origin to the monks of Crowland. For the loan of the impression from which the engraving has been taken our readers are indebted to Dr. Dally, of Wolverhampton.

123.—Aldwinkle Deeds.—I forward a few notes of deeds relating to Aldwinkle which passed through my hands some years ago, thinking they may interest your readers. All the persons are of Aldwinkle unless otherwise described.

W. C. Boulter.

1615. 9 Oct. Ric. Grubb, son of Ric. Grubbe, labourer, grants to Henry Goode, husbandman, a cottage between Ric. Foscott's and Boniface Bywater's, which he lately had by gift of his father. Consideration, £25.

1630. 9 Feb. Hen. Bywater, baker, grants to Eliz. and Temperance Sculthorp, spinsters, cottage between Hen. Goode's and Boniface Bywater's. Said cottage in 1614 was granted by Rob. Bywater, yeoman, to Rob. Baringe, of Keiston, co. Hunts., to use of said Hen. Bywater and his heirs for ever. Cons., £8 10*s.*

1635. 9 Nov. Temperance Sculthorp, of Oundall, grants to sister Eliz. Dolbye and John, her husband, labourer, her half-share in cottage which they together bought (as in last deed) "in consideration of natural love and affection." John Pyckering signs and seals as chief witness.

1636. 4 July. Indenture between Gryffine Quynceye, of Wigsthorpe, husbandman, and wife Eliz^{h}., late wife to Hen. Goode, and Walter Goode, labourer, cousin and heir of Edw. Goode, son of said Hen. Goode. Walter is seized of cottage lately Grubbe's, before Orton's, anciently Dickon's, in parish of S. Peter's, Aldwinkle, over against the parsonage, between tenements of Bywater and Foscott. Eliz. Quincey claims dower and thirds, and also certain pales, fences, doors, locks, &c., as executrix to her late son. Matter submitted to arbitration: Walter to pay £4, and Eliz. to quit claim to dower.

1665. 15 May. Indenture between above Walter and Eliz. Goode, and their son Hen. and his wife Mary; son releases to father interest in house in which father dwells, and pays £8; father grants to son a messuage occupied by son, and tenement adjoining; reserving to father right to fetch water from backside and orchard. Heraldic seal attached bears a fess between three estoiles.

1682. 15 Jan. Mortgage of messuage in Aldwinkle in possession of Hen. Goode, and occupation of his mother Jane, for 99 years, to secure repayment of £5 6*s.* 0*d.*, borrowed of Wm. Whish, of Waddenhoe, baker.

1688. 16 Apr. £4 more borrowed on security of same.

124. — "THE NORTHAMPTON MISCELLANY." — A catalogue of the minor works in Northamptonshire bibliography would contain few of greater rarity than the little crown 8vo. periodical of which the full title runs as follows :—

> "The Northampton Miscellany, or Monthly Amusements, &c. Calculated for the Diversion of the Country and the Profit of the Printer. Vol. I. January 31. 1720–1. Northampton: Printed by R. Raikes, and W. Dicey, and Sold by J. Weale, Bookseller in Bedford, G. Ratton, in Harborough, P. Gibson, in Wisbech, and W. Peachy, near St. Bennet's Church in Cambridge. (Pr. 6d, or 12d. per Quarter.)"

It is doubtful whether the entire issue extended beyond four monthly numbers.

The first thing that strikes one on an examination of the contents is, that from first to last not a single fact regarding Northampton is chronicled. That function was already being discharged by the *Northampton Mercury*, started a few months before the *Miscellany;* and that the public had thus early learnt to value the *Mercury* is shown by the appearance in the first number of the *Miscellany* of an apologetic "Post-script," in which "our Weekly Readers" are assured their fears are groundless that "this Pamphlet would render us more remiss than usual in our Collection of the News;" "our Care shall on the contrary be redoubled." The *Miscellany* is full of one subject, and so reflects faithfully the state of the national mind at this date. That subject is the bursting of the South Sea Bubble. A sudden increase in the commerce of the country had brought on a mania for speculation. The South Sea Company led the way with promises of untold wealth from South America, and offers of a large reduction in the public debt in return for a monopoly of trade with that part of the world. The country lost its head, and in 1720 the inevitable crash came. Ruin was both deep and widespread, and so we are not surprised to find in this little country *Miscellany* an echo of the general cry for justice on the authors of all this misery, and many a bitter sarcasm at their expense. At the very beginning the "Author" in his "Dedication" says of himself—

> "He's poor indeed, but then he has some Sense,
> And a whole S. S. Stock of Impudence."

Then "followeth the Case of a young Gentlewoman, who had the Misfortune to be pester'd with a South Sea Lover, who is a kind of Vermin almost as destructive as a D–ct–r." A prominent feature in the *Miscellany* is "A Political Journal for the Month," forerunner of the summaries in our own *Macmillan* and *Fortnightly*. From this we learn that the year "was opened with a General Meeting of the

South Sea Company, for restoring public Credit, by treating with the Bank and India Companies about the 18 Millions that the South Sea Company intended to ingraft into their respective Stocks." This was speedily followed by the passing of an Act "For restraining the Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors, &c. from going out of this Kingdom," and requiring them respectively to enter into recognizances ranging from twenty-five thousand to one hundred thousand pounds. "Petitions for speedy and exemplary Justice" poured into Parliament. It was proposed in the House of Commons to lay an embargo on the estate of Craggs, the Postmaster-General, who had corruptly received £40,000 worth of the Company's stock, and, as Mr. Green says in his *History of the English People*, "died of terror of the investigation." The crash brought Stanhope to the grave; Aislabie, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was sent to the Tower; many Members of Parliament were tainted, and these were threatened with short shrift, when Walpole, who had come into power over the ruins of his rivals' reputations, pleaded for all members who were implicated that they should have an opportunity of addressing the House before resolution be come to. This was conceded, and the fourth number of the *Miscellany* closes with an intimation that "the Time for hearing this being appointed on the 1st of May, we shall refer our Readers to our next for a further Account of this Affair." As we have already said, we are not sure that a fifth number of the *Miscellany* ever appeared.

But although the affairs of the South Sea Company are thus prominent, we are expressly told that the *Miscellany* owed its birth, not to a demand for political news, but chiefly to a desire for a medium for the publication of "whatever Pieces shall be sent us by our ingenious Correspondents, whether they be in Prose or Verse, Geometrical Problems or Enigmas." Most of the problems and enigmas are in verse, and among the contributors were T. Williams, of Middleton-Stony; E. White, of Weedon; Tho. Palmer, of Weeden; John Lewin, of Leicester; H. Albright, of Stony Stratford; Geo. Jarvis, of Rowell; and John Child, of Kingsthorpe. A letter in verse, "from a Gentleman in Lincolnshire to his Friend in Northampton," begins—

> "Happy are you that breathe Northampton Air,
> And drink of rapid Streams as Chrystal clear;"

and then the writer goes on to make his plaint of the miseries of life in the fen country. This he does in melancholy strains, of which the following lines are offered as an example:—

> "Eternal Mists their drooping Course distil,
> And drizly Vapours all the Ditches fill.

The swampy Land's a Bog, the Fields are Seas,
And too much Moisture is the grand Disease.

* * * * *

No joyous Birds here stretch their tuneful Throats,
And pierce the yielding Air with thrilling Notes;
But the hoarse Sea Pies, with their odious Cry,
Fly o'er the Marsh, and tell that Storms are nigh:
The curs'd Night Raven, and the hooping Owl,
Disturb our Rest, and scare the guilty Soul."

And the author in his spleen thus libels the poor fen-folk :—

"The Goths were not so barbarous a Race
As the grim Rusticks of this motly Place.
Of Reason void and Thought, whom Int'rest rules,
Yet will be Knaves, though Nature meant them Fools.
A strange, half humane [human], and ungainly Brood:
Their Speech uncouth as are their Manners rude.
Rogues of all kinds you may at leisure choose,
One finds the Horse, the other fears the Noose,
And humbly is content to take the Shoes."

The space allotted to this contribution being nearly exhausted, it must suffice to mention that the *Miscellany* also includes Lord Roscommon's translation of the *Dies Iræ*, to which we imagine many a more recent versifier has been under obligations; a summary of "The chiefest and most poignant Arguments made use of by the Right Honourable the Earl of Nottingham, in his most Excellent Answer to Mr. Whiston's Letter to him concerning the Eternity of the Son of God;" an Account of the Death and Funeral of Pope Clement XI.; etc. J. L. Cherry.

125. — Monumental Inscriptions in Peterborough Cathedral. III. Queen Katherine's Tomb (*23*, *73*). — One inscription in the north choir aisle remains to be noticed :—12. On a small brass plate, a few inches long, inserted in a large flagstone in the floor, was (until recently) to be seen this inscription :—"Queen Catherine A.D. M D XXX VI." It has now for months been covered during the works in progress at the cathedral; but the brass was broken before these works commenced.

Originally there seems to have been a table monument to the queen's memory. It had no pretensions to architectural beauty. The editor has copies of two different engravings of this tomb. One was published in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for April, 1799, but represents the tomb as it was in 1764; the other is more recent, but its date is not given. From these it is seen that it stood on a stone platform of about twelve feet by six, and one foot deep. The stone at the top

was massive, and projected, but its upper surface is not represented. The front had three sunk panels: one near each end was simply trefoiled in the head; that in the centre was a square, set diamond-wise, containing a cusped quatrefoil, with a plain shield, apparently blank. According to an account in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1798, this tomb was wholly removed by dean Tarrant in 1792, and its fragments transferred to the deanery garden: but there is nothing there now that can be identified as belonging to it.

There was originally a hearse over the tomb, extending from pillar to pillar. A manuscript was sold in 1879, at Messrs. Puttick & Simpson's, containing church notes; and among these was a drawing, made in 1586, of four banners used at the funeral of queen Katherine. The tomb had not been erected many years before it received some damage. Dugdale, in *The Antient Usage of bearing of Arms*, p. 42, quotes from a MS. of 1592 an account of "a laudable Action of Wm. Fleetwood Recorder of London, who imprisoned certain Persons for defacing wilfully the Monument of Queen Catharine at Peterborough, until they had reformed the same: which thro' his good endeavour was re-edified and perfected again, and so remaineth to this Day." (Baker's MS. notes to Gunton in the Bodleian.)

It again, however, fell into disrepair; for Mr. Taylor, who was prebendary from 1685 to 1726, repaired the tomb at his own cost; and is said to have cut the inscription with his own hand. This must refer to some inscription on the stone itself, as he can hardly have graven the words on the existing brass plate. In the inventory of 1539, given in Gunton, we read that there was "in the inclosed place where the Lady *Katherine* lieth buried one Altar Cloth, of black Cloth, one Pall of black Velvet, with white cloth of Silver Crossed, and one white Altar Cloth." But the pall had been removed before Gunton wrote, for he says in the text, p. 57, "how it came to degenerate into one of meaner value is unknown to us, yet this changeling was also taken away *Anno* 1643. with her *Spanish* Scutcheons affixed thereunto." The gravestone that lay over the queen's body is also said to have been displaced by the "reforming Rabble" in 1643.

In Aubrey's *Miscellanies*, p. 183, is a strange account of a cure performed at this hearse. About the year 1640, Mr. William Backhouse, of Swallowfield, co. Berks., had a painful sore on his forehead, so disagreeable "that he would see none but his intimate friends." He used annually to make an antiquarian tour, and being one year at Peterborough he dreamed that he was in a church, and saw a hearse,

and that some one directed him to rub his forehead with the drops on the marble beneath it. "The next day he went to Morning Service, and afterwards going about the Church he saw the very Hearse (which was of black say for Queen Catharine wife to King Henry VIII.) and the Marble Grave Stone hard by. He found drops on the Marble and there were some cavities wherein he dipped his finger." A complete cure was effected within seven days. Elias Ashmole, "who called Mr. Backhouse father," was the authority for this account. Queen Mary (Katherine's daughter) left directions in her will that her mother's body should be removed from Peterborough, and re-interred near the place of her own sepulture; but these directions were never carried out. (Madden's *Privy Purse Expenses of the Princess Mary*, 1831, p. clxxxvi. ED.

126.—MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS FROM OTHER COUNTIES (27).—In Snettisham church, co. Norfolk, is this inscription:—"Nicholas Styleman of Gayton in the County of Northampton Gent; dyed the 13 of Oct: 1726. Aged 72 years and 5 Months His earlier Days he spent in the pursuit of the Liberall sciences Commenc'd A.M. in Trin: Coll: Cambridge His riper Years in the Converse of Books and good company His later days in advising and assisting his Neighbours."

On the floor in Stretham church, co. Camb., is this:—"Here lyeth y^e^ Lady Walker." From a tablet above it appears she was of Southwick, co. Northants., and was widow of sir Walter Walker, knight, and doctor of laws; she died 1691.

In the churchyard at Market Stainton, co. Linc., is this:—"Sacred to the Memory of The Rev^d^. William Knott, curate of this place (and late of Long Buckby, Northamptonshire) Who departed this Life on the 4^th^. day of Oct^r^. 1834, in the 29th Year of his Age. The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord. Job 4c. 21v."

In the south aisle of Holbeach church, co. Linc., is this:—"To the memory of Edw^d^. Worley, Son of George Worley & Judith his Wife, born at Little Houghton in Northamptonshire Feb^ry^. 5^th^. 1738-9 Died of the Small Pox in this Parish Octo^r^. 26^th^. 1763 A Youth of distinguish'd Abilities of a most obliging & sweet Disposition and of whom his Friends had justly conceiv'd the greatest hopes." ED.

127. — BRUDENEL FAMILY: A QUERY. — In making some alterations at Maxey Vicarage in 1881 there was found built into an old wall a stone which seemed to have some carving on one surface, and which was brought to me by the builder to explain.

After careful washing and scrubbing I discovered an impaled coat of arms. On the dexter side is the coat of the Brudenels, A chevron between three knight's caps: on the sinister side is Quarterly: 1st and 4th, Barry of twelve with a canton; 2nd and 3rd, A bend. Possibly there may be some bearing in chief on this last coat, but the carving is not quite distinct. The stone itself is of some oolite formation, the older part of the vicarage being built of Barnack rag.

Can any reader help me to the member of the family who bore this coat? and what is the family bearing the sinister shield above described, into which he married? I think it likely his name was Robert: for in the register of the parish, in the burials for the year 1539, I find this entry:—

"Robt Brudnell Esq: the. 16. of August."

This is the only place, as far as I have discovered, where the name occurs. W. D. Sweeting.

128.—Presentments, 1587, &c.—The following presentments are worthy of note:—

Harringworth. 1587. 5 Dec. Thomas Hayward presented for disobedience in the church of Harringworth "as in looking uppon a Lattin primer not understanding anie thing therein & for kepinge on his capp in most part of prayer tyme."

Preston Capes. 1591. "The Minister weareth not the surplice nor baptizeth accordinge to the Booke & refuseth openlie to wear the Surplice: he refuseth to admit any to give thanks after childebirth neither dothe he marie with the ringe."

Oundle. 1613. 15 March. Henry Wortley presented "for obstinately defendinge that women have noe soules, but their shoe-soles." He admitted the words and performed a reclamation. At the same time William Wortley was presented for "allowing a wisard to come into his house being sent for by his wife and children to tell fortunes."

Helpston. 1636. 15 Dec. John Wright senior presented by the churchwardens "for that upon the 27th Novr last being the Lords day immediately at the ending of Divine Service he rose up in his place & openly in the audience of the people did unreverently malaptly contumeliously & with impudent face exclaim against the Minister for ending no sooner—although he was not above an houre in sermon as might appear by the glass." Wright confessed, pleading that the sermon was not over till almost one o'clock. He was enjoined a penance before the Minister and churchwardens, and to pay fees amounting to *3s. 4d.*

129. — Four-field-course Farming. — There is a family radition that the system of cropping now in such general use among practical farmers, called the four-field-course system, was first employed by an agriculturist of this county. When first tried the plan greatly enriched the experimentalists, making money in remote districts, where previously barter was almost the only means of obtaining the necessaries of life. It is said to have been discovered, and first tried, by John Sculthorpe, of Harringworth, gentleman, who died in 1809. This name is now quite extinct, though descendants are to be found in the neighbourhood. The plan was very early adopted in Norfolk, and was sometimes spoken of as "Norfolk farming."

Some readers will remember that Tennyson has a reference to this subject in "Audley Court." Two companions are talking old matters over, the result of the races, the prospect of a new tenant for the hall, the scarcity of game, and then

> "glancing thence, discuss'd the farm,
> The four-field system, and the price of grain."

130. — Sir Paul Pyndar.—Some account of this eminent diplomatist is given in Cole's *History and Antiquities of Wellingborough,* of which town he was a native. He was born in 1565 or 1566, and died 22 Aug. 1650, as appears by his epitaph in S. Botolph's church, Bishopsgate, which is as follows:—"Sir Paul Pyndar, Ambassador to the Turkish Emperor anno 1611, and resident there nine years; faithful in negociations, foreign and domestic, eminent for piety, charity, loyalty and prudence; an inhabitant twenty-six years in this parish. A bountiful benefactor. Deceased the 22d of August, 1650; aged 84 years." (Cole, p. 261.)

His benefactions were not limited to the parish in which he spent his declining years. He expended £2000 on enriching the porches and front of S. Paul's Cathedral with marble and figures of the apostles, and subsequently he rebuilt the south aisle at a cost of £17000. In 1634 he presented to Wellingborough Church plate for the Holy Communion, consisting of two silver flagons gilt, and a silver cup and cover, each piece being inscribed:—"The guift of S^{r} Paul Pyndar K^{t} Anno 1634 to the towne Church of Wellingborow."

He further gave to the same church the treble bell, thus inscribed:—"The gift of Sir Pavle Pinder Knight Anno 1640" (North's *Church Bells of Northamptonshire,* p. 435). He also presented some communion plate to Peterborough Cathedral. A paten and a chalice there have the legend:—"Deo in Ecclesia sua Petri-

burgensi 1638;" and two massive flagons have this:—"Paulus Pyndar miles D.D.D. anno salutis 1639 Deo in Ecclesia sua Petriburgensi." (Sweeting's *Parish Churches*, p. 54.)

Sir Paul was held in great esteem at court. He possessed a very valuable diamond which he used to lend to King James, and afterwards sold to his son. Some ten years before his death his property was held to be worth nearly a quarter of a million in money: but at his death his affairs were left in great confusion. The house in which he dwelt in Bishopsgate Street is still in existence, and is one of the most interesting examples left of old domestic architecture. It is now a public-house, preserving in its sign, "The Sir Paul Pindar" the memory of its former occupier. Some account of sir Paul, and three woodcuts of his house and lodge, will be found in Thornbury and Walford's *Old and New London*, vol. ii. pp. 151, 152, 159. He used for arms:—A chevron Argent between three lion's heads erased Ermine crowned Or. In *State Worthies* an anecdote is preserved shewing that he dissuaded James I. from a project he had formed of raising the assessments of the clergy, so as to increase his first-fruits and tenths. On a monument formerly in the old church at Clapton, co. Northants. to Lawrence Speght, who died at Oundle and was there buried, 7 March, 1674, there is mention made of sir Paul Pyndar. After some Latin lines, describing the coat of arms used by the family, these English verses follow:—

"Here lies the Corps of Lawrence Speight the Son
Of Thomas Speght School Master Paragon
Who unto Cambridge, Oxford, Inns of Court
Sent near a thousand Youths of good report
And me to Turkey where the Noble care
Of Sr Paul Pinder Lord Ambassador
Did feed me, cloath me, breed me & provide
A large subsistence for me till I dy'd
Which I enjoyed as contentedly
As he did give it me affectionately
But that which did transcend all that he gave me
His Godly life example was to save me."

This monument is no longer in existence. Before its destruction the inscription was copied into the Register book, and from this copy the above (which differs slightly from that given by Bridges) has been taken.

In the year 1611 he appears as a donor to the Bodleian of twenty Arabic, Persian, and other MSS. He was at this time Consul at Aleppo of the Company of English Merchants. (Macray's *Annals of the Bodleian*, p. 33.) Ed.

131.—Portraits of William and Mary at Northampton. The following is of interest, and is the only mention made, or notice taken, in the records of Quarter Sessions, of the momentous changes in the government of the country which occurred in 1688 :—

"Trin. 1689. It is ordered as a Memorand and acknowledgement of the great peace happiness Liberty Lawes and Religion this Nation Enjoyes under the Blessed Government of our Soveraigne Lord and Lady William and Mary King and Queen of England &c That the pictures of our said Soveraignes from head to foot be purchased and hung upp in the Sessions house for the said County in the Towne of Northton to adorne the same, And that it be referred to S^r^ Thomas Samwell Baronett John Parkhurst and ffrancis Morgan Esq^re^ to choose and agree with one of the Eminentest and best painters of the Nation to draw the same with as much Expedicon as may be, for the price of them, as also for frames fitting and suitable for the same, and to hang or cause to be hung upp in the said Sessions house, in the most convenient place, as they shall thinke fitting, And it is further hereby ordered, that the said ffrancis Morgan being one of the Treasurers for the said County do and shall pay discharge and Expend all such summes of money as shall be laid out in and upon the Accounts aforesaid out of the Countryes moneyes in his hands, And what moneyes he shall so lay out and Expend, shall hereby be allowed in his accounts." J. Alfred Gotch.

These portraits were accordingly painted by William Claret, who received £40 each for them. The total cost for the two pictures including packing and carriage amounted to £111 11*s.* 6*d.* They now hang in the Nisi Prius Court in the County hall. C. A. M.

132.—Folk-lore of the Hare.—In Brand's *Popular Antiquities* several authorities are given for the prevalence of a superstition about the hare, that it is unlucky for one to cross the path. Burton, sir Thomas Browne, bishop Hall, Melton, and others are quoted as alluding to the evil omen. But there is no reference to a piece of folk-lore that is common in the midlands, which holds that a hare in a town or village is a sign of a fire. On October the 7th a fire took place at Rushden, destroying property worth upwards of £500. In the *Northampton Herald* of October 11, 1884, is an account of this fire, and this communication from a correspondent :—

"It is a common saying among the country people that a hare seen in a village street is an omen of fire. A singular instance of this superstition occurred at Rushden on the day of the fire, reported

in Wednesday's *Northampton Daily Chronicle.* A hare was seen to run along one of the streets a few hours previous to the fire, and some who saw it expressed the hope that should the omen prove true, the fire would not occur at a factory or any other public works. Puss was shot at by a certain sporting gentleman, with no other effect than that of accelerating her movements. The fire happening so soon afterwards, in the eyes of some persons is, of course, regarded as an evidence of the truth of the saying."

Many people were reminded of this superstition by the appearance of a hare in Peterborough on the 26th October, 1884. In the *Peterborough Advertiser* of the following Friday is an account of a hare being found in the graveyard of the cathedral, which "in its bewilderment crossed the Minster Precincts and entered the Market Place." Here, before long, the poor hare was killed. On the very evening that this account appeared, there was a considerable fire (somewhat curiously) at the Greyhound inn, in the market place. In the number of the same newspaper dated 17th Jan., 1885, under the head of "Peterborough Oddities" is a notice of a man known as "Raveley Jack." In describing a chase he once had after a hare in the minster precincts, occasion is taken to quote a local adage:—

> "If in the Minster Close a hare
> Should for itself have made a lair,
> Be sure before the week is down
> A fire will rage within the town."

In *Notes and Queries,* 3rd Series, XI., 134, there is a communication enquiring if anything is known about the origin of the superstition. An extract from the *Cambridge Chronicle* of 10th Nov., 1866, accompanies the query. After speaking of the visit of a foolish hare to the city of Ely, and describing the inevitable pursuit and death, the account thus concludes:—"The fact being generally known, great consternation prevailed; many persons being certain that Ely was to be visited by a fire." ED.

133.—NICHOLAS KENRICK, OF EARLS BARTON.—The following extract is taken from "A Register and Chronicle, Ecclesiastical and Civil, containing Matters of Fact. Vol. I. Faithfully taken from the Manuscript Collections of the Lord Bishop of Peterborough," 1728, p. 915, and is under the year 1662:—

"Mr. Nicholas Kenrick, though he conformed to keep his living of Earls Barton in Northamptonshire, yet he had written against the Ceremonies, and was but an half Conformist. For which he was cited into the Spiritual Court, but skreen'd by Archdeacon Palmer, under pretence of his bodily infirmities." D. SHEFFIELD.

134.—Outrages at Marston, 1729.—A newspaper cutting of the date 19 July, 1729, has the following :—

"On Sunday night, 17th of May 1729, the Garden Doors of John Blencowe, Esq^{r}; at Marston S^{t} Laurence, in the County of Northampton, were forced, a little House adjoining to his Dwelling House, broke open and robb'd; the Plants of the Garden pull'd up; a Furze Kid with a firebrand set against the Gates at the Kiln-house, but not fired, and four several Papers dropt and stuck about, directed to Mr. Blencowe, purporting, *That rather than lose the Highway, they would fire the House over his head, or do him the said John Blencowe some greater Mischief, for we will have his life if possible.* Afterwards, on Tuesday night the 17th of June last, the Head of a little Pond which had Fish in it, belonging to Mr. Blencowe, was dug down, the Stile and Planks set there for security of Peoples going over, dug up & thrown into the Brook, on purpose to make the way troublesome, & some Trees saw'd down, by which attempt the Family have been so terryfy'd that they are obliged to Watch & keep a nightly Guard, so that they have not made their Appearance since."

135.—An Ancient Village Sport.—Having been recently invited by the kind Vicar of Raunds, to join the annual Christmas Entertainment of the Raunds Church Choir; I noticed that a very favourite pastime of the evening was one which I shall call "Choosing Partners," and this I will go on to describe, as being in all probability a sport which has come down by tradition from very remote times, and possibly has not before been noticed in print. The game is played thus. The young men and maidens join hands indiscriminately, and form a ring; within the ring stand a lad and lass; then they all step round the way the sun goes, to a plain tune and the following words :—

"Does you, or I, or anie one knowe
Where oates and beanes & barlie growe?
Where oates and beanes and barlie growe?
The farmer comes and sowes y^{e} seede.
Then he standes and takes hys ease
Stamps hys foote, and slappes hys hand
And turnes hym rounde to viewe y^{e} lande."

During the singing of the two last lines they all disjoin hands, stop, and stamp their feet, and clap their hands, and turn right round—all in time and tune; and then join hands again, and proceed :—

"Waiting for a partner
Waiting for a partner
Open the ringe and take mee in
Make haste and choose youre partner."

The two in the middle here choose each of them a partner of the opposite sex out of the ring, which they do by pointing to the one chosen; then they continue the dance round to the words below, the two pairs of partners crossing hands,—first right and then left,—and revolving opposite ways alternately. The march round is temporarily suspended for choosing partners:—

"Now you're married you must obey
Must bee true to alle you saye
Must bee kinde and verie goode
And helpe your wyfe to choppe ye wood."

The partners then salute—or rather each lad kisses his chosen lass, with the proper amount of reluctance on her part, and the first two partners go out; the game continues as before, being repeated *ad infinitum;* until every one in the ring has chosen, and been chosen; and consequently every lad has saluted every lass, which is lovely.

The antiquity of the pastime is evidenced by its not mentioning *wheat;* wheat was in remote times an exceptional crop. The village people lived on oatmeal, and barley bread, and were none the less strong and happy for that.

It also, possibly, points to a period when most of the land lay in grass. Portions of the open fields were cultivated in turn, and after a few years of merciless cropping were laid down again to recuperate.

The advent of a young bachelor farmer to a parish would cause a flutter among the girls; and in the winter time when this eligible individual had nothing to do but walk over his land and slap his hands to keep them warm, then was the time to choose a partner to grace his lonely hearth and warm his heart.

One good joke to be noticed is the ignorance calmly professed by each maiden, and recognised as the correct thing, as to the whereabouts of the farm in question. "Do you or I or anyone know?" No, of course we don't know, who ever thought we did?

When, at length, the farmer's heart has been entangled, and the knot securely tied by the good Priest of St. Peters; then the triumphant Raunds damsel, in secure possession of the ring, quite forgetful of the marriage service, proceeds to say or sing

"Now you're married you must obey,"
&c. &c.

"Helping to chop the wood" recalls the time when coal was not known as fuel.

There are many other local village pastimes still existing with quaint rhymes attached to them, which ought to be preserved from possible extinction by being recorded in "N. N. & Q."

Will your readers say whether they have met with "Choosing Partners," or other sports of a like kind?

I am indebted for the correct words of the above to a Raunds maiden, Miss Bertha Finding, a native of the village, who kindly wrote them down for me. ROB. S. BAKER.

Hargrave. Hon. Local Sec. of the Soc. of Antiquaries, London.

The same game is played at the school feast at Maxey; but the words, as I have taken them down, vary from those given above. We have no mention of any crop except barley, which is largely grown in the district; and the refrain, repeated after the second and sixth lines, is

"Waiting for the harvest."

A lady suggested to me that the two first lines of the conclusion are addressed to the bride of the game; and the two last, which in our version run

"You must be kind and very good,"

apply to the happy swain. ED.

136.—AN ILLEGAL ARREST, 42 ELIZ. (1599–1600).—The following paragraph appears in a tract called "*A Breviate of the Prelates intollerable usurpations, both upon the Kings Prerogative Royall, and the Subjects Liberties.*— Ezechiel 34. 2. to 11.—Published by W. Hvntley Esquier.—Edition 3. much enlarged.—In the Year 1637."

The extract is taken from a chapter entitled "Their Encroachments upon the Subjects Liberties" and is to be found on page 152. It is cited in support of the Author's charge against the Prelates, who says that "Their (The Prelates') proces and proceedings are irregular, contrary to all the forecited statutes." It reads as follows:—

"In C. 42. of Queene Elizabeth, the High-Commissioners directed a warrant, to one Richard Butler, Constable of Aldrington in the County of Northampton, for attaching and arresting the body of John Simpson of that Parish, and the bringing of him before them, for" (here follows the offence) "the Constable hereupon with one William Johnson, Edward Fust's servant, came to a widdowes howse in Aldrington, where Simpson was, at eight o'clock at night, and the doores being open, would have arrested Simpson, by vertue of the High Commissioners Warrant, which hee there read unto him. Simpson notwithstanding resisted, and in his owne defence shot Johnson, who came in aide of the Constable, with a Pistoll, so as hee fell downe dead, for which being arrainged at Northampton Assizes following, the question grew, whether this were *willful*

murther, or manslaughter onely? for if the Constable had lawfull authority to arrest him, then it was willfull murther, otherwise but manslaughter *se defendendo*. The matter being of great weight, was deferred till next assizes, and upon conference with all the Judges of England, it was resolved; that it was onely manslaughter *se defendendo*, because though the Commissioners had power given them to attach, and arrest offenders by Pursevant, or warrant, by the words of their Commission yet the Statute of 1. Eliz: c. 11. on which the Commission is grounded, gives them no such authority and so their Commission as to that particular voyd in Law, and the Statute giving them no power to arrest Simpson, but to proceed against him by caution onely and other Ecclesiastical proces, the Constable's warrant was merely voyed. And hereupon Simpson being indicted of willfull murther, was by the jury found not guilty, by the direction of the Court, and so acquitted."

"A full and most pregnant resolution in a point by all the Judges; that the High Commissioners cannot lawfully arrest any man by Pursevant or warrant (as they now dayly doe), no though his doores be open, and the words of their Commission authorize them so to doe." (Note in the margin:—"Much lesse then can they breake up and ransacke any man's house as now they doe.") W. PERKINS.

137.—"CUI BONO?" (74).—The author of the anonymous address with the above heading, a second edition of which was issued in 1820, was Septimus Hodson, who was instituted to the rectory of Thrapston in 1789. He published a number of single sermons; two preached in the chapel of the female orphan asylum in 1789, and a third in 1793; a series on the state of religion in 1792; a dedication feast sermon in 1803; one, at Thrapston "at the Consecration of the Colours of the Thrapston Corps of Volunteer Cavalry and Infantry" in 1800; another at Thrapston in 1823; and a third "On taking leave of his Parishioners" in 1824; one also, preached at Wimbledon, before the volunteers. He also issued two addresses to his parishioners in 1804 and 1826; and was the author of the following, all issued in 1795, and all bearing upon the same subject:—

An Address to the Different Classes of Persons in Great Britain, on the Present Scarcity and High Price of Provisions. 1795.

The great Sin of withholding Corn; and the Duties of all Men in Times of Scarcity. Two Discourses preached on the 8th and 15th November, 1795.

Dearness occasioned by Scarcity, not Monopoly; A Sermon delivered in a Parish Church in the County of Northampton, March 12, 1800, being the Day appointed for a General Fast.

A portrait of the Rev. Septimus Hodson was painted by sir W. Beechey, R.A., and engraved by Skelton. J. T.

138.—Highway Robbery, 1682.—The victim of the robbery described in the cutting given below, although rector of the same parish, was not the famous author of "Meditations among the Tombs."

"1682. On Saturday the 27 of January last, in the Evening, Mr. Harvey, Minister of Weston, near Northampton, was Robbed near Abington by two High-way Men, well mounted, of five Pounds, six shillings, and a black Gelding about seven years old, above 14 hands, all his feet white, a blaze down his Forehead, his hair worn of in the Neck with the Bridle, having all his Paces. Whoever gives notice of the said Gelding to Mr. Robert Harvey at the three Crowns near Castle-yard in Holborn, or to Mr. Ives, an Apothecary, on the Market Hill in Northampton, shall have a Guinea Reward."

139.—Ostorius still in Northamptonshire (12, 41, 77, 93).—I am much obliged to Mr. Baker for his note on the above in "N. N. & Q.," and am sorry not to be able to reply to his queries as I should wish to do.

In the first place, I am not on the spot, and cannot therefore make a survey of Ostor Hill. I have not now seen it for some years, in fact not since my comparative boyhood, as mentioned in a previous issue (41). My object in drawing attention to the place was in the hope that some competent person or persons would take the matter up and throw more light on the subject, either as Mr. Baker has done, or by documentary proof, or excavation.

In the second place, I know of no tradition in the locality on which any one could work. My own experience is, that during the twenty years of my residence at West Haddon I am not aware that I once came across a single individual, outside my own family, (it was my grandfather, now an old man over eighty years of age, who first took me to the spot,) who would have cared whether Ostorius was buried at West Haddon or in his native soil.

I have fulfilled Mr. Baker's request to write to the Ordnance authorities, but up to the present I have received no reply.

In this letter I spoke of the correspondence that had been going on in "N. N. & Q.," and called attention to the fact, pointed out by Mr. Baker, that Ostor-hill is not named in the Ordnance map, and suggesting that in the new map this omission should be rectified.

I must therefore now reluctantly leave the subject for others nearer the spot to proceed with, or not, at their pleasure. If Mr. Baker takes any further action I should be glad to know the result either through "N. N. & Q." or direct to

5 Landseer Road, Bow, E. John T. Page.

140.—George John, Second Earl Spencer.—Mr. Sotheby, in his poem called the Battle of the Nile, 1801, addresses the following complimentary lines to his Lordship:—

To Earl Spencer, First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, &c.

Spencer! were mine the pow'r, by lofty Lays,
Guerdon of high descent, to lift thy Name
On the proud Column of recording fame,
I to bold Notes, that swell the Song of Praise,
Had tun'd the Lyre—th' immortal meed be thine
That Freedom wreaths the Patriot's brow around;
For at thy Country's call thou, foremost found,
Did'st leave the Groves where Science wont to twine
Thy Chaplet richly grac'd with classic Flowers.
Yet Britain claims thy Care—yet firmly guide
Her Fleets, to conquest borne on every tide—
So shall fair Peace, with Glory in her train,
Woo thee to Althorp's tranquil haunts again,
And Victorys naval Crown adorn the Muses bow'rs.

141.—Andrew Fuller preaching in a Parish Church.—While the legality or propriety of Nonconformist ministers preaching in parish churches is not a subject with which "N. N. & Q." concerns itself, the following extract from Morris's *Memoirs of Andrew Fuller* is not without interest:—"In the spring of 1800, a reputable grazier at B——, in Northamptonshire, who has since emigrated to America, lost a son, and requested Mr. Fuller to preach a funeral sermon. When the service was about to commence, the little meeting-house in the village was found by far too small to contain the congregation: the weather was also too cold to admit of preaching in the open air, and no convenient place was at hand. An urgent request was immediately presented to the aged vicar for the use of the parish church, presuming that the solemnity of the occasion and the want of accommodation for the crowds which were flocking from all parts of the neighbourhood would be admitted as some excuse for the violation of the episcopal sanctuary, and that the canon law would for once relax a little of its severity in favour of the superior interests of religion and morality. The parent of the deceased youth was willing to engage for any pecuniary consequences that might ensue, while the preacher promised to make his best apologies to the bishop, if they should be demanded. At length the aged and infirm vicar actually introduced the Nonconformist to his pulpit, and himself became a hearer, while Mr. Fuller delivered a most impressive discourse to a numerous and deeply-affected audience. It is but justice to add that no unpleasant notice was taken of this singular occurrence by the diocesan, and neither the preacher nor his friend were called upon for any indemnities." Can B—— be now identified? J. L. Cherry.

142.—Churchwardens' Accounts at Peterborough.—Among the books belonging to the parish of S. John Baptist, Peterborough, is one volume of exceeding interest. It is a thick small folio, and contains the parish accounts at a period of which there are very few such records preserved. The earliest date that occurs is 1467; I have transcribed the first year's accounts for the pages of "N. N. & Q." The contractions in the original are expanded in Italic type. The outgoings appear to amount to a few pence more than the total as given. Ed.

"In ffesto *Omni*um *Sanctorum* A° Dni Milesimo cccc^{mo} lxvij° (1)
Be yt had in mynd that ther was desyryd & choson be the *pa*ryschons of Pet*er*burgh iiij men her aftyr wrytten

Robt Baker Will*ia*m Kyng Wat*er* Watson & John Smyth Mercer for to occupy & have in rewle the Chyrchgodys of the Sayd Town And for to repeyr Such rep*ara*cions that haue most nede as they thynk best &c

Receyts In ffesto *Omni*um *Sanctorum* A° Sup*ra*dicto.
ffyrst ther was gadyrd be the Sayd mẽn in the ffest of all Alon(2) among the p*ar*yschon*er*s of devocyon . . . . . xv^{s}. vij^{d}.

In c*ra*stino videli*c*et in die *Anima*r*um*(3) the Sayd iiij men receyvyd of the p*ar*yschon*er*s . . . v^{li}. xiij^{s}. vij^{d}.

In ffesto Natal D*omi*ni A° Sup*ra* dicto(4) The Sayd iiij men gadyrd Among the p*ar*yschon*er*s &c . xiiij^{s}.

In ffesto Pasche(5) A° D*omi*ni m^{lmo} cccc^{mo} lxviij° The Sayd iiij men gadyrd of the Sayd p*ar*yschon*s* . xx^{s}.

In ffesto Natal S*ancti* Joh*ann*is Baptist*æ* A° sup*ra*dict The Sayd men gadyrd among the p*ar*yschon*er*s &c xj^{s}.

Also the Sayd men receyvyd of Kat*er*yn Crecowe to the Churchward . . . . . iij^{s}. iiij^{d}.

Also rec^{d} for the grete bell vj^{d} And of Syr John Baron iij^{d}.

Also rec^{d} of Dauy Brown of the Chyrchgodys . x^{s}.

Also rec^{d} for latyng of the players garmense . iiij^{s}. vj^{d}.

Also rec^{d} of Will*ia*m Kyng draper for the rent of iij yer for j tofte in Dosthorpp . . . xij^{d}.

Sum . . . ix^{li}. xiij^{s}. ix^{d}

1 On the feast of All Saints, A.D. 1467.
2 All Hallows.
3 On the morrow, viz. All Souls' Day.
4 On the feast of the Birthday of the Lord.
5 On the feast of Easter.

Reparacions and expn Also theys be the reparacions don be the sayd iiij. men uppon the parysch Chyrch Aforn Sayd		
ffyrst ther was bowth[6] also mych ledd of Syr William Kysby the Sum . . .	xij^{s}.	x^{d}.
Also bowth of Nicholas Hall certeyn ledd the Sum .	v^{s}.	ij^{d}.
Also bowth of Water Watson also mych ledd the Sum	xxxiiij^{s}.	vj^{d}.
Also bowth of Annes Rowsday certeyn ledd the Sum		xij^{d}.
Also bowth of William Man certeyn ledd the Sum .	x^{s}.	x^{d}.
Also bowth of John Hareby ledd the Sum . .	viij^{s}.	
Also bowth of John Blokekyn certeyn ledd the Sum.	ix^{s}.	ij^{d}.
Also payd to the Plumer for makyng of the Spowts of ledd & Sowdyr therto for Schetyng of ledd and hyllyng of Saynt John Chapell . .	lv^{s}.	viij^{d}.
Also payd to ij Wryts vij days for Warkmanschep of the new beme of Saynt John Chapell . .	vij^{s}.	
Also payd to Dam Allys Garton for kebull for brasys[7]	ij^{s}.	
ffor cartyng & Sawyng of the Sayd Kebull prec[8] .		xvj^{d}.
Also payd for yern[9] and Warkmanschep for the Spowts And for nayle to the Sayd Wark & to Saynt John Chapell	xiiij^{s}.	xi^{d}.
Also delyueryd to Renold Merbury And to William Glynton to pay to Syr Wyllyam Kysby for ij rochets to the parych prest & Clerk . .	v^{s}.	vj^{d}.
Also payd for the yer tyme of Abbot Gynge the fownder of the parishe churche. . .		xvj^{d}.
Also payd for lyme Sond & yerd prec . .	iij^{s}.	viij^{d}.
And also payd to dyuerse laborers in the yer Aforn-sayd	iij^{s}.	viij^{d}.
And payd for mendyng Seyng & trussyng of the bellys to dyuerse men And for yern & warkmanschepe to them	xiiij^{s}.	vj^{d}.
Also payd for mendyng of the Churchwallys at the West yend	ij^{s}.	xj^{d}.ob.
Also payd for wrytyng of thys byll & of the byllys of the gadryingdays[10] in the ffests Afornrehersyd to dyuerse Clerkys		xiiij^{d}.
Also payd to Hetyng for kepyng & sparryng of the Chyrch durrys for thys yer that ys passyd .	iiij^{s}.	

6 Bought.
7 Braces, to support the beam. What is Kebull?
8 Price.
9 Iron.
10 Gathering, *i.e.* collecting days.

Also payd for chongyng of 1 nobyll of halpens[11] . vd.
Also payd for 1 Schepschyn to the Orgons prec . iijd.
Also payd at iiij tymys in expense qwan the Sayd iiij Chyrchrefs recunyd to gedyr Sum[12] . . viijd.
Sum . . ixli. xixs. ob.
Md that the Churchrevys Afornsayd Schuld Abyde & Occupye 1 yere legger Aftyr the dat Above rehersyd of that condycion Ric Skyrumt gentylman & Cecile his Wyffe hath govyn the new beme lyyng obove Saynt John Chapell frely. &c. prec. . . . . xiijs. iiijd.

(The following is in a later hand:—)

Here ye see that the Churche Stocke begann by the devotion of the Paryshe: for the Baylifs of the land kept theyr booke by theyr self. Which is not extant.

(At head of account, which takes 2pp., in later hand:—)

Thus it dothe Appeare that the landes And the goodes of the Churche was devided from the gilds lights & other uses."

143. — Will of William Witsee, of Holcot, 1736. — "I William Witssee of Hollcutt In the County of Northampton, (being at this time in Good and Perfect Memory throo' ye Mercy of God,) Do make this My Last Will and Testament in Manner following,—Imprimis, I do Give Unto my Davghter Elizabeth Rice All my Brase and Pewter, &c, Two Kettles and three Skilits Foure Pewter Dishes five Poringers and a Flaggon Two Candlestick and one Pint, all of Pewter: Two Bedds Bed & Bedding and all my Linnin and Wollon Clothes, Likewise all my Household Goods, a Longe Tabble in ye Parlor and one in ye Fire House: a Desk and Two Buffet Stools and One Coffer & Foure Cheers: Likewise Two Chests and one Coffer in ye Chamber a Longe-forme One Cole Grate, and a back-pan one Pare of tongs and one Fire Shovel a Frying-pan and Worming-pan, Two Barels & Two Tubs Two Skutle one Peck and Halfpeck and one Pare of Belless and Two Mele sivs. In Wittness whereof I the Said William Wittsee have hereunto Set My Hand and Seal ye Twentyth Day of Aprl in the Year of Our Lord 1736.

Here I tak off my Seal, and do Declare This to be my Last Will & Testament.

William Witsee his mark }

Wittness.

Wm Clowes Alin Jackson John Wright."

11 Is this for changing a noble's worth of halfpence?

12 Paid at four times in expenses when the said four Church-reeves reckoned together.

144.—Goose-Feast at Astrop Wells.—Astrop is a hamlet of King's Sutton, and was formerly much frequented for the mineral properties of a well called S. Rumbald's well. Its virtues were discovered in 1664; and at the time of its greatest prosperity there were weekly balls, and assemblies for cards and dancing, and all the accessories of a fashionable watering-place. There is reference to this flourishing time in the amusing verses here given. Possibly the festivities connected with a Michaelmas goose at Astrop became too uproarious, and the abolition of the feast may have been necessary as a matter of decency and order. Do any of our readers know of other allusions to the Astrop goose feast?

On the abolishing of an ancient and excellent Institution called the GOOSE-FEAST, *at* Astrop-Wells, *September* 29, 1786.

With grateful Glee and Joy profuse,
Oft have I eat an Astrop Goose;
Such Geese indeed we well might brag on,
Fit for St. Michael and the Dragon!
In ancient History we read,
The Predecessors of this Breed,
By cackling did avert the Doom,
And save the Capitol of Rome;
Where were ye Cacklers of the Wells,
Ye brilliant Beaus, ye lovely Belles?
Why join'd you not in full Oration,
Against this impious Innovation;
Which alters Days, and Times, and Seasons,
O'erturns old Customs, ancient Reasons;
To follow still the changing Moon,
Will put the Country out of Tune,
And Astrop once esteem'd so clever,
Now sinks for ever and for *ever!*

145.—Guild of our Lady at Wellingborough.—In the following chantry certificate and particulars for the purpose of granting away the possessions of the fraternity of Our Lady at Wellingborough, the figures are modernized. The second paper is translated from the Latin. The papers are dated 2 Edw. vi.

(1) "Wendelingbrugh. The fraternitie or Guilde of Or Lady there. Founded in the Parishe Churche by William Topping Robt. Fitzdieu William Spencer & John Walgrave to thentent to do suche Dedes of Charytie as shulde seme to the Masters of the same bretherhed most mete who haue bestowed the same yerely upone the bridges abowt the same Towne whiche ar yerely very chargeable So yt the same Towne ys like to be muche impoveryshed onles yt maye please the Kings Maiestie to suffer the seyd Towneshippe to enioye the same . . . £5 6*s.* 10½*d*

Goods Remayning the viijth of December Last past as apperith by thinventory therof . . . . . 56*s.*

Plate gylte weying . . . . . 21 ounces

Lands & Rent given by dyvers persons for thentent to maynteyne Certeine Obits Lights Lampes & suche Lyke things lying in Divers Townes viz. in Rothewell xvj^{d} Ryston om*nium* s*anctorum* iij^{d} Sibtoft xij^{d} Barnewell iiij^{d} Woodforde iiij^{s} Twywell iiij^{d} Wendelingbrugh iiij^{d} Dodington vj^{d} Wilbe ix^{d} Holcote ij^{d} Hardwike iiij^{d}. . . . . 9*s.* 4*d.*"

(2) "Particulars for Grants. 2 Edward vi. John Munsal (Grantee)."

[Translation.]

Co. Northants. Parcel of the possessions lately belonging to the guild or fraternity of Wendlingbrughe Certain lands and tenements lying within the town and fields of Wendlingbrughe and within the parish of Wendlingbrughe are worth in

In free socage

Rents or farm of certain lands and meadows in a close at "Seynte Marys Broke" called "gundalls yarde" in the tenure of William Page and yielding annually at the feasts of S. Michael the Archangel and the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary 40*s.* 0½*d.*

Rents of certain lands and meadows with a close (or closes) in the tenure of John Denet yielding annually at the aforesaid feasts . . . . . 11*s.* 6*d.*

Rents of certain lands and one close in the tenure of Thomas Gylles and yielding annually at the aforesaid feasts . 19*s.* 6*d.*

Tenants at will

Rents of certain lands and meadows in the tenure of William Orwin and yielding annually at the aforesaid feasts . 6*s.* 0*d.*

Rents of certain lands and meadows in a close at the end of "gold strete" in the tenure of William Page and yielding annually at the aforesaid feasts . . . . . 7*s.* 6*d.*

Rents of one little close in "Saynt Marye Lane" in the tenure of John Brabon and yielding annually at the aforesaid feasts 12*d.*

Rents of one tenement with its appurtenances situate in an alley (venella) called "gyes lane" in the tenure of John Pratt yielding annually at the aforesaid feasts . . . . . 4*s.* 0*d.*

Rents of certain lands and a meadow in the tenure of John Worlache yielding annually at the aforesaid feasts . . 8*s.* 0*d.*

(In all) £4 17*s.* 6½*d.*

"Memorandum that the farmers do paye the chefe rents that be over and above the Rent above specyfyd"

Examined by me John Mershe Supervisor.

Our readers are indebted to archdeacon Lightfoot, vicar of Wellingborough, for the loan of the papers from which the above have been copied and translated.

146.—Funeral of Lady Jane Cecil, 1588.—I have taken the following from a small book of heraldic tracts in the British Museum (MSS. Harl. 1354, Plut. liv. G. pp. 51, 52), adding a few genealogical notes. Justin Simpson.

"Funeral of Lady Jane Cecil, 1588.

The procedinge to the Churche for the funereall for S^r^ W^m^ Cecill Lord burghley his mothe^r^ l. treasorer of England.[1]

Two yomen with blacke staves conducters
Pooremen in gownes two and two xij in numbz
Poore women in gownes two & two in numbz xij
Gentilmen in Cloakes two and two x in number
Gentlemen in gownes two & two vj
M^r^ William Cecill Sonn & heire to Sir Thomas Sonn & heire to the L burghley[2]
The preacher M^r^ Johnson[3]
The penon borne by John Wyngfeld in gowne & hood[4]

1. Lady Jane Cecil was daughter and heir of William Heckington (will proved 23 Nov., 1509) of Bourne, co. Linc., esq. She lived 87 years, and died 10 March, 1587-8. Her burial at S. Martin's, Stamford Baron, is thus recorded in the register: "1588 Mrs. Jane Cicell mother to the right honourable Sir William Cicell, Knight, Lord Burghley, 27 March." Her husband Richard Cecil, esq., on the monument in the north aisle of S. Martin's Church is said (and perpetuated in all peerages) to have died 19 May 1552, and to have been buried at S. Margaret's, Westminster. But in the burial registers of the latter parish is this:—"March 1552(3) The xxij^th^ day Mr. Rychard Sycell." Lady Jane's son William, first baron of Burghley was born at Bourne, probably in his grandfather's house, 13 Sept., 1520.

2. William Cecil, K.G., 2nd earl of Exeter and 3rd baron of Burghley, born 1566, buried 8 July, 1640, in Westminster Abbey. He married 1stly, Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Edw. Manners, baron Ros, 3rd earl of Rutland, she died 11 May, 1591; and their only child, William, baron Ros, died *sine prole*, at Naples, 27 June, 1618. The earl married 2ndly, Elizabeth, daughter of sir Wm. Drury, of Halstede, co. Suff., kt., and died 26 Feb., 1653-4, æt. 80. He was succeeded in the title by David, son of sir Richard Cecil, of Wakerley, co. Northants., kt., his younger brother.

3. Rector of N. Luffenham, co. Rutl., archdeacon of Leicester, and founder of Oakham and Uppingham grammar schools.

4. Of Tickencote, co. Rutl., esq. Buried there 29 July, 1626, 2nd son of Robert W., of Upton, co. Northants., esq., (buried there 2 Apl., 1580) and Elizabeth his wife, 2nd daughter of Richard Cecil, esq. She afterwards married Hugh Allington, of Tinwell, co. Rutl., esq., and was there buried 6 Dec., 1611.

Somersett herold of Armes [5]
The Corpes
Mistris White, cheife mourner [6]
Mystris Alington [7] } the other two mourners
Mistris Smyth [8] }
A gentilman huischer bareheaded
The L. bischope of peter boroughe D. howland [9]
Sr Thomas Cicill [10] }
Mr Roger Manners [11] }
The Ladie Russell [12] }
The Ladye Cicill [13] }

5. Sir William Segar held this office till Jan. 1588-9, Norroy from 1593, made Garter, 1603, buried at Richmond, Surrey, 11 Dec., 1633.

6. Agnes, eldest daughter of Richard and Jane Cecil, married Thomas White, of Tuxford, co. Notts, esq. In her nuncupative will, proved 13 Feb., 1604-5, she is designated as Mrs. Anne White of Woodhead, co. Rutl., widow. This will is important and interesting, but relates chiefly to the county of Rutland. In it she mentions her sister, Mrs. Allington; her daughter, lady Hilliarde; her son, John; her son-in-law, Adlard Welby; and his children, Elizabeth, Rachel, Adlard and Mary.

7. Wife of Hugh Allington, descended from the Allingtons of Horsheath, co. Camb.

8. Margaret Cecil, youngest daughter of Richard and Jane, married 1stly Roger Cave, of Stanford-upon-Avon, co. Northants., esq., (from whom was descended Thomas, created a Baronet 30 June, 1641); and 2ndly Ambrose Smith, of Bosworth, co. Leic., esq.

9. Master of Magd. Coll., Camb., 1575, afterwards (23 July 1577) Master of S. John's; fellow of Peter House 1562, then of S. John's; consecrated bishop of Peterborough 16 Mar., 1583-4, and died at Castor, June 1600. The Bishop was of Streatham, co. Surrey; his brother, sir Giles, was a bearer at the funeral of Mary Queen of Scots.

10. Born 5 May, 1542; knighted at Kenilworth, 1575; created earl of Exeter, 1605; K.G.; died 7 Feb., 1621; buried in chapel of S. John the Baptist, Westminster Abbey.

11. Afterwards 5th earl of Rutland, married Elizabeth daughter and heir of sir Philip Sydney and died *sine prole* 26 June, 1612.

12. Lucy, daughter of John, lord Harrington, and wife of Edward, 3rd earl of Bedford, who died 3 May 1627.

13. Dorothy first wife of sir Thomas Cecil, daughter and coheir of John Neville, baron Latimer, died in London 22 May, 1608. In the will of Lucy lady Lattymer, widow of sir John Neville, Lord Lattymer, and one of the daughters of Henry late earl of Worcester, dated 15 Dec., 1582, proved 6 Mch., 1582-3, are the following bequests. "To my dau. Lady Cecil my jewell called Cupid, my chasing dish of silver & spice box of silver, all my hangings of tapestry that were at Snape, feild bed of peach colour cloth, my tissue chair with the quisshens and stool to it, also two of my new carpets for a remembrance of me after my dec. To William C., son of Sir Wm. (?Thomas) a chain of gold of the value of £20. To Lucy C., dau. unto Sir Tho. C. £200 to be bestowed in chains or other jewels allways provided her mother be made privy to the bestowing of the same also my cardale cup, porrage dish & candlestick of silver, belonging or commonly used or occupied in my chamber." Lady Dorothy was one of the mourners at the funeral of Mary Queen of of Scots, 1 Aug., 1587, and her husband one of the (four) gentlemen who assisted to carry the body.

Mistris marie Cicill [14] } daughter to S[r] Thomas Cicill
Mistris Elizbeth Cicil [15] }
Mistris harington wyfe to John [16] }
Mistris harington wyfe to francis [17] }
Mistris Morisonn }
Mistris Claypoll [(18)] }
Mistris hill (? Hall) [(19)] wyfe to henrye }
Mistris Suzan her selfe }
The Ladie Russels gentilwomen
The Ladie Cicills gentenlwomen
Mistris Cicills gentlewomen that dead is
A yeoman huisher bareheaded
All the yeomen in black Coates
All the gentilmen of the Contrey havinge no blacks
All the gentilwomen havinge no blackes"

147.—Green Family of Boughton (20, 37, 76).—A relative of mine has a fine engraving of a general Green of the revolutionary army of America, dated 1778, in the full military costume of the period, and he was a nephew of squire Torkington of Great Stukeley Hall, Huntingdon; perhaps some one will be able to state whether he was of the Northamptonshire family of that name, if so he is another of the great men of this county who emigrated to America, as Washington and Franklin were likewise descended from ancestors who formerly resided in this county. Fred. Dally.

148.—The First Marriage at a Nonconformist Chapel in Northampton.—The following is an extract from memoranda in an old family Bible:—"September 26, 1837, Tuesday morning, at Castle Hill meeting, married by Rev. Wm. Gray, Rev. John Bennett, pastor of that place, to Miss Taylor; the first wedding in Northampton in a dissenting place of worship." J. L. C.

14. Mary, 4th daughter of sir Thomas, married Edward Denny, baron Denny and earl of Norwich.

15. Elizabeth 6th daughter and sister of the last, married 1stly sir William Newport, alias Hatton, kt., and 2ndly sir Edward Coke, kt., lord chief justice.

16. 17. Of the South Witham family.

18. Dorothy, wife of Adam Claypole, of Northborough, esq., 2nd daughter of John Wingfield, of Upton, afterwards of Tickencote, married at S. Georges', Stamford, 30 Sep., 1586.

19. Probably Henry Hall of Gretford, esq., buried there 27 Jan. 1615-6; married 1stly Jane daughter and coheir of Francis Nele (died 2 Nov. 1559) of Keythorpe and Prestwould, co. Leic., esq.; and 2ndly Margaret daughter of Edmund Elmes, of Lilford, co. Northants., esq.

149.—NORTHAMPTON REBUILT, 1685.— After the great fire in 1675, an act of Parliament was obtained for the rebuilding of the town, and commissioners were appointed in the act. The order here printed describes some of their proceedings, and deals particularly with the case of a house in the Market square, now occupied by Mr. Kendall.

"William Buckby Serjt att Law
Sr. John Holman Barrt
Christopher Thursby Esqr
Richard Raynsford Esqr
Robert Heselrige Esqr prsent
John Willughby Esqr
Harvie Ekins Esqr
Daniel Danvers Dr in Phisick

"Att the Court of Judicature held before the Comissionrs appoynted by Act of Parliamt for the better and more easy Rebuilding the Towne of Northampton att the howse of John Bayly in the same Towne on Satterday the Tenth day of October 1685 In the ffirst yeare of the reigne of our Soveraigne Lord King James the second over England &c

Whereas this Court by Order hath caused the principall streetes of the Towne of Northton to be Surveyed and layd out in a straight Lyne for the Ornament of the said Towne and especially the South and West parts of the Markett place which were formerly crooked And for the accomodation of the Builders Ordered* soe much of the publique ground lying before their respective Grounds to be added and Layd to their Grounds to be built vpon as would make straight the range of the said Streetes and Buildings And whereas Elizabeth Dust spinster hath taken in Nynty ffive foot of the publique ground on the West side of the Markett place and Built the front of her howse vpon the same Which is a great Addicon and advantage to her howse And Whereas this Court caused a Jury to be Impannelled and Summoned and being Sworne in Court caused the said Jury to veiw the severall parcells of the said grounds soe taken in as aforesaid which Jury after their Veiw returned into Court and by their Verdict Assessed the value of every foot of ground so taken in as aforesaid to Twelve pence and accordingly this Nynty and ffive foot of ground taken in by the said Elizabeth Dust they Assessed to ffour Pounds and ffifeteene shillings which said summe the said Elizabeth Dust hath now Payd into this Court Therefore this Court doth Order and Decree the Inheritance of the said Nynty and five foot of ground to the said Elizabeth Dust and her heires To holde vnto her the said Elizabeth Dust and her heires and Assignes for ever And further this Court doth Order and Decree that the said Elizabeth Dust

* Orered, in MS.

her heires and Assignes shall and may peaceably and quietly Have hold and Enjoy the said Nynty and ffive foot of ground so added as aforesaid without the Lett trouble Interrupcon or denyall of the Towne and Corporacon of Northampton and their Successo^{rs} And of any bodyes Politiq*ue* and Corporate and all and every other person and persons whatsoever

W. Buckby
Chr. Thursby
R^{r}: Raynsford
R. Heselrige
Jo: Willughby"

150.—Book of Musters, 1545-6.—The original MS. from which the following is copied passed into the possession of Mr. Joseph Mayer, F.S.A. I send a copy taken by me for Mr. John Taylor ten years ago.

Wingfield Park, Derby. Henry T. Wake.

"The Booke of y^{e} Musters taken y^{e} xxxth daye of Janwary Anno xxxvij^{o} H. octavi in y^{e} Hundred of Sutton, Wardon, Tocester & Norton.

Anno xxxvij of Hen. viii
The Booke of Musters, of 4 of the Hundreds
in Northtonshire.

The Certificate of the musters taken the xxx day of January in the xxxvij yere of the reigne of o*ur* Soue*r*ayn lord Henry the viiith by the grace of God Kyng of Englond, Fraunce & Irlond defender of the fayth and in case of the Church of Englond and also of Irlond the Supreme heyd, by Frauncs Tanfield esquyer, Will^{m} Chauncy and Thom^{s} Malory, gent. Com*m*yssione*r*s appoynted by division for the hundreths of Towcett^{r}, Norton Sutton and Wardon w^{thn} the Countie of North. By vertue of the Kings Maiesty Comyssion to them and others dirctyd according to suche Order and Rate as herafter followeth.

The hundreth of Towcett^{r}.

Towcett^{r}	John battersby Thom^{s} Lamberd	archers
	Will^{m} Savadge Mylys Cumen	
	Thom^{s} Wood	
Towcett^{r}	Henry Denyson Thomas Davy, gent.	archers
	Richard Almayne	
	Thom^{s} Mychell henry Smyth. . .	bylmen
	Robert Moore Richard Panton	
	John Harryson Nicholas Margotts	
	John Gurnard Will^{m} Robynson	
	Humfrey Coppyn	

Abthropp . . .	John Stacy Thom^{s} Clarke . . .	bilmen
Caldecote . . .	John Maryat John Lawe	bilmen
Colehighm . . .	Laurence Watts John Denby . .	bilmen
	John Balgaye	
Pattyshall . . .	John Boughton	archer
	Henry Pynckard	archer
	Thomas Wynckills	bilman
	Thom^{s} Pell	bilman
Gayton	Hugh Tomkyns John Houghton .	bilmen
	John Barbar Will^{m} Freeman	
Tyghfeld	Robert James Will Howse . . .	archers

The numbre of archers w^{tn} this hundreth of Towcett^{r} xij archers
The numbre of billmen . . . . . xxij bilmen
The numbre of harness w^{tn} this hundreth . . . ix harnessis

The Hundreth of Norton

Silveston	John Holma	bilman
	Raf Hilton	archer
Whittilbury . . .	Robert Smyth Will^{m} Harryett . .	archers
Mooreton . . .	Thom^{s} Bull	bilman
Copis Ashby . .	Will^{m} Harby Henry Hawten . .	archers
Weedon & Weston	Robert Wills	bilman
Plumpton . . .	Thom^{s} Peirson Richard Mayor . .	bilmen
Blakysley . . .	John Taylour Richard Wykins . .	bilmen
Bradden	Richard Goodman	bilman
Maidford	Will^{m} Neve	archer
	Thom^{s} Trust	bilman

Able men Archers in numbre in the hundreth of Norton . . . . . vi archers
„ bilmen in numbre . . . . . ix bilmen
Harnysses The numbre of harnysses w^{tn} this hundreth of Norton . . . . . xi harnesses

The Hundreth of Sutton

Chacome	Johan Langley	bilman
Culworthe . . .	Richard Howard	bilman
Crowton	John Right Richard Tytons . .	bilmen
Aynho	James Bughley Will^{m} Cowley . .	bilmen
	Thom^{s} Howes	
Brackley	George Yorke Richard Masters .	archers
	Robert Clewke John Bosse	
Thrupp Moundfeld	John Towsell	archer
	John Cartar Thom^{s} Holdam . . .	bilmen

Newbottle & Charwelton	Johan Bygnell	archer
	Rob^{t} Heyring	bilman
Hynton	Rob^{t} South	bilman
Laurance Marston	John Blynckho	archer
	Cristofer Blynckho	bilman
Helmeden	Richard Nycholls Richard Reynolds	archers
	Will^{m} Mole	bilman
Myddilton Cheyny	Will^{m} Goldby	archer
	Will^{m} Cartar	bilman
	Thom^{s} Taylour	bilman
	Will^{m} Neyale	bilman
Warkworth	Thom^{s} Maryat	archer
	Richard Taylo^{r} Thom^{s} Bland	bilmen
Syresham	John Squyer Adrian Beston	bilmen
King's Sutton	William Wellys	archer
	Thomas Leke John Hobcrofte	bilmen
Evenley	Thomas Weyneman Thomas Cowrse	archers
	Thomas Hutesbery Jun^{r}.	bilman

Archers The numbre of Archers in this hundreth of Sutton . . . . . xiiij archers

bilmen The number of bilmen . . . . . xxiij bilmen

Harnessis The numbre of harnessis xxi

Hundred of Wardon

Chepingwardon	Robert Marche Richard Lawraunce	archers
	John Byrche	bilman
Edgecote	John Hokley	bilman
Eydon	Robert Toye	bilman
Boddington	Will^{m} Pussell	archer
Byfield	Thom^{s} Cottisbrok George Scleythe	archers
	Will^{m} Heynes Thom^{s} Lapworthe	bilmen
Woodford, hynton & Farndon	Robert Stepull Richard Norton.	bilmen

Archers The number of Archers in hundreth of Wardon . . . . . v archers

bilmen The nombre of bilmen . . . . . vi bilmen

Harnyssis The nombre of harnesses in this hundreth of Wardon . . . . . ix harnysses

Archers The nombre of all the archers w^{tn} thies iij hundrethes aforesaid amount vnto . . . . xxxvij

Bylmen The nombre of all the bilmen w^{tn} the forsaid iiij hundrethes amount vnto lx

Harnysses The nombre of Harnyssis w^{t}in the same four hundrethis amount vnto . . . . l^{ti}

Harnesses fownde by the gent. — Whereof appares at the charge of the gentⁿ resyant wᵗʰin the said iiij hundreds in consyderacion of the pouᵉʳte & dysabilite of the Commission there xxvij harnesses and certayne money besydes euery harness toward the byenge of their wepuns . . . . . xxvij money for wepuns

Sʳ Willᵐ Newnhm Capitain — Taken by Sʳ Wyllᵐ Newnhᵃm knyghte owte of the said iiij hundreds and sixty of the said nombre of men & harnesses wʰ the x man harnesses of the Lord Parrs charge & cᵉʳtayn in consyeracon of the Lacke of in the said hundreds & thus they be to hym redy furnyshed.

Remayneth in yᵉ iiij hundredes of men

of harnesses

[This last paragraph is scratched through in the original]

And we the sayde Comysseners have assemelyd & musterde euᵉʳy one of ouʳselves and be in redynes to sᵉʳue at one owers warnyng.

And those harnesseys that we & euery of vs accordyng to our habylte can make we have employde ytt wᵗʰ cᵉʳtayne money to yᵉ Findyng of Weᵃpons for yᵉ sayde harnesse to yᵉ furnytur of yᵉ iiij men nowe to sett forwardes owᵗᵉ of yᵉ sayde Sheyre, in consyderacyon of yᵉ dysabʸlyte & pouerte of yᵉ commons in yᵉ sayde sher and the insuffyency of harnesse ther amongste them at thys present, beyng yᵉ yer laste paste chargyd wᵗʰ viiiᵗ men & viijᵗ harnessys and hawyng no retourne yete of any the sayd harnesses.

The noᵘmbre of the harnesses levyde by yᵉ sayde Comyssoners & Commons Resyaunt wᵗn ye sayde iiij hundredes . . . . . l."

151.—Hospital of S. David, Kingsthorpe.—The list of masters of this hospital, as given in Bridges, ends with the name of William Richardson, who was presented, but, because of his want of learning, refused admission. An account of the occurrence is preserved in the bishop's registry, a translation of which is here given :—

On S. Matthew's day, Saturday 25 Feb. 1570. Two servants, as they asserted, of the venerable lord Henry Norreys and Richard Wenman knights, offered to the lord bishop a certain presentation to the mastership of the house of S. David, otherwise called S. Dewes, near Kingsthorp, co. Northants., in which one William Richardson was presented to the house aforesaid, which William accordingly was duly examined and bidden to expound the beginning of the fourth chapter of the second epistle of S. Paul to the Corinthians, in expounding the first two lines, or translating them into the vulgar tongue (in linguam vernaculam) he was manifestly inefficient, since

he translated them wrongly; whereupon, as well for his personal inefficiency, as for certain things written so as to raise suspicion in the said presentation and for other causes moving the mind of the said reverend father, and especially concerning the title or claim of the master of the Savoy, the lord bishop for this time refused to admit him. ED.

152.— HOLDENBY. — The document here printed is from the collection of sir Charles E. Isham, and is endorsed "The Estimate of Holdenby in Capt. Baines hands." It is without date. It is to be observed that the items do not add up to the sum as given in the paper, but to £1810.

Holdenby howse with the Spinneys adioyning the orchard gardens yard & with a smale Par ke about 30^{tie}. Acres as it is nowe Contracted worth by y^{e} yeare	60^{li} o o
The diuisions of the Parkes now in Capt Baines his occupacon some part thereof by him Letten to plowe worth *per* Ann.	340^{li} o o
The seuerall Closes late Lett to Mr. Manley to Graze att about 360^{li} *per* Ann nowe lett by Captaine Baines to plowe att about 40^{s}. the acre worth in All *per* Ann at least	600^{li} o o
The seuerall Closes late Lett to Mr. ffurnis to Graze nowe Lett by the said Captaine att aboue 40^{s}. the acre worth *per* ann at p^{r}sent . . .	300^{li} o o
Mr. Olliff as owner of about 200^{acres} of Holdenby worth *per* Ann	200^{li} o o
Mrs. Talbott as owner of 160^{acres} or thereabouts p*ar*cell of the park being Lately plowed worth *per* Ann.	080^{li} o o
Mr. Henry Lucas seuerall Closes to Graze att about *per* Ann	200^{li} o o
Thomas Tomkins as Tenant to some small Closes or Holmes worth *per* ann	020^{li} o o
The Mills and Mill holmes worth *per* Ann . .	010^{li} o o
	1800^{li} 10 o
Capt Baines did not pay for Holdenby with the appurtenances	10000^{li} o o
But his Rent hath not beine much att p^{r}sent in Regard of a Lease of all or the most part Saving the Parke To S^{r}. Thomas Hatton yett in being	
He sold the materialls of the Howse for . .	3500^{li} o o
And Wood for about	0500^{li} o o

153. — Harleston Races, 1722. — The races at Harleston heath were established in the early part of the 17th century, if not earlier. In 1632 the corporation of Northampton undertook to present annually a gilt silver cup and cover of the value of £16 13*s.* 4*d.* It appears that there has been no meeting since 1739. Can our readers supply instances of race meetings in the county of earlier date? There is a candour and simplicity about the eighth article below, that we should not expect to see in modern papers of the kind.

Articles To be Observed by all those that Runn for the Purses at Harleston Heath in the County of Northampton on Wednesday the Twenty Eighth of this Instant March And on Fryday the Thirtieth of the same Month In the Yeare One Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty Two.

1. Every Horse Mare or Gelding that shall Runn for either of these Purses shall be Ready to Start at Three of the Clock in the afternoon before the Treasurer or whom He shall appoint at the Starting Post on the said Heath. And each Horse Mare or Gelding to Runn the Four Mile Course to be accounted one Heate leaveing all the Flaggs or Posts on the Right Hand.

2. Every Horse Mare or Gelding that Runns for the Purse on Wednesday to Carry Eleven Stone Weight at Fourteen Pounds to the Stone Bridle and Saddle included.

3. Every Horse Mare or Gelding that Runns for the Frydays Purse not to be above Fourteen Hands in Height and to carry Nine Stone Weight and if any Horse be under Fourteen Hands High Such Horse to be allowed weight for Inches according to the Rules of Horsemanshipp.

4. Every Rider to be Weighed after every Heate and He that wants above a Pound and Halfe which is allowed for waste shall have no Share of Purse or Stakes.

5. The Horse Mare or Gelding which Winns Two Heates and Saves his Distance the Third to have the Purse he Runns for But if it should happen that three Horses Mares or Geldings Winn each a Heate then they Runn a Fourth Heate and He or She that Winns the Fourth Heate to have the Purse.

6. The Second best Horse Mare or Gelding that Runns for either of these Purses to have the Stakes.

7. If any Horse Mare or Gelding except the first shall Cross or Endeavour to Hinder any other Horse from Wynning either of these Purses Or any Ryder Lay hold on or Strike any other Rider or Horse That then and in either of these Cases the Horse so Crossing or Riders Horse so Laying Hold on or Strikeing any other Horse or

Rider to have no Share in either Purse or Stakes but shall thereby be Deemed to have Forfeited all he Runns for.

8. That no Horse Mare or Gelding that is now or at any time heretofore has been the Horse Mare or Gelding of *John King* of Northampton comonly called Old *Jack King* shall be Permitted or Allowed to Enter or Runn for either of these Purses The said John King being for Reasons well known Agreed by the Contributors to these Plates (As well as by the Contributors to Rowell Quainton and other Plates) thought Unworthy to Runn for any Plate or Purse.

9. Every Contributor to either of these Purses that Enters any Horse Mare or Gelding for either Purse to Pay Halfe a Guinea Entrance into the Hands of the Clerke of the Race before He or they shall Runn and every other Person so Entring any Horse Mare or Gelding to pay One Guinea Entrance.

10. Every Horse Mare or Gelding that Runns for either of these Purses to be Shewed Measured and Entred at Hills Coffee House in Northampton between Twelve of the Clock and Six in the Afternoon on Thursday the Twenty-second of this Instant March.

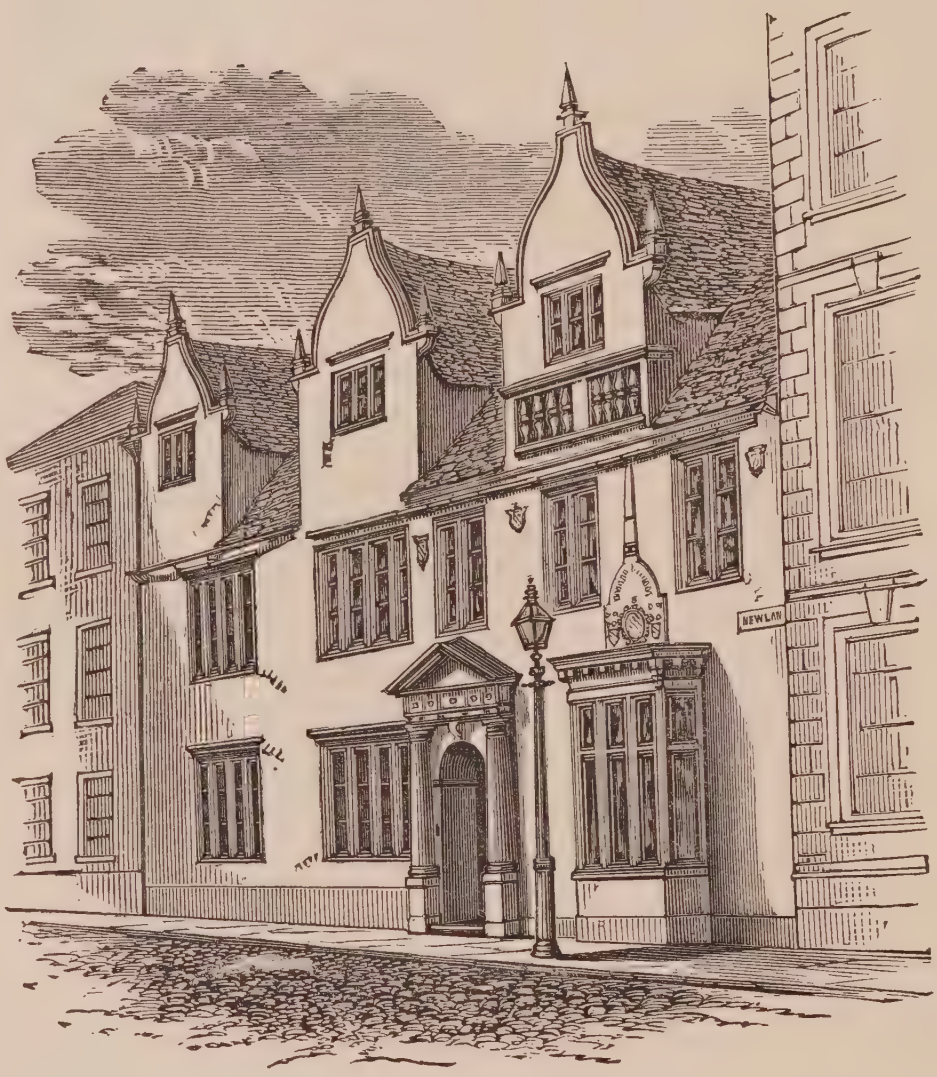
11. Every Horse Mare or Gelding that Winns either of these Purses to Pay Ten Shillings to the Clerke of the Race and Pay for the Flags and Scales.

12. That if any Dispute arise touching the Qualification of any Horse Mare or Gelding that Winns either of these Purses or the Right of any Horse Mare or Gelding to either Purse or any other Dispute The same to be Decided by the Major part of the Contributors there present.

13. That no Contributor to either of these Purses shall be Allowed to Enter any Horse Mare or Gelding Unless such Contributor hath been the Owner of such Horse Mare or Gelding for the Space of Three Months last past before the Entry thereof.

Lewis Dejeanes .	oi	oi	oo	Tho Holmes . .	oi	oi	oo
John Whithorn .	oi	oi	oo	Hen Peach . .	oi	oi	oo
Tho Peach . .	oi	oi	oo	Fra Booth . .	oi	oi	oo
Benj Hill . .	oi	oi	oo	Ric^{d} Cliford . .	oi	oi	oo
Will Lindon . .	oi	oi	oo	Tho Bretton . .	oi	oi	oo
Coll: Montagu .	oi	oi	oo	Mr. Cockaine . .	oi	oi	oo
Mr. Wilmer . .	oi	oi	oo	S^{r} J. Humble . .			
Mr. Yelverton .	oi	oi	oo	Mr. Andrews . .	1	1	0
Mr. Neale . .	oi	oi	oo	S^{r} J. Samwell . .	1	1	0

154.—Chronicle of Northamptonshire.—An article on this county, one of a series of "Chronicles of English Counties," appeared in *All the Year Round* for 13 Dec., 1884. Though necessarily brief it glances at most of the important places and events, and will be found very interesting to readers of "N. N. & Q." H. R. S.



Old Houses in Northampton.

II.—Market Square.

155.—Old Houses in Northampton. II. (50).—The house, of which an engraving is given with the present part of "N. N. & Q.," is in the N.E. corner of the Market place, Northampton. It belongs to the Elizabethan period and the date of its erection is probably that which appears in the device over the bay window—1595. The history of this interesting structure is not known, but the late careful archæologist, Mr. Pretty, judging from two of the shields and the initials W. E. P., suggests that it may have been the residence of Mr. John Parker, serjeant-at-law, of Northampton, and built by one of his family. The frontage of it is 60 feet, and the distance from front to back 37 feet. It faces W. The material is the red stone of the district, but the front has been stuccoed and painted. The door frame shewn in the view is not original, nor is there any original door frame existing in the house. All the mullions are in section of four quarter-circles with intervening fillets. The labels are of the section usually found with those mullions and without drops. The present bay window is modern. In 1844 there was a bay window of a different design but not original. The ornamentation over it seems to imply that the window originally in this place differed from the rest. There are original gables at the back corresponding with those in the front but of plainer design. The mullions at the back resemble those in the front. The interior has been so frequently altered that little can be stated as to its original arrangement. The chimneys appear to be not original. The roof is covered with stone slates.

In a party-wall parallel to the front is a fireplace of 7ft. 3in. opening. The lintel is of wood and forms a four-centered arch under a rectangular head, well moulded and with ornate spandrils. The jambs are of stone, moulded to correspond. The lintel has been mutilated and the fire-place blocked up: in two rooms original moulded beams and joists remain.

On the front are six shields of stone in relief. The upper three are:—

1. 2 bars in chief 3 torteauxes, and over the shield the badge known as "the Wake knot," for Wake of Courteenhall.

2. A chevron between 3 stag's heads cabossed. Over the shield a cap, possibly in reference to the profession of the owner. This coat was borne by several families of Parker with various tinctures for difference. This coat as to outline is quartered with Beauchamp amongst the arms in S. Giles' church, recorded by Belchier in his MS. in the Bodleian Library.

3. 3 bars ermine, not appropriated.

Over the bay window is a sort of pediment with a finial attached to the wall. On it are three shields. The central one, which is the

largest and most ornate, bears a chevron between 3 stag's heads cabossed, as in the upper shield, but with a crescent for difference. On the left side of it is a shield bearing a chevron between 3 roses, not appropriated. On the right side of it is a shield bearing a chevron between 3 birds, not appropriated.

The three unappropriated coats were probably those of friends or relatives of the builder. The occurrence of the Wake coat might suggest that they were of neighbouring landowners, but at present no evidence of that has been obtained. Each of them was, as to outline, borne by several families. It might also be supposed likely that they were the coats of officials of the county or town at the time, such as sheriff, &c.; but that line of search has failed. The sheriff at the time was Thomas Moulshoe, of Finedon, and his arms were entirely different.

Over these shields is the Welsh motto "HEB · DYW · HEB · DYM · DYW · A · DIGON." Literally "Without God without nothing, God with enough," that is "Without God we are without anything, but with God we have enough." Over the motto are the initials "W. E. P." and "1595."

Samuel, the son of the serjeant, was educated in Northampton, entered holy orders, and was promoted to the see of Oxford in 1686. Though the coat with stags' heads is borne by several families of Parkers yet the coat of Samuel Parker, bishop of Oxford, as given in MSS. Ashmole 8466 and quoted in Bedford's *Blazon of Episcopacy*, was "Or on 3 inescutcheons Gu as many pheons of the first," which is the coat of the Parkers of Essex. If, therefore, it is the fact that S. Parker, bishop of Oxford, was the son of J. Parker, serjeant-at-law, of Northampton, none of the shields on the house is that of the latter, and the heraldic evidence does not confirm Mr. Pretty's idea.

It was the only house spared by the fire on the market hill, and was then occupied by Daniel Danvers, Doctor in Phisick. He was one of the Commissioners appointed after the fire to superintend the rebuilding and repairs. (See "N. N. & Q.," p. 177.)

The house now (1885) belongs to the Whitgift charity. Since this woodcut was made the door frame here shewn has been replaced by another, larger but less ornate; and the bay window replaced by a common shop window. H. D.

156.—A Northamptonshire Saying.—The following lines have been current in Northamptonshire for upwards of a century :—

> "As tall as your knee, they are pretty to see;
> As tall as your head, they wish you were dead."

It is almost needless to add that the lines refer to one's children.

The above note was contributed to *Notes and Queries*, 6th S. ix. 106, by Mr. E. Walford. C. A. M.

157.—Wellingborough Seal (122).—The seal described and figured at the above reference is very interesting; but the wish must have been father to the thought when the discoverer assigned it to an ecclesiastical foundation. The letters are very distinct, and the feminine termination of the name seems at once to negative the supposition that it belonged to a hospital of S. John. The letters run thus:—S. IOHANNE BALLE. And there seems no reason to question their meaning, viz. — Sigillum Iohannæ Balle, The seal of Joan Ball. I am informed by archdeacon Lightfoot, the vicar of Wellingborough, that Ball and Bale are names still to be found in the parish. M. M. D.

I must caution your readers against supposing that the seal of which a woodcut was given (122), is in any way connected with a hospital. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries a personal seal was a personal necessity, and in a great many instances the material of the seal was lead, probably in consequence of its being both cheap and easily wrought. For the seals of women, which were but rarely issued, lead seems to have been commonly employed. In my own collection I have the leaden seals of three women, and many more female seals are recorded in the publications of our antiquarian societies. The seal figured at page 151 affords another instance of the same kind, being that of Johanna Balle, or, as she would now be called, Jane Ball.

Nash Mills, Hemel Hempstead. John Evans.

158.—Civil War, 1642.—In the library of the British Museum (E. 110. 6.) is a scarce tract, formerly belonging to the collection of George III. It is interesting as shewing the disturbed state of the county in 1642, three years before the battle of Naseby. The title is:—

> "A True Relation of the Barbarous Crueltie of divers of the bloudy Caveleers, as in all parts; so more especially and principally, now in the County of *Northampton* where they fight kill and slay, and commit other horrible execrable and detestable insolencies and outrages, as may be seene by the examinations of diverse Persons taken. Before Laurence Ball, Major of Northampton, Sir Richard Samuell, Clifton Catesby. Sent up to the Parliament, and by them commanded to bee Printed. Iohn Browne Cler. Parl. [August 11th.] London printed for Ioseph Hunscot. 1642."

> "The information of George Watson of Kellesby Husbandman, taken at Northampton, the ninth day of August 1642. before Laurence Ball Major of the said Towne, Sir Richard Samwell Knight, and Clifton Catesby Esquire, Deputy Lieutenant for the said Countie.

This Informant saith, that on Tuesday morning, the ninth of this instant August, before Sun rise, about foure score troopers armed with

Carbines and Pistols, came to Killesley with a Trumpet before them, and beset the house of *Iohn Hollis* the elder, but cannot tell what they said to them in the house, being farre distant from them, at which time and place this informant upon hearing the Trumpet, came and found one *Thomas Winckles* there shot dead in the brest, and this Informant enquiring of one *Obadiah Marriot* who was present, and how it came to passe, hee said that he heard the said *Winckles* say; that he was for the King and the Parliament, and thereupon he was shot, and the said *Marriot* saying that they had slaine a faithfull Subject of the Kings, one of the said Troopers strooke him three or foure times with a Sword, and thereupon he fled, and this informant saith, that he also was shot at: and also *Moses Hawlat*, who said only he was for the King; and *Thomas Clarke*, and *Zephaniah Crike*, and divers others were shot at and wounded thereby, and *Iohn White* was there dangerously wounded by one of the Troopers with a Pitchforke which was taken from one of the neighbours, and one *Henry Barfoote* was also killed, but this Informant was not present when he was slain.

Laurence Ball, Major.
Richard Samwell.
Clifton Catesby.

The Information of Iohn Hollis, Iunior of Kellesbey Husbanman taken at Northapton the ninth of August, 1642, before Laurence Ball Major of the said Towne. Sir Richard Samwell Knight, and Clifton Esquire deputy Lieutenant of the said County.

This Informant saith, that hee being present at the Information of the said G. Whatson; knoweth the same in all particulars to be true, And further saith that he was told by William Bowkley, and Iohn Welch, that they were taken by the said Troopers and foure swords and Bandileeres and a rest was taken from them by the said Troopers, But this Informant and foure or five there with him conceiving themselves to weake for them, did hide their guns and fled away for their safety, and afterwards the Troopers enquired where the Rogues were that had the armes, And thereupon this Informant and the rest withdrew themselves and durst not further appeare against them, And this Informant saith that William Bowkley told him that the said Troopers Cocked Pistols at his Brest and drew their swords and swore they would kill him if he did not tell them where the armes of the Towne were:

Laurence Ball, Major.
Richard Samwell.
Clifton Catesby.

The Information of Thomas Hall of Kellesby Husbandman taken as aforesaid.

Who *so saith* he did see *Thomas Winckles*, and *Henry Barfoote*, lye dead in Killesby, who was slaine by the said Troopes, and onely heard the said Troopers say *Rancke, Rancke*, but durst not depart out of his House, but he hid two pieces, and a Musquet which he had there.

Laurence Ball Major.
Richard Samwell.
Clifton Catesby.

The information of *Peter Meades* of *Killesby* Husbandman, taken as aforesaid who *saith* that hee did see about 80. Troopers came into *Killesby* before the Sunne rising this present day, and one of the said Troopers held a Horsemans Pistall against this informant and one of his fellowes said unto him, shoot it off without further words, whereupon this informant desired them to hold their hands and fled from them, and going downe the Towne three Troopers more met this Informant, and charged him to stand, and drew their Swords, and charged him to tell them where any Arms were, and this Informant telling them hee could not tell; Two or three of them strooke at this Informant with their Swords, and immediately two or three more came to them, and said, what doe you doe with that Rogue, Come, Come, wee will fire the Towne and this Informant leaped over a hedge and scaped from them.

Laurence Ball Major.
Richard Samwell.
Clifton Catesby."

In a tract of August 26, 1642, (E. 114. 15 Brit. Mus.), occurs the following :—

"In this great and general distraction of several Counties, there is most certaine note given by credible information, that there are great store of Troops upon Dunsmore Heath, who do violently take away Armes by night, and thereby strike a great terrour into the Inhabitants."

The troopers named in the informations were, in all probability, from the main body on Dunsmore Heath.

R. E. Lyne.

Dublin.

159.—The Washington Manor House at Sulgrave (119). —This has been sadly mutilated and altered so that its original state cannot be determined. The whole is of limestone. The front of the house faces about ss.e. The hall remains (a a in plan), though now divided into a dairy and sitting room. It was entered from the front through a porch, which remains, and the outer entrance, though blocked up, is complete with the gable over it. It has a four-centred arch under a square head and label. In the two spandrils are

the Washington arms with the mullets and bars sunk instead of relieved, and no crescent. The jambs of the wooden frame of the doorway from the porch to "the screens" have been removed. The passage or "screens," was about 5ft. wide. The hall was about 24ft. 6in. by 18ft. 2in. At the E. end is a fireplace 7ft. 1in. wide under a four-centered arch, mutilated. The original back door from the screens to the court (B in plan) has been removed, and a doorway in the style of about 1700 (C in plan) has been made a little more to the E. The hall had a ceiling, and rooms over it. The beam in the line of the screens shows exactly its position (D in plan) and the number of studs in it. It had one door. The beams over the hall and the principal joists have plain chamfers. The large window looking to the front has had its mullions removed. It is evident that the E. wall of the hall was not an outside wall; and it is stated that the house extended about 70ft. to the E. of the present wall. According to the usual arrangements of such houses, this house was, or was intended to be nearly of this form:

The whole part of the house to the W. of the screens in which were, or were intended to be, the kitchen and servants' offices, is absent. The wall on the W. of the entrance passage (E in plan), or "screens" is not original, and has no trace of a doorway in it. There would have been doorways in it to the kitchen and buttery. Against part of this wall and against part of the porch, modern piggeries (F F in plan) have been built. The W. side of the porch never abutted on a wall, so that there was a part of the house joining the hall on the W., between the hall and the W. wing. It is stated that at one time there was a large arch with a porter's lodge over it (G in plan) to the N.W. of the present hall, so that there was a court on the N. side of the hall. The family apartments would have been in the E. wing (I J in plan)—that is, in the range on the E. side of the court.

At present there is at right angles to the hall a wing stretching N. 49ft. 7in., wider at the N. end than the S. end; but it is probable that none of this is original, for it is not in the proper position with regard to the hall, being too much to the W., and it has no ancient features in it. It is now divided on the ground floor into a staircase, sitting room (H), and kitchen (K). The doorway from the yard into the present kitchen is exactly similar in style to the doorway into the dairy (formerly hall), but smaller in height and width.

There is no visible reason why this wing should have been built where it is. (See plan.) The kitchen would not be, according to the proper arrangement, in this wing, but in the W. wing (L M).

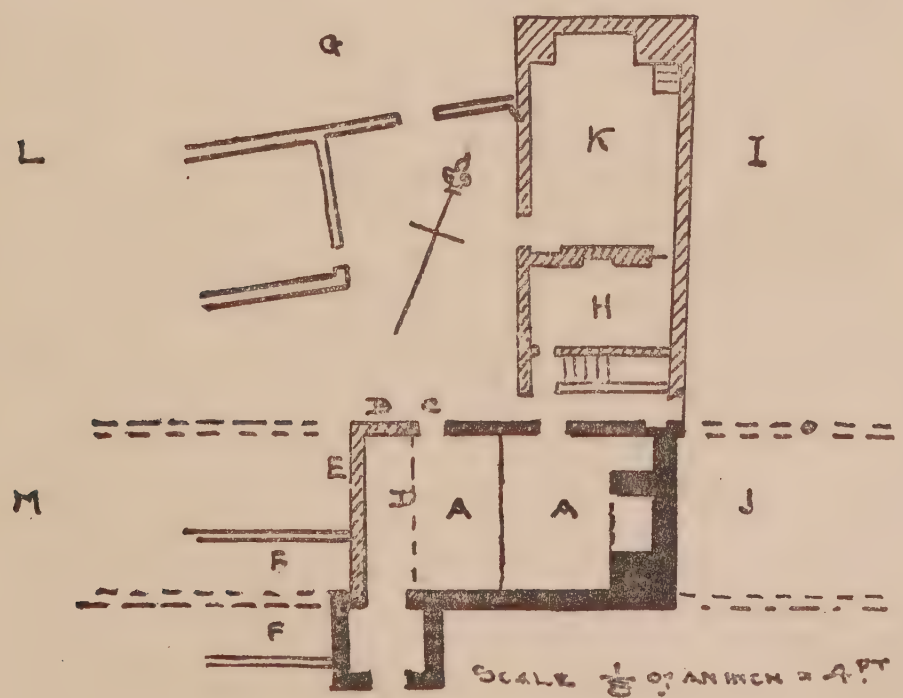
As the house was arranged and at least *partly* built on a large scale, and as the property and house were so soon sold after the commencement of the building, it is not unlikely that the owner overbuilt himself, and so was compelled to sell. There are other circumstances in the history of the family after the sale which point to this conclusion. If this was the case it is likely that the house never was completed according to the original design; and this again would account for the abnormal position of the N. wing, and the absence of any vestige of a range on the W. side of the court.

The house has two stories besides attics in the roof. The staircase is of well worked twisted balusters. The roof is for the most part covered with stone-slates, probably from the neighbouring parish of Helmdon.

Probably not one chimney now remaining is original, though the E. group of three is of old bricks. One chimney on the N. wing is of stone in the Northamptonshire style.

Inside the porch, embossed in plaster, is on one side a lion, and on the other a griffin or dragon. Over the entrance on the outside is a shield embossed in plaster, but its contents cannot be determined. Above this, also in plaster, are the royal arms, with a lion and griffin or dragon as supporters. Above them is some embossed plaster-work and E. R. Queen Elizabeth had as supporters a lion and dragon, but the differences between dragon, griffin, and wyvern were not well observed.

H. D.



160.—Saunderson Family of Little Addington (101).—There is another point of connection between this family and Northamptonshire, which was not mentioned in the article above referred to. Samuel Saunderson (quoted p. 114 as testifying to his relationship with the Little Addington branch) was son of Henry, of Hedleyhope, (to whom had been granted the augmentation of a sword upon the bend in the coat of arms in 1603, and who quartered his arms with those of Eleanor Chaytor, his mother,) by Mary, daughter of Thomas Lawrence. This Samuel married Barbara Liddell, of Ravensworth castle, (daughter of Thomas Liddell, ancestor of the present earl of Ravensworth,) and was buried at Lanchester, co. Durham, in 1650. One of his sons, Henry, married Anne, daughter and co-heiress of John Wyrley, of Dodford manor, co. Northants. Their only daughter, Dorothy, married William Dutton Colt, of Colt hall, co. Suff. On the monumental stone in Lanchester church to the memory of Samuel Saunderson is an elaborately carved shield with the Saunderson coat (with the sword) impaling Liddell: and one of the shields on the Wyrley monument in Dodford church has three coats in pale: (1) Saunderson (with the sword), (2) Wyrley, (3) Benson. This was the coat of Anne Wyrley above-named, who, after the death of Henry Saunderson her first husband, married Richard Benson of Charwelton, co. Northants.

161.—Farthinghoe Constable's Accounts, 1700–1730.—I send some extracts from the constable's accounts of Farthinghoe, which in March, 1881, were kindly submitted to my inspection by the then rector, the Rev. T. Jeffcoat. The note at the beginning is by a member of the Egerton family. The extracts having been taken in shorthand, the spelling may not in every instance be exactly preserved. Those here given are selected from a much larger number.

Brackley. B. E. Pearson.

"The Constable's a/c for the years 1700 to 1730, of which, during the last twenty-three years, James Blinco served the office and, as I take it, was succeeded by John, son of Arthur Tims, who, I learn, was continued in the office until his death.

"By this book, I learn that my father, Sir F^k^. Egerton, bought the Sugburgh Estate in the yr 1706 and sold it again to the Lovedays in 1718 or 1719"

"A levy made May 4. 1701 for Jayler & Constables charges."

Principal Persons assessed are:—	£	s.	d.
Sir John Egerton	3	0	0
Mr. Thicknesse (the Rector)	0	5	4
Mr. Sugburgh	0	5	4

	£	s.	d.
1701. July 16. Paid the Sessions money at St Thomas a Becket	0	16	8
26. Expenses at Middleton Statty (Statute) with the chief constable	0	1	8
1701–2. Jan. 6. Paid the Sessions Money at Wolftide	0	8	9
1704. Ap. 17. Paid for meat and drink for Will Some and the men that assisted me to press him for a Souldier	0	14	6
Paid for sending a Hue & Cry to Charlton . .	0	0	2
Paid the charges of them that assisted me to take Henry Soam at Farthinghoe, Charwelton* and Aynhoe	0	9	8
1705. Feb. 26. My disbursements come to . .	23	11	6
First levy to	22	13	10
1707. May 22. Delivered James Blinco this book with P. Edwards	00	17	03
1706. July 26. In this levy the Estate that Sir John Egerton bought of Mr. Sugburgh is chgd . .	0	5	4
Hue & Cry at night	0	0	3
1707–8. Jan. 27. Charges with Will Whitmill for a warrant and keeping him in custody a night and having him to the Captain at Banbury . .	0	4	1
Feb. 9. Expenses of searching Alehouses for Souldiers several times	0	1	0
18. Charges at Meeting of Justices about orders for takg Men for Souldiers	0	1	0
April 13. Expenses of Henry Soam with lodging a woman and her child, with victuals and drink, who I designed to have had her before the Justices, and sent her away with a pass, but they was away at Northampton	0	0	9
Sept. 25. For carrying the Queen's carriage to Bister (Bicester)	0	16	0
Expenses	0	0	6
For carrying the Queen's carriage to Oxford .	2	0	0
1708–9. Feb. 7. Expenses at Thrup (Thorpe Mandeville) with having Mrs. Tims before the Justices to pay her maid's wages			
21st. Charges about Ann Whitmill when she was whipt	0	0	6
1709. Nov. 22. Paid to a Robbery that was committed in King Sutton hundred	2	0	8

* Charlton by Newbottle, as being in the way from Farthinghoe to Aynhoe.

	£	s.	d
1711. July 7. Levy made to prosecute Whitmill at Northampton Assizes	4	10	9
April. Charges about Ann Whitmell:—For Victuals & drink at Lovells before she went to Northampton	1	9	6
Paid Mr. Gibs of Brackley for makg Whitmill's band	0	2	6
Paid Mr. Jobourus for makg mittimus and for her Warrants	0	5	0

Whitmill's offence appears to have been child-murder or concealment of birth as the charges include "a man and horses for going to Brackley to fetch the midwife to Greatworth" and "Goody Butler for going to Northampton, and burying the child." "Paid the coroner, 18/6." "Paid Richard Lovell what the coroner and Jurymen and witnesses had in bread & beer 18/."

Sept. 4. Paid the coroner for sitting upon William Bats	0	13	4
Thonger for warning the Jurymen and care of the Court	0	4	0
Expenses at Richard Lovell's with the Jury .	0	11	0
Expenses with looking to Goody Bats and two men watching Goody Bats all night . . .	0	5	4
Expenses with taking Will Bats . . .	0	2	0
Paid the Gunsmith for putting Iron Musket in repair	0	0	4
Expenses upon William Bats account . .	1	16	0
1712. Nov. 2. Expenses with the petty and Chief Constable consulting about the robbery that was in Whitfield Parish in Sutton hundred. . .	0	0	6
13. Given to a Sergeant, that was in all the wars, who was disbanded and had no money to bear his charges, who lay all night at Richard Lovells .	0	0	6
1713–4. Mar. 16. Sent to Will Lucas to support him in his necessity, when he was in Aylesbury Jayle to cause him not to marry the woman . .	0	10	6
Paid the carrier for carrying the money . .	0	0	6
1714. May 7. Paid to Mr. Francis Woodcock the Jayler at Aylesbury Will Lucas his fees . .			
Expenses with the Overseers of the parish when we went to warn Widow Evans to go out of Henry Soam's house, because she shd not become chargeable to the parish	0	0	6
Oct. 23. Paid to Mr. Bat of Aylesbury Will Lucas charges with Expenses on agreeing the matter .	0	15	0
1714–5. Jan. 8. Paid the Charges of 2 Souldiers 2 women and 3 children at Henry Soam's who had a lawful discharge	0	2	0

	£	s.	d.
At Easter paid the charges of the churchwardens and Overseers, with getting Jane Poole to Mr. Cartwright to have her Examined to have an order to send her to her husband	0	3	10
1715–6. Levy for carrying the Kings carriage from Brackley to Shipson (Shipston on Stour) .	6	16	0
Paid the Brackley men's charges for their horses with going down to help us carry the King's carriage to Shipson	0	10	2
1716. May. Paid the trained Souldiers at Brackley .	0	5	6
Expenses at Northampton at the day of appeal about settling the matter who should find the train Souldiers	0	2	0
Horse hire	0	2	6
Aug. 16. For my going Expenses at the day of appeal at Thrupp (Thorpe Mandeville) about getting off one of the train Souldiers with some of my parish with me	0	1	0
Horse hire	0	0	6
Oct. 4. Out three days touching the order for the Militia from Northampton			
Oct. 4. Expenses with fetching Thomas Jeffery from Bister and having him before a justice at Charlton			
Searching 3 alehouses	0	0	6
Searching the alehouse at Crowton where we lay all night	0	2	0
Expenses at Bister sitting all day for Jeffery he being gone out	0	4	4
As we came back again we lost our way and Paid for a Guide	0	0	2
Dec. 4. Expenses with Mr. Woolf going to Thrupp to make our appeal to send Old Goody Whitmill away	0	1	0
Expenses at Thrupp with having Charles Stooks before the Justices to have him examined to have an order to send him and his family away . .	0	1	0
1716–7. Jan. 2. Levy made to carry Charles Stooks & his family into Herefordshire	4	10	6
Paid Mr. Cook for his horse going to Brackley to carry the King's officer to Shipson Wh I forgot to set down	0	1	0
1717. Oct. 2. Expenses with Betsy Jarvis at Banbury when she went to be hired at the fair . .	0	0	2

		£	s.	d.
1718. Sep. 1.	Expenses with Henry Soam about having him before the Justices for refusing to lodge travellers			
1719. June 9.	Expenses having Goody Whitmill before the Justices for pulling Mrs. Woolf's hay			
1720. May 21.	Paid at Edgcote to Mr. Chauncey's Clerk for warrant to have Ann Whitmill before the Justices for selling of ale without a License .	0	0	6
Dec. 16.	A Levy made by James Blinco for raising £5 8 6 laid upon the parish of Farthinghoe by Mr. Frewen of Brackley's Robbery. His losses and charges £98 13 5 which was in King Sutton hundred committed			
1721–2. Mar. 30.	Paid to 2 Watchmen to Guard 2 Women all night that threatened to break all the windows in town because I could not get them lodging	0	2	0
May 7.	Paid for warrant which the Justices sent to Mrs. Woolf to come to Thrupp to shew cause why she refused to pay the Window tax on Sir John Egerton's house			
Sept. 1.	Expenses about casting bells which I paid at Lovells	0	2	0
Dec. 28.	Given a woman that had Small Pox to nourish her and her two children	0	0	2
1723.	This year we pay double cess money J. Thicknesse, Rector.			
1727. Oct. 25.	Given to 2 women who had a very great loss by fire, their husbands burnt and their houses burnt by some men who robbed them; and two of their children was burnt and their maid killed			
1727–8. Jan. 20.	For relieving a Souldier that was under Col. Montagu and served thirty years and had a printed pass; had a wife and 3 children and no money to pass their night's quarters. Charges with relieving them	0	0	6

The levy for 1730 is given at full, sir Halland Egerton paying £3 2*s.* 0*d.*, being more than double the whole of the rest of the payments. The duke of Kent is entered as paying 4*s.* The account closes this year with a balance of 12*s.* 6*d.* due to the incoming constable.

162.—Timber-stealing Riots in Whittlebury and Salcey Forests, in 1727–28 (104, 107).—

XX. A List of the Persons names w^ch^. were bound over to the Assizes for unlawfully cutting down and carrying away sev^ll^. trees out of the Forests of Salcey and Whittlewood belonging to his Mtie.

Neither Heyford .	9 persons	Grimscott . .	4 persons
Milton . . .	5 „	Whittlebury . .	2 „
Gayton . . .	3 „	Perry End & Heaven-	
Roade . . .	3 „	cutt . . .	2 „
Shitlanger . .	7 „	Maidford. . .	2 „
Stoke Brewen . .	5 „	Alderington . .	2 „
Weston & Weedon .	2 „	Abthorpe . .	2 „
Helmdon. . .	3 „	Passenham cum Dun-	
Mourton Pinkany .	1 „	shanger . .	3 „
Collingtree . .	13 „	Causegrave . .	3 „
Courteenhall . .	4 „	Wooburcutt . .	1 „
Ashton . . .	3 „	Yardley Gobion .	2 „
Hartwell. . .	5 „	Potterspury . .	3 „
Bradwin . . .	3 „	Eascutt & Ascutt .	4 „
Wappenham . .	3 „	Whitfield . .	3 „
Soulgrave . .	3 „	Blakesley . .	2 „
Falcutt . . .	2 „	Silveston . .	3 „
Slapton . . .	3 „	Syresham . .	5 „
Grafton Regis. .	3 „	Adson . . .	2 „
Wicken . . .	3 „	Greens Norton .	3 „
Paulerspury . .	4 „	Farthingstone . .	1 „
Brackley. . .	2 „	Towcester . .	5 „
Woodend . .	3 „	Hulcott . . .	1 „

XXI. Thomas Herbert to Mr. Wither. Oct. 31, 1727.

S^r^. I think 'tis high time that I should give you some account of my proceedings in relation to y^e^ timber that was illegally taken out of y^e^ forests of Whittlebury and Salcy, in June last. Doubtlesse you had a particular acc^t^ from y^e^ Solicitor of what passed at y^e^ Assizes, y^e^ major part of y^e^ offenders submitting at that time to pay their charges, and gave notes for y^e^ pay^t^ of y^e^ timber, or to return it to y^e^ forest in 14 days. S^r^ W^m^ Stanhope, one of y^e^ members chose for y^e^ County of Bucks, has taken up y^e^ notes and paid for all y^e^ timber y^t^ was carried into y^t^ County, w^ch^. amounted to y^e^ sume of £83 10 0, w^ch^. I dont doubt but you have been apprized of. And the Northamptonshire people have all along flattered themselves that they should be excused paying for their timber by some such means, I having most of their notes now by me, very few of them having paid or otherwise complyed w^th^. y^e^ conditions of them in returning y^e^ timber, and I believe means must be used w^th^ some of them to oblige them to it, w^ch^ I desire your directions in. As to those y^t^ did not comply to give notes, but suffered themselves to be indicted some of them

say they will keep their timber, & threaten anybody that shall offer to fetch it away. The Earl of Pontefract's steward will not let us take down the timber that was taken out of y^e^ forest & set up in y^e^ town of Towcester, without paying an acknowledgment to his Lord as Lord of y^e^ Manor, for breaking his freehold; I think this is very particular, and what no other Lords of Manors have claimed, & as I have been informed, have no pretensions of right to do; and this proceeding encourages y^e^ populace to desist from buying y^e^ timber or letting it be taken away. I beg you will be pleased to give directions what shall be done in all these matters. And now I shall give you an account of one or two of the worst offenders in these riots and are the greatest of trespassers in other respects to this forest, w^ch^. Col. Whitworth desires by all means may be prosecuted in y^e^ Exchequer, or other ways as you shall think fit, they having not been prosecuted by us; viz. Luke Brough of Potterspury, and John Ryly of Paulerspury, both in Northamptonshire. There are several others of y^e^ most notorious, that I shall hereafter give you an acc^t^. of. There are 2 or 3 towns that have taken timber, w^ch^. have not been prosecuted, for want of evidence, no body of y^e^ forest seeing them. I marked it at y^e^ same time I did y^e^ others, but desire to know w^t^. I must do if they refuse to let it be taken away. There is one Mr. Welch, a Clergyman, that sent his team & Servants of a Sabbath day to fetch a tree y^t^. was cut down by other persons that could not carry it away y^e^ day before; we can prove this, but can't tell where y^e^ timber now is, but is supposed to be concealed by y^e^ Parson, and a stack of hay set upon it. The Justices Clerk at North.ton has given me a bill, w^ch^. I w^d^ not pay without your orders, of between 3 & 4 pounds for Warrants and Writing Lists of the persons bound over, &c., w^ch^. is a demand that has not been made in Bucks., the Clerks there I suppose being satisfyed with 2 shillings w^ch^. they took from each person, w^ch^. amounted to a good sume. I am, &c

T. H.

XXII. Mr. Wither to Thomas Herbert. Nov^r^. 5, 1727.

Has been apprized of all his proceedings, and has had so much confidence in him that he leaves many matters to his discretion, knowing he will act to the best advantage. Must make an example of some of the Northamptonshire people who refuse to comply, by summoning them under the new act of parliament for small debts, w^ch^. is equal to an arrest. A little beginning of that kind will make the rest comply. Will speak to Lord Pomfret when he goes to town, & do not doubt a reasonable complyance; in y^e^ mean time mark y^e^ timber in Towcester & insist on y^e^ Kings right. Will send a Process

against Brough & Ryly. Wishes to know Parson Welch's Xtian name, and the names of the others who are to be prosecuted above. Do all you can to detect y^e^ Parson's tree. As for the towns y^t^ have not been prosecuted, insist upon y^e^ timber they have taken, and if you find y^m^ refractory, assure them they shall be prosecuted above. Let the Justice's Clerk at North.ton know there is nothing due on his pretended bill, & if he looks into the table of fees he will find himself overpay'd by the 2^s^ fee for recognizances. Write to me for the future as a Member of Parliament.

XXIII. Mr. Wither to Tho^s^. Herbert. Nov. 14, 1727.

Has waited on L^d^ Pomfret and does not doubt that his Steward will receive orders by this post to deliver up y^e^ trees gratis. When I have all the people's names who are to be prosecuted you shall receive processes. Am going again to Hall till after Xtmas.

XXIV. Tho^s^. Herbert to Mr. Wither. Nov. 19, 1727.

Has received both his letters, but has not yet seen Lord Pomfrets Steward. Mr. Welch's Xtian name is John. Have sent you underneath the names of 3 principal offenders, but beg you will be pleased to submit them to Col. Whitworth, as he desired I w^d^ acquaint him of them. There are some others y^t^ I w^d^ not have go free if they do not make a proper submission, but I beg a little more time for that.

Chr. Hart, of Silston, who keeps an Alehouse.
Tho^s^. Sanders, head of y^e^ mob,
Edw. Forfitt, Jun^r^., } of Stony Stratford, Bucks.

XXV. Chr. Wither Esq. to Thomas Herbert. Jan. 25, 1727–8.

Six Subpœnas inclosed, with directions for service, and Instructions from the Attorney General in order to draw the Informations. Their names are Hart, Brough, Rigby, and Parson Welsh, in North.ton, Sanders and Forfitt, in Bucks. This process will be very expensive to them without submission, and there can be no submission now, without restitution and payment of charges.

XXVI. Thomas Herbert to Chr. Wither. Jan. 28, 1727–8.

Have received yours with y^r^ 6 Subpœnas wh. will be served by Mr. Nicoll of Towcester who does business for my L^d^ Duke of Grafton. Luke Brough has been a month in Northampton Gaol for Deer-stealing, and Edw. Forfitt is run away for breaking into a Pigeon-house, of both which Col. Whitworth knew, and I did not question had informed you of, that those processes might have been stopped; the others will be served by Nicoll, but they are all poor but Parson Welch. I can get no other information about him, (his own Parish being all afraid of him,) than that he sent his team and servants

on y^e^ Sabbath day to fetch away a butt of a timber tree, that was cut down y^e^ day before by people from another parish, and drawn without the forest and there left; the persons who cut down the tree went on Monday morning, a number of 'em in a body, to y^e^ parsons house to fetch away y^e^ tree, but he threatening to shoot any of 'em that should come upon his ground, they durst not venture. Cannot give dimensions of the trees, only the value; other particulars required, the best account I can give is as follows. Jan. 20, John Ryly, labourer, of Paulerspury was at y^e^ cutting down and taking away of two trees out of Meanfallowe Coppice in y^e^ Par. of Greens Norton, in y^e^ forest of Whittlewood, value £4. James Christian of Silston, two timber trees out of Titchlake Coppice in y^e^ par. of Whitfield, value about £6. Tho^s^. Sanders a serv^t^ in Stony Stratford, I saw cutting down a fine sapling of no great value, but he was concerned in greater facts, but can't tell y^e^ particular day. Col. Whitworth knows he was present, and at y^e^ head of a mob in Stony Stratford who insulted him. I desired Col. Whitworth to acquaint you long before Xtmas, that I had spoke to L^d^ Pomfret's steward about delivering y^e^ timber at Towcester, &c., but he had no directions about it, therefore the trees stand as they did, both at Towcester and Hulcot. The Steward wont let 'em be taken down without his L^dps^. directions. All these trees were Oak.

XXVII. Thomas Herbert to Chr. Wither. Feb. 11, 1727–8.

Mr. Nicoll has served the 4 Sub-pœnas. Parson Welch I hear will write to you. Hart has sent me the enclosed letter but I dont know that he has anything to plead for him but his poverty, on which account I hope he will be used with as much clemency as possible. Have heard nothing from y^e^ others. I wish to know what is to be done with the Towcester and Hulcot timber in L^d^ Pomfret's liberties.

XXVIII. Joseph Welch of Blakesley to Thomas Herbert, Feb. 20, 1727–28.

My brother hath not received any answer from Mr. Wither. I desire to know if you have received any answer from him, and if you have not, I humbly beg the favour of you to write to him again and desire him to stop all proceedings in the Law that my Brother may not be put to any more charges, and I shall think myself extremely oblidged to you, and owne the kindness as long as I live, and I know if you say the word it is done, and done to the obligation of your most humble and obedient servant. P.S. My Brother Francis is very ill, therefore I cant come to market today.

XXIX. Chr. Wither to Thomas Herbert. March 5, 1727–8.

(In a P.S.) When you come up to town you shall carry back attachments against all such of the offenders as have stood in contempt.

XXX. Thomas Herbert to Chr. Wither. March 7, 1727–8.

Is not prepared to settle his account at present, not having received the money for the Timber that was illegally carried away last summer, by above £50. Will remit what money he has, if desired.

XXXI. Thomas Herbert to Chr. Wither. March 14, 1727-8.

Statement of his a/c, which includes £303–10 value of "Stolen Timber including Lord Pomfret's," the balance being £677 10. Will remit what he can of this money next week, if he can get returns so soon, if not the first opportunity. "I hope I shall have some gratuity for the pains & trouble I had, and the hazard I ran, in preventing the destruction of the forest last year. I do solemnly protest I would not go through the same again for the value of all the timber y^{t} was cut down, nor I don't know when we shall know an end of it. Some of my nearest neighbours I desire may be prosecuted, for none was more violent in assaulting me in person, and breaking y^{e} locks off my gates, and cutting down and carrying away of the trees; their names are as follows: John Hobbs, W^{m} Hobbs Jun^{r}, Augustin Seaton, Rich^{d} Basely, Edward Lambert, Tho^{s}. Nicholls Jun^{r}, John Parrot, Tho^{s}. Holloway, John Hillyar. A Bro^{r} of Parson Welch's who is one of my L^{d} Duke of Grafton's tenants, has been with me and begs there may be no further prosecution agst his brother, and he will pay all charges whatever it be."

XXXII. Mr. Wither to Thomas Herbert. March 25, 1728.

I desire you will tell John Hobbs, W^{m} Hobbs, Augustin Seaton, Rich^{d} Basely, Edw^{d}. Lambert, Tho^{s}. Nichols, John Parrot, Tho^{s}. Holloway, & John Hillyer, that unless they make a proper submission for their offence, I will order immediate prosecution against them in the Exchequer; the nature of their submission I leave to your discretion, but if they refuse or neglect I beg you to certify me. You may be assured, on my application, a proper allowance will be made you for extraordinary trouble. As to the Keepers, assure them that if they offer to dispose of their browse, and do not suffer you to sell it for the King's advantage, (as I here empower you to do,) any so offending shall be proportionably amerced in his Salary, & otherwise punished, at the Duke of Grafton's discretion, who is determined not to suffer such a practice so directly contrary to his Patent & the conditions on w^{ch} they are entitled to wages. Of this pray give respective notices, provide for y^{e} sale of y^{e} timber & certify me of the offenders.

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XXXIII. Thos. Herbert to Mr. Wither. May 5, 1728.

Thos. Sanders of Stony Stratford, on whom a subpœna for an Exchequer prosecution was served, has been with me, with great submission, and begs pardon for his folly, as well for his crime agst ye Govt. as for his abuse of Col. Whitworth & myself, &c. I told him I freely forgave him his treatment of me, & wd readily do anything that might promote his pardon from yourself & the Col., he being a person yt I believe was never before guilty of any crime towards ye forest, wch I hope will entitle him to as much favour as can be shewn him. Not one of the old Stratford people has been with me notwithstanding your message to them. They are of opinion that no one has the power to punish them, but I hope they will soon be convinced to ye contrary, for they deserve no favour.

163.—Relationship of Jonathan Swift and John Dryden.—In the *Life of Jonathan Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's,* by H. Craik, published in 1882, it is stated that the grandmother of the dean was Elizabeth Dryden, niece of sir Erasmus Dryden, and sister of the rev. Jonathan Dryden. In the pedigree of the Dryden family, published by Baker in his History of the County, no Elizabeth, niece of sir Erasmus, appears. There is no reason to doubt that the rev. Thomas Swift, vicar of Goodrich, married an Elizabeth Dryden, a member of the Northamptonshire family. As her name was Dryden she was the daughter of some male Dryden. Malone, who wrote the life of John Dryden, states in a private letter that it was said that the rev. Thomas Swift, vicar of Goodrich, was married to one of the daughters of sir Erasmus, and this he thinks was not true; and in his life of Dryden i., p. 238, conjectures that she was the daughter of a brother of sir Erasmus.

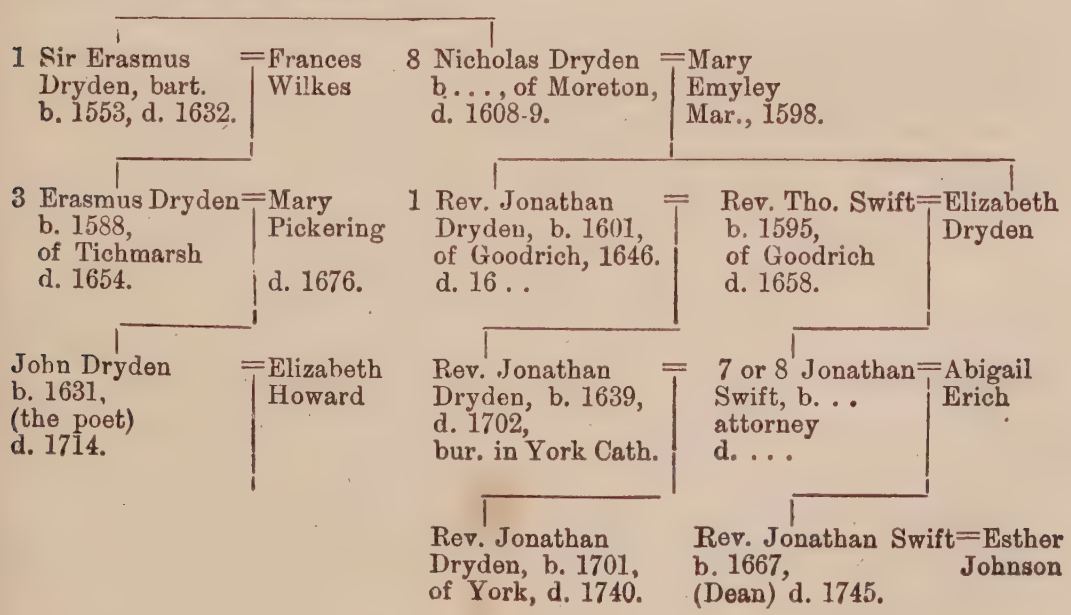
Taking all the known facts into consideration there appears but one way of explaining the relationship. Elizabeth, the daughter of sir Erasmus, married sir Richard Phillips, bart. Of the seven brothers of sir Erasmus only two are recorded to have married, and the marriage of one of them is put as doubtful in Baker; but Nicholas Dryden, of Moreton Pinkney, married Mary Emyley, and had, according to Baker, three sons, Jonathan, John, and Godwin, and one daughter, Susanna. Jonathan, the eldest, was born about 1601. If this Nicholas had also a daughter Elizabeth, who married the rev. Thomas Swift, and if his son Jonathan became a clergyman, the matter would be clear.

The rev. Thomas Swift had ten sons, of whom one was named Godwin, and another (the father of the dean) was named Jonathan,

which names we can fairly suppose they obtained from the two sons of Nicholas Dryden, if we assume that the mother was a daughter of the said Nicholas. All the dates so far as we have them agree with the supposition I have stated. It is recorded that the poet Dryden and dean Swift called each other "cousins." According to the supposition the dean was second cousin once removed to the poet. Malone supposes that Jonathan Dryden, the brother of Elizabeth Swift, had a son who was the Jonathan Dryden who was born in 1639, at Westminster school and fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and was almost certainly the rev. Jonathan Dryden who was rector of Scrayingham and prebendary of York, and was buried in York cathedral in 1702, who had a son Jonathan born in 1701, who died in 1740.

The rev. Thomas Swift, vicar of Goodrich, was a strong royalist. He built a peculiar house, dated 1636, with large cellars, with a view to storage in troublous times. "This Thomas Swift, born in 1595, became a man of some mark amid stirring scenes." When the rebellion broke out "In spite of his profession, the vicar of Goodrich was of too fervent a spirit to hold aloof from the struggle. It had scarcely opened before he became known amongst the Parliamentarian ranks for a delinquent. The royal standard had been raised in Nottingham, in August, 1642. In October of the same year Thomas Swift's stout horses and thriving homestead were visited by the Parliamentary marauders."

Mr. Craik gives many particulars of this vicar and his family. "This doughty vicar died in 1658, and was buried underneath the altar of the church of which he had been the vicar, and near which stood his battered house."


1 Sir Erasmus Dryden, bart. b. 1553, d. 1632.
=Frances Wilkes
8 Nicholas Dryden b . . . , of Moreton, d. 1608-9.
=Mary Emyley Mar., 1598.
3 Erasmus Dryden b. 1588, of Tichmarsh d. 1654.
=Mary Pickering d. 1676.
1 Rev. Jonathan Dryden, b. 1601, of Goodrich, 1646. d. 16 . .
=
Rev. Tho. Swift b. 1595, of Goodrich d. 1658.
=Elizabeth Dryden
John Dryden b. 1631, (the poet) d. 1714.
=Elizabeth Howard
Rev. Jonathan Dryden, b. 1639, d. 1702, bur. in York Cath.
=
7 or 8 Jonathan Swift, b. . . attorney d. . . .
=Abigail Erich
Rev. Jonathan Dryden, b. 1701, of York, d. 1740.
Rev. Jonathan Swift b. 1667, (Dean) d. 1745.
=Esther Johnson

There is another matter connected with the vicar of Goodrich, which, though not connected with this county, may be stated here. His grandfather was the rev. Thomas Swift, preacher at S. Andrew's, Canterbury, about 1570, and Mr. Craik has assumed that this Thomas was the son of Robert Swift, of Rotherham, the elder son of Robert Swift, a rich mercer of that place, to whom with his wife there is an altar tomb and brass in Rotherham church. Robert, the mercer, had two sons, 1, Robert, and 2, William, as shewn by the brass. The former had three daughters, who were co-heiresses, and therefore no son. The latter had one son, sir Robert Swift, kt., born in 1563, and three daughters. Therefore there is not the slightest evidence that the rev. Thomas Swift, of Canterbury, was *descended* from the rich mercer, and the presumption is the other way; but the tradition of relationship may be true, and he may have been descended from a brother of the mercer. The family appears to have been numerous in Rotherham, as there are in the Registers between 1543 and 1636 52 entries of baptisms, 22 of marriages, and 21 of burials of persons of the name. H. D.

164.—Customs of the Town of Northampton.—Among the archives of the corporation is preserved a most interesting "Liber Custumarum," a book of the ancient usages and customs of the town of Northampton. It contains 145 folios: the contents are partly in old English, partly in Latin, partly in French. The following extracts will shew the character of the volume.

"Usages and the Lawes of the town of Northampton confermed bi the Charteres of diverse Kynges of Englonde bi the Purchaces of olde wise men of the same town."

Cap. 18. "Also purveide hit is that if any straunge man that ledeth wolle in to the town of Northampton may not sellen his wolle departyn [dividing it] but all hole to gedere. And that no straunge man may byen wolle in the towne of Northampton but if it be in tyme of the feyre or of good men of the same town And that no straunger may byen threde in Northampton for to leden hit owte of the town but in tyme of a feire. No straunger may byen fressh hydes or peltes in Northampton but in tyme of ffeyres. And that no marchaunde of this shire ne non other straunger of other shires that comyth into Northampton with wolle hides talowe hony or chese or fflesshe shall no where leyne down but in the kynges shoppe. And ther to be purveid a commun shoppe."

Cap. 19. If a man "have noryshed tapester or servaunte and they of wikked wille hem withdrawen or voyden her servise," the bailiff is to punish them.

Cap. 22. If a man be "sommouned" before the Mayor and he "with sette the sommouns" he is to be amerced at two shillings. "And hit is to undirstonden that a ryche man be amercied at ij^{s}. a mene man at xij^{d}. a pore man at vj^{d}. And theise amerciaments be thei turned in to the profite of the commoune."

Cap. 25. No "ffysher nor other man that fisshe sellith" is to buy fish of any man bringing fish to the town before he brings it into the market. And no merchant is to go out of the town "nygh nor ffer by iiij^{ti}. myles from Norhampton for to byen ffyssh or salte for to derthen the towne." If he do so he is to be fined 2/- And if he do so thrice "and thereof be overtaken fforswere he the crafte a yere and a day."

Cap. 26. All "boxsters" are to "sitten in a serteyn stede (place) to gedyr and on one rewe (row) allso (as) do they of Eckton and alle other straunge Boxsters" and they are not to keep any bread at home to "derthen the chepyng" (market).

Cap. 27. No man "that bereth burthens of hay or of straw pese strawe or bene strawe in to towne ne come hit nougt doun to the erthe from his hedde tyll they have solde hit. And if thei done lese they the burthene."

Cap. 28. Timber also is not to be laid "downe to the kynges grounde" till it be sold.

Cap. 30. No "huckster man nor woman to go out of the town to buy ffyshe nor hennes nor kokkes nor chese nor non other vitaile nor wode nor cole for to derthen the vitaile And no man ne bye suche thyng be forn the prime be rungen at All halowen Chirche."

Cap. 35. If any man be "sommoned to waken in the town that nede ben he shall sende no man to wache for hym but yf he be manne convenable and defensable. And that wache be made from house to house so as it cometh a bougte. And that none be relesed nor for borne but if it be a warkeman that lyveth uppon his owne hondes."

Cap. 38. No man to take a servante "but if so be that he witte howe and in what manere he be departed from his maister that he served and that he be departed in good maner."

Cap. 41. If "any man or woman ley his peny uppoun any marchandyze tille that the seller hym hath graunted the marchandise leseth a peny to the profite of the baillifz and gode leve be to the other that wolle that marchandize after byen. And if any marchaund bye be lasse than by a ferthyng hole but yf it be peltis to parchemyn (skins to make parchment) be in y^{e} mercy of y^{e} baillifs of vj^{d}."

Cap. 45. No "bocher" is to "haunte the office of the bocherye as a maister" till he pay 3/4 to the town "os they in olde tyme were wonte to geven."

Cap. 47. No bocher is to "sellen susseny flessh fressh ne flesshe of a dede gote ne calidiouns of a shepe nor nete nor hedys of calverene nor of nete nor such manere of fowle thynges but under the pillorie. And if tho thynges ben I foundene in other stedis for to sellen be thei loste to the baillifz profite. And the susmy be geven to seke men of seynt Leonardis."

Cap. 66. In 4. Richard II. 1581, Simon Daventre, who had been mayor the year before, and Richard Rawlyns were elected burgesses for the parliament. And it was ordered that any one holding the office of mayor should in future be elected burgess to parliament if he had not before served that office of burgess, notwithstanding the office of mayor.

Cap. 71. No one was to go about the town after the bell of All Saints was tolled at nine o'clock at night without a light.

Cap. 73. Hardware sellers are to sell their goods next the fish stalls in Mercers' Row.

The division into chapters (capitula) continues to cap. 80; after which the various ordinances, customs, petitions, &c., are distinguished only by their several titles. Those that follow are from an inquisition according to the statute of Winchester.

A miller "shall have noo hoggys gese ne dukkys at his mylle nor manere of pultre but iij hennys and a cokke."

When a brewer buys a quarter of malt for 2/- he is to sell a gallon of beer for a halfpenny and to make 48 gallons of a quarter of malt. When malt is 3/- he is to sell at $\frac{3}{4}^{d}$, 4/- 1^{d}, 5/- $1\frac{1}{4}^{d}$, 6/- $1\frac{1}{2}^{d}$, 7/- $1\frac{3}{4}^{d}$, 8/- 2^{d}, a gallon and no further. "And that he sett non ale asale tylle he have sent aftyr the Ale Tasters to see that yt be good and abulle. And that he selle a quarte of the beste ale withyn hym for ob." ($\frac{1}{2}^{d}$.) For continued neglect of all these and other ordinances he "to be jugged to the cukkyng stole and aftir to the Pelorye."

If a fyssher sell bad fish "he to be jugged unto the stokkes openly in the market place."

An innholder to sell "a potte of iij pyntes of the beste ale for j^{d}."

The taverner is not to "make nor medyll noo maner of wyne within his Tavern."

A "Bere brewere" is to make "no maner of Bere but of good stuffe and that yt be holsom for mannys body."

165.—Will of William Halliday, Curate of Eye, 1554.—"In Dei no*mine* Amen Anno dni a thowsande five hundrethe fiftie and fowre the iiijth day of September I Sr Will^{m} Hallidaye being whole of mynde & p*er*fytt remembraunce do make my laste will in manner and forme followinge &c. ffyrste I bequethe my soule to almyghti god. To Master Whytte a cappe. To M^{r} Booker a cappe. To M^{r} Chaplen a sheett. To M^{r} Stewarde a newe xij^{d}. To Sr John Chenne a typpett. To Sr Richarde amore a furrede typpett. To John beakon my bestt gowne and my bestt coveringe of my bedde & tene shillings in golde. To Richarde twentiman towe olde sydde gowns & tene shillings in golde. To Will*ia*m Rooke an olde furred gowne a Kettell and a littell ambrye. To my coosyn Jane Hallydaye eighte shillings & hire owne coffer. To Edwarde hollidaye the copye of my house & all the reste of my goods unbequethed so that he shall bestowe yerelie fowre shillings uppon a dyrigee & drinckinge in the churche amonge pore folke for my soule and all Christen soules on my yere daye as longe as he lyues & and is able to do yt. Wyttnesses Thoma Shepp*ar*de Robert Todde Robert Tyver Richard Darbie. The detts that ar owinge to me Sr Will*ia*m hollidaye. In p*ri*mis John manwell owethe me for fodder xij^{s}. Itm Christopher cotting*ha*m owethe me that I lente hym Robert barret owethe me that I lente hym iij^{s} Itm Maurice Bexwell had money of me for makinge a careage of an hundreth fagotts & a halfe wiche were loste thrughe his defaute by reason that he kepte not p*ro*mise w^{t} me ffor his bargayne was to have sett them at thorney myll but I never had none of them & therfore I looke for Recompense of hym Willm mason can testifie this."

Eye was a chapelry, and was served by the abbey of Peterborough, and for a long time after the reformation the curates were simply licensed to the church, not instituted as to any benefice. Of the legatees named in the above will, John Cheyney and Richard White were two of the original prebendaries of the cathedral; and William Booker and Henry Chapman (probably the Mr. Chaplen of the will) were petty canons. Ed.

166.—"Hills and Hollows."—Will any correspondent be so good as to tell what is known as to the origin of the curious fields known locally as the "Hills and Hollows" near Northampton?

W. C.

The site of the exhausted quarries of stone at Barnack has a similar title, being always spoken of as the "Hills and Holes."

Ed.

167.—Local Dialect (43, 64, 109). — I have heard the following words and expressions in the northern part of the county: they are not to be found in the glossaries of Baker or Sternberg. Ed.

Object: objection. "I don't see any object to it," was said of something I wished to remove which the speaker wished to retain.

Oddments: the odd shillings and pence over an exact number of pounds. Sternberg gives "Additions, odds."

Overreach: a horse is liable to stumble, and "has to take four or five steps before he can overreach it," that is, recover himself, get over it.

Overset: to get over. "He got bad in May and never overset it." Baker and Sternberg both give "overget" in this sense.

Pattens: skates. Almost universally used.

Pen-teeth: the two next the middle ones, especially troublesome for little children to cut.

Pig-cratch: a frame or rack to carry dead pigs on. The glossaries give "cratch," a rack for hay, bottles, &c.

Pine: to cause to waste away. "He pined me." "I was pined to dead."

Plantain: plantation.

Prate: of hens, to make a grumbling, uneasy noise, expressive of a desire to lay.

Purpose-visit: a visit with a special intent. "It isn't worth a purpose-visit."

Put in: "I haven't seen you since April put in."

Rammer: coarse stone rubbish. Baker gives "rammell" but I have only heard the word pronounced as above.

Ramper: the main road, the turnpike road. I think this word has strayed into the county from Lincolnshire.

Readily: "the pig has readily put on a stone a week the last month."

Reckling: the small pig in a litter.

Rémove: to take off a horse's shoes and replace them; the accent is on the first syllable.

(To be continued.)

Sosh, soshwise, on the sosh: are these Northamptonshire expressions only? The word is chiefly used by carpenters, it is not given in the Imperial Dictionary. The meaning is crosswise, across the grain. C. P.

The term is also employed in agriculture. Grain drilled in a slanting direction across the other rows would be called "on the sosh." Miss Baker seems not to have met with the expression. She only quotes "sosh" as a verb, from a MS. poem by Clare, in a passage where crows are said to "sosh askew from the hid woodman's stroke." Ed.

168.—Sheppard Family of Towcester (59).—Was sir Thomas Cotton Sheppard, of Chapel Land, Lytcote, co. Bucks., connected with the above Northamptonshire family? Some of the family resided there in 1760, and a William Sheppard in the reign of Henry viii.

Grimscote. C. Shepheard.

169.—The King's Evil.—In various parish books are to be found notes on the above subject; occasionally an entry of the names of persons who had been touched for the evil, sometimes a parochial contribution towards the expenses of sending a parishioner to the royal presence, sometimes a certificate that the applicant had not been before. A few such entries are here printed, in the hope that more may be supplied from the county records.

Peterborough cathedral. 1669. "To the carrier for the carriage of Tho. Ball Chorister up & down from London to be cured of the King's Evil, and his charges by the way" . . £1 4*s.* 0*d.*

1678. "To Joh. Deacon a poor man in the Minster towards his charge in carrying his daughter to be touch'd of the evil". 10*s.* 0*d.*

Grafton Regis. King Henry viii "touched two poor women for the evil" here, on one of his hunting expeditions. Murray's *Handbook for Northamptonshire*, p. 129.

Peterborough, S. John Baptist. "The Regestry of Certificates concerning such as are to be touched for the Disease commonly called y^e^ Kings evil.

A certificate for Margaret Thorp aged about years dated Novemb. 8^th^. 1684.

[This name erased.] John Henson, Tho: Brown, Tho: Willis } Church wardens

A certificate for the son of one ffoy a carpenter in Bungate about Lady Day 1688 by me

John Gilbert vicar."

Towcester. "An acct of all Certificates y^t^ have bin given to any of y^e^ Parish of Towcester who have bin presum'd to have had y^e^ King's evil & were never touch'd for it by his Majesty before.

A Certificate given to Will ffield Parish Clerk, Feb 19^th^. A°. 1683–4.

A Certificate given to Mary Stephens of Abthorp, Feb. 20^th^. A°. 1683–4.

A Certificate to John Johnson Sept 20^th^. A°. 1686.

A Certificate given to Eliz. Hill Sept. 20^th^. A°. 1686.

A Certificate given to William Davis of Towcester & To Jane Sheppard of Caldecott.

To.....Watts spinster."

To these may be added the following from the parish books of Woodstock, as it relates to a member of a Northamptonshire family. (*Notes and Queries*, 5th S. ii. 523.)

"June 13, 1687. Granted then by the Minister and Churchwardens, a certificate testifying that George, the son of George Whitton of Woodstock Parke had not, to the best of their knowledge, been touched at any time before by his Majesty for the disease commonly called the King's Evill."

The fact of these entries appearing all towards the close of the seventeenth century is explained by an order given by the king to prevent frequent applications. This command was published in the *London Gazette* for 18–21 Nov. 1672, requiring all persons who came to be touched to "bring a certificate under the Hands and Seals of the Minister and Churchwardens of the Parishes where they inhabit; that they have not been Touched before," and requiring also that a register be kept of all such certificates. H. R. S.

170.—Boughton Green Fair.—The following is taken from the original charter preserved in the Record Office; charter roll, 25 to 27, Edward III., N°. 36.

Carte de anno *regni* R*egis* E*dvardi* ter*t*ij post conquestu*m* xxv^to^: [1351–2.]

[In margin:—] p*ro* Henr*ico* Grene 36

R*ex* eisdem [i.e., Archiep*iscop*is Ep*iscop*is Abb*at*ib*us* Prioribus Comitib*us* Baronib*us* Justic*iariis* vicecomitib*us* Prepositis ministris et om*nib*us Ballivis et fidelib*us* suis] sal*u*tem Sciatis nos de gr*at*ia nos*t*ra spec*i*ali concessisse et hac carta nos*t*ra confirmasse dilec*to* nobis Henr*ico* Grene q*uo*d ipse et heredes sui imp*er*petuu*m* h*ab*eant singulis annis unam feriam apud man*er*ium suu*m* de Bukton in Com*itatu* Nor*th*an*tonensi* p*er* tres dies durat*ur*am videl*ic*et in vigilia et in die et in crastino Nativitatis s*anc*ti Joh*ann*is Bapt*iste* Nisi feria illa sit ad nocumentu*m* vicinar*um* feriar*um* quare volum*us* et firmit*er* p*re*cipim*us* p*ro* nob*is* et heredib*us* nos*t*ris q*uo*d p*redict*us Henr*icus* et heredes sui p*redicti* imperpetuu*m* h*ab*eant feriam p*redict*am apud man*er*ium suu*m* p*redict*um cum om*nib*us lib*er*tatib*us* et lib*er*is consuetudinib*us* ad h*uj*us feriam p*er*tinentib*us* Nisi feria illa sit ad nocumentu*m* vicinar*um* feriar*um* sicut p*redict*um est hiis testib*us* ven*er*abilib*us* p*at*ribus S. Cantuar*ensi* Archiep*iscop*o totius Angl*ie* Primate R. London*ensi* J. Wygorn*ensi* cancellar*io* nos*t*ro Ep*iscop*is Will*ielm*o de Bohun Nor*th*an*tonensi* Will*ielmo* de Clynton Huntyngdon*ensi* Comitib*us* Rad*ulph*o

Barone Staffordensi Johanne de Gray de Retherfeld senescallo hospitij nostri et aliis Datum per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium xxviij. die Februarii

per breve de privato sigillo.

[Translation.]

Charters of the 25th year of the reign of King Edward III.

For Henry Greene

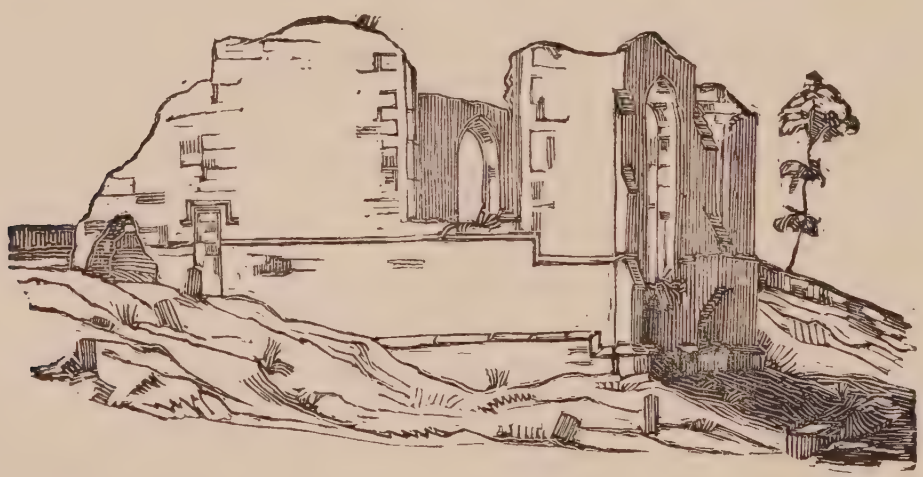
The King to the same [archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, justices, sheriffs, governors, ministers, and all bailiffs and faithful subjects] greeting. You must know that we of our special grace have granted and by this our charter have confirmed to our beloved Henry Grene that he and his heirs for ever may have one fair at his manor at Bukton in the county of Northampton to last for three days namely on the vigil and the day and the morrow of the Nativity of Saint John the Baptist Provided that that fair be not an injury to neighbouring fairs: wherefore we will and strictly charge for ourselves and our heirs that the aforesaid Henry and his aforesaid heirs for ever have the aforesaid fair at his aforesaid manor with all liberties and free customs to a fair of this kind (?) belonging. Provided that that fair be not an injury to neighbouring fairs as is aforesaid Witnesses the venerable fathers S[imon Islip] Archbishop of Canterbury Primate of all England R[alph Stratford] Bishop of London J[ohn Thoresby] Bishop of Worcester our Chancellor William de Bohun Earl of Northampton William de Clynton Earl of Huntingdon Ralph Baron Stafford John de Gray de Retherfeld Chamberlain of our household (?) and others Given by our hand at Westminster the 28th day of February by brief of privy seal.

In Baker's *Northamptonshire*, vol. I., p. 36, are many curious records of this fair. The festivities were originally opened with service in the church, the neighbouring clergy being present. Various sports followed, and there were prizes for wrestling, races, cudgel-playing, singlestick, &c. In the eighteenth century the meeting was largely attended, and valuable prizes were offered, and advertised beforehand in the local papers. From one such advertisement, quoted by Baker, we learn that the programme in 1730 was arranged to carry the fair on from the 24th to the 29th of June. On the 24th the fair was opened, and the fair business proper transacted; on the 25th "the ladies and people of the better rank meet to raffle, see the shows, and thence adjourn to a ball at the Red Lion in Northampton"; on the 26th a match at single-stick; on the 27th wrestling; and on the 29th (Monday) horse and foot races, "if there should be any." Subsequently the fair lasted for three days only, the first for sales, the

second for pleasure and holiday, the third for sale of horses and cattle. Even as late as 50 or 60 years ago, Boughton Green Fair was "the prime county holiday for rich and poor." Dr. Lucas has described the fair in verse, in his poem entitled "Boughton Green."

> From every part, stretched o'er the sultry way,
> The labouring teams the various stores convey;
> Vessels of wood and brass, all bright and new,
> In merry mixture rise upon the view:
> See! pots capacious lesser pots entomb,
> And hogsheads barrels gorge, for want of room;
> From their broad base, part in each other hid,
> The lessening tubs shoot up a pyramid.
> Pitchforks, and axes, and the deepening spade,
> Beneath the pressing load are harmless laid;
> Whilst out behind, where pliant poles prevail,
> The merry waggon seems to wag his tail.

The old parish church at Boughton, dedicated to S. John Baptist, was at a considerable distance from any house. It was suffered to sink into disrepair, and ultimately to ruin, as there was a chapel of ease in the village itself. The tower of the old church fell down about a century ago. The present appearance of the church is well shewn in the accompanying woodcut. The churchyard has been enclosed and put in order since this drawing was made. Ed.



171.—Great Flood at Wellingborough.—"I was told lately of an event which should have been recorded in my *History of Wellingborough*. About 45 years ago, there was an extraordinary high flood, which carried away a great portion of Wellingborough Bridge. The water entered the lower rooms of the house near the bridge, and continued rising to such a fearful height that the man was necessitated to make his escape and enter his boat, in which he conveyed his wife and part of his family and landed them safe on the bridge. He then returned for the remainder of his children, and

while in the act of rowing them towards the bridge, a gush of water carrying a piece of ice upset the boat, and the father and his children unfortunately perished. The wife had not been long on the bridge, when the strength of the water rent it in twain; she had no means of escape, the water surrounding her on all sides, until a cart came and rescued her during the course of the morning." — From *MS diary of John Cole*, 1839.

172.—The Second Earl of Northampton.—This elegy and epitaph are taken from *Characters and Elegies*, by Francis Wortley, knight and baronet, published in 1646. The persons commemorated in the book mostly lost their lives in the service of king Charles I. The epitaph is a suggestion, and was not actually inscribed on the earl's monument. Bridges, i. 343, has an account of his death at the battle of Hopton-heath, and says that the parliamentary officers refused to give up the body, except on very unreasonable terms, and it was buried in the church of All Saints at Derby, apparently without monument or inscription.

"An Elegy upon the right Honourable the Earle of *Northampton*.

I Must acknowledge, now I love thee more,
(When thou art not) than ere I did before.
The love wherewith I living loved thee,
Is changd to honour of thy memory:
As rarifi'd ayre turns to the purest fire,
So what I lately lov'd, I now admire.
Many professe, they for the King would die;
Thou for his sake, didst offered life deny;
Thou wouldst not beg, but Martyrdom command,
They offered what thou wouldst not understand;
There's not a hayre, which from thy head was torn,
And in despite to Loyalty was worn
In Triumph; not a wound to thee was given,
But they are in the black Records of Heaven:
And when the Grand Inquest for blood shall come,
They must strike Tallies for thy Martyrdom.
How many Scotch Bawbies, cast in account,
Would to the Talents *David* left amount?
For if wee reckon, wee cannot go lesse
Then this proportion, this they must confesse;
Thy noble loyall blood, I dare be bold,
Compar'd with theirs, will this proportion hold:
What disadvantage hath our Cause, since we
Become such loosers by a Victory?

Hic jacet Spencer *Dominus* Compton, *Comes Northamptoniæ, progenie nobilis, & Conjugio fælix, & filiis utrisque dignus, qui sanguineo regi fidelitatem martyrio obsignivit: Nec magno Gustavo dissimilis victor in prælio; juxta Stafford, per infortunium cecidit, Anno salutis*, 1644."

173.—Ancient Village Sports (135).—A game like the one described by Mr. Baker under the title of "Choosing Partners" used to be played at Glapthorn a quarter of a century ago, and is probably still played there: but one person only stood in the ring, instead of two. The verses sung at the game were these:—

"Here stands a young man who wants a sweetheart,
With all his merry maids round him,
He may choose from east, he may choose from west,
He may choose the prettiest girl that he loves best."

The words are of course altered to suit the sex of the person in the ring. After a partner has been chosen, the players dance round, singing:—

"Now this young couple is married together,
We propose they kiss each other."

The game is continued till each player has been chosen.

Stramongate, Kendal. A. Palmer.

In the variety of the game given below it is always a girl that is in the ring. I have seen this played at Maxey, and took down the words carefully; but it is clear that they have in the course of ages become corrupt. At the fifth line the girl kneels, and at the seventh she stands up again.

"Oh! this pretty little girl of mine
Has cost me many a bottle of wine,
A bottle of wine and a guinea or two,
To see what my little girl can do.
Down on the carpet she shall kneel
While the grass grows on her field;
Stand upright upon your feet
And choose the one you love so sweet."

Here she selects a partner, as in the former game, and the rhyme continues as previously given:—

"Now you're married you must obey," &c.

Another game is this. The children are in a ring and one in the centre. As the ring revolves they sing:—

"The miller's dog lay on the wall
And Bingo was his name, Oh!
B, I, N, G, O,
And Bingo was his name, Oh!"

After the first two lines the child in the centre points to one that has been dancing round, who has to say the first letter, and then to another, and so on: if a mistake is made the one in error has to take the place in the centre, but if all answer correctly the last line is sung, and the game begins again. Some readers will remember that Byngo

is the name of the "Franklyn's dogge" that Ingoldsby introduces into a few lines described as "portion of a primitive ballad, which has escaped the researches of Kitson and Ellis, but is yet replete with beauties of no common order." ED.

174—"THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE JOURNAL."—I have a fragment—4pp. 4to.—which bears the title of "The Northamptonshire Journal, with the History of the Old and New Testaments." It is dated "Thursday, March 19, 1741," and consists of a summary of home and foreign news, with two or three advertisements. I believe it was printed by Dicey, and there is at least one reference to it in the "Northampton Mercury." The "History of the Old and New Testament" was probably in the nature of a supplement. There is no copy of this periodical in the British Museum, nor have I ever seen or heard of any issue beyond the fragment I have mentioned. Can any reader of "N. N. & Q." tell us anything about it? J. T.

175.—CLERGY DEPRIVED IN QUEEN MARY'S REIGN.—Queen Mary came to the throne 6 July 1553, and died 17 Nov. 1558. Besides the Northamptonshire clergy deprived in her reign, a list of whom is here given, there were many who resigned their livings, doubtless, in some cases, to avoid deprivation. The actual reason is never given, the occasion of the vacancy being recorded as "per deprivationem," and once "per amotionem seu deprivationem." The date is that of the institution of the succeeding incumbent.

1554.	7 May	Griffin Jones, rector of Norton.
	18 May	William de Brigge, rector of Byfielde.
	19 May	Thurstin Wilson, vicar of Weston super Welande.
	22 May	Richard Gill, rector of Stanwick.
	25 May	Richard Barnes, rector of Boughton.
	26 May	John Hutton, rector of Eydon.
	2 June	Matthew Fox, rector of Hardewick.
	5 June	Milo Beris, rector of Kidlington.
	12 June	Roger Wade, rector of two parts of the church of Clipston.
	18 June	Edmund Walton, rector of Gretworth.
	19 June	Thomas Ponde, rector of Newton.
	5 July	Robert Hare, vicar of Helpeston.
	11 July	Thomas Custyn, rector of Tighe.
	21 July	William Mustott, rector of Abbington.
	22 July	Nicholas Archibalde, rector of Harleston.
	18 Aug.	George Dennington, vicar of Wilbaston.
	27 Aug.	Thomas Small, rector of Thrapston.
	31 Aug.	William Atkynson, rector of Wyckhamonde.

1554.	13 Sep.	Thomas Wittesley, vicar of Dalington.
	19 Sep.	Roger Wade, rector of third part of church of Clipston.
	27 Sep.	Thomas Williamson, rector of Eston.
	28 Sep.	Benjamin Lee, vicar of Thyndon.
	13 Oct.	Thomas Barton, vicar of Daysborough.
	16 Oct.	Hugh Palache, vicar of Duston.
	18 Oct.	William Boyro, rector of Bleseworth.
	22 Oct.	Thomas Wilynge, vicar of Denforde.
	26 Oct.	George Prys, vicar of Lilforde.
	28 Dec.	Andrew Cooke, vicar of Slipton.
1554–5.	15 Jan.	Laurence Cushe, rector of Bullwicke.
	19 Jan.	John Smythe, rector of Stanwicke.
1555.	24 Aug.	William Blinko, vicar of Wellingborough.
	21 Dec.	James Ingram, rector of Okely Parva.

In addition to the above there were three prebendaries of Peterborough who resigned in this reign, Richard Peter, Edwin Sandys, and Leonard Pollard, besides Nicholas Murray, prebendary of the fifth stall, who vacated it about 1553; but of these Edwin Sandys alone is certainly known to have been deprived, or to have withdrawn knowing that deprivation was at hand. ED.

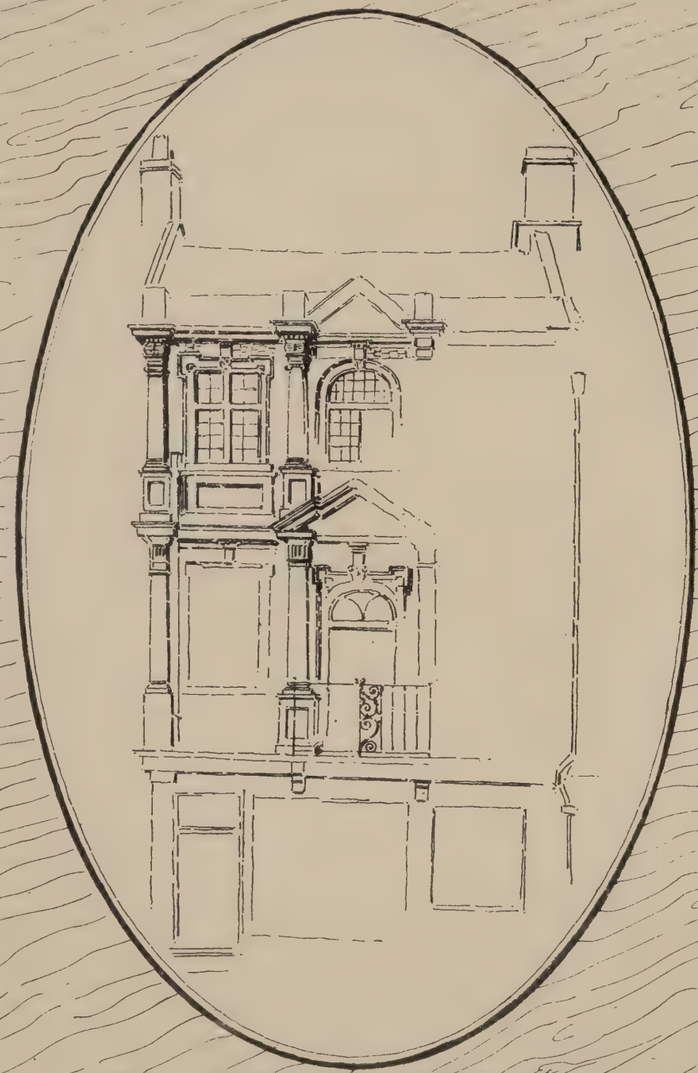
176.—ELMER FAMILY OF NORTHAMPTON.—An enquiry has been received from Connecticut relative to this family. Sir Thomas Elmer is said to have been living at Northampton in 1830. One of his sons, Robert, went to America as a young man, residing at Baltimore, and ultimately at Brooklyn. Robert had a son George who died recently in the neighbourhood of Connecticut, leaving a family in comfortable circumstances; but they have lost all trace of their ancestors and relatives. George was born in 1833. Any information about the family, or any clue by which to discover the residence of any descendants of sir Thomas, would be gratefully received by the undersigned.

Hartford, Conn. SAM. E. ELMORE.

177.—THE MANOR HOUSE AT SULGRAVE (119, 159). — It may interest the readers of "N. N. & Q." to know that much of the woodwork, and some, I believe, of the furniture, from the Washington manor house at Sulgrave was purchased by the late Mr. Wilcox, the well known wood-carver of Warwick, and preserved in his residence, which stands at the corner of Jury Street and the Butts, Warwick. The house was until lately occupied by Dr. Bullock, his son-in-law. J. TOM BURGESS, F.S.A.

Sketches by the late Mr F. Pretty of Old Houses in Northampton now destroyed Built with Materials brought from Holdenby House.

Mr Markham's in S. Giles Street



Miss Fawcett's in The Drapery.

Mr Mundays in Gold Street.

J Akerman Photo-lith London

G.H.S. redrawn for Lith:

178.—Holdenby (152).—In January, 1650, Holdenby house was sold to Adam Baynes, esquire, by the commissioners appointed as trustees for that purpose by "An Act for the Commons in Parliament assembled, for sale of the Honours, Manours, and Lands heretofore belonging to the late King, Queen, and Prince," which was passed about this time.

This Adam Baynes was a captain in the parliamentary forces, he lived at Knowshop hall, near Leeds, and represented that town during the long parliament. The price paid by captain Baynes for this royal dwelling was £22,299 6*s.* 10*d.*, this sum included the house, the park, and mill, with other lands, and 200 head of several sorts of deer, and some wild cattle.

In the conveyance dated 27 Jan., 1650, the materials available for building are mentioned to be worth £6,000, above the charge of taking them down.

A memorandum in the possession of sir Charles Isham, (printed in "N. N. & Q.," art. 152,) states that captain Baynes, or Baines as it is there spelt, sold the materials of the house for £3,500, and the wood for about £500.

Captain Baynes no doubt thought his title to Holdenby house was not a very good one, he therefore began at once to pull the house down and sell the materials; he also cut down a great part of the timber, and as he disparked the park, it may be presumed that he killed or sold the deer, and wild cattle.

At the restoration this property was claimed and retaken by the crown without compensation; and perhaps rightly so, although nearly to the ruin of the late purchaser. The house seems to have been in a great measure destroyed before 1652, and the ruins of the mansion, with the title of baron, were given by James II. to the French marquis of Blanquefort. Mr. E. R. Baynes, the clerk of the peace for Buckinghamshire, and the direct descendant of this captain Baynes, was good enough to take some trouble in sending me a few notes relating to Holdenby, but he has no record of the Northampton houses mentioned by Baker.

Baker mentions in his history that "Part of the materials were removed to Northampton, where three houses which sprung from them may still be recognised, these are, Mr. Markham's in St. Giles Street, which was advertized in one of the early Northampton Mercuries by the name of Little Holmby; Mr. Munday's in Gold Street; and Miss Fawsitt's, in the Drapery."

The House in S. Giles' Street.

The house in S. Giles' street was probably erected early in the 17th century; in a deed made in March, 1666, by which it was conveyed by Samuel Pishworth to John Clarke, it was described as being a "capitall messuage mantion House or Tenement with outhouses yard garden Backside situate in St. Giles Street." It is quite possible that this house was one of the few that escaped the great fire in 1675. No doubt after the destruction of Holdenby house, the front doorway, with the window over it, and the pilasters were brought to Northampton, and added to the front of the house.

By a deed dated 21 April, 1696, the property was leased by John Clarke to Henry Plowman for the term of 21 years, at the sum of £15; in this lease the house is for the first time called "little Holdenby house."

In 1720 a William Clarke sold the property to Henry Plowman for £600; Henry Plowman conveyed it, together with two pews in the parish church, to his son Henry Plowman the younger, of Pitsford, in 1728, who left all his property including the house to his wife Anna for her life, and after her death to his nephew Charles Markham, subject to certain payments. In this way the property came into the possession of the Markham family, in which it has since remained.

Little Holdenby house extended over the whole of the piece of ground now occupied by two houses, nos. 18 and 20, which were erected after its destruction in 1841; the doorway was, however, carefully preserved and erected in the garden. Some few years since it was given to Lady Clifden and restored to Holdenby.

The House in Gold Street.

The piece of land in Gold street on which Mr. Munday's house was built was purchased by Solomon Bray from Grace Collins in the year 1678 for the sum of £21 to hold the same unto Solomon Bray and his heirs for one thousand years "Yeilding and paying therefore yearely dureing the sayd terme unto the sayd Grace Collins her heirs executors administrators and assigns one peppercorne only at the feast of Saynt Michael the Archangell if the same be lawfully demanded." The property is described in the deed as "a messuage tenement or toft with the appurtenances then in the tenure or occupation of the said Solomon Bray situate and being in the sayd Towne of Northampton in a certayne streete there called the Gold Streete." "Toft" is a word used in old deeds to express a piece of land where a messuage formerly stood but which became decayed or burnt and not rebuilt.

Soon after Solomon Bray obtained possession of the place he mortgaged it with another house or "messuage burned down in the

late dreadfull fire in Northampton and since the sayd fire rebuilt." This Solomon Bray came from Chapel Brampton and was probably the ancestor of Richard Bray who for many years kept the Spencer Arms at Chapel Brampton. Mrs. Bray his widow died in Brampton some five or six years ago.

In 1703 the house in Gold street was conveyed to Edward Crane of Northampton who again mortgaged it. He died in 1731, leaving the property to his son, doctor Edward Crane; by whom it was left to "John ffox one of the Aldermen of the Town of Northampton cousin and a devisee named in the last will and Testament of Edward Crane." John Fox sold it to Richard Fox for £20; in 1782 Richard Fox sold the property to Edward Kirby for £180; and in 1787 Richard Munday of the town of Northampton, hosier, purchased the house for £200; he occupied the house until his death in 1832, when it passed to Thomas Garrett a lace-dealer; Mrs. Garrett his wife parted with the property in 1845 to Mr. Portal, to whom I am indebted for most of this information. This old house was, I have been informed, destroyed about forty years ago, and the new house, now occupied by Messrs. Gourlay and Muscott, erected on its site, Mr. E. F. Law being the architect.

Before the house was pulled down it was occupied by Mrs. Law, a greengrocer, who had all the stone work and carved ornaments painted, the leaves being green and the apples red, making the house look very gay outside. No doubt she thought it would be a first-rate advertisement.

The House in the Drapery.

The oldest deeds and writings relating to the house in the Drapery, only go back to the middle of the last century; the first being the will of Samuel Hartshorne of Northampton, gentleman, dated 23 Nov. 1758, by which he gave, together with other property "a messuage or tenement with the appurtenances situate in the Parish of All Saints in the said Town of Northampton on the West side of the Drapery then in the occupation of John Farrin and a Stable in College Lane to his daughter-in-law Ann Hartshorne," the elder.

In 1780 Ann Hartshorne the younger married Jonathan Markland a wine merchant, and the property was conveyed to trustees for her use, Christoper Smyth the then clerk of the peace for the county being one. This Ann Hartshorne by her will, made in 1788, devised the property to her sisters, Hannah Giles, Mary Cole, and Alice Swinfen, and the survivors. In 1823 Hannah Giles and the representatives of the other sisters conveyed the house and premises to Sarah Fawsitt and Rebecca Fawsitt, the purchase money being £225.

They sold it to Mr. Robert Bartram in 1830; and he to Mr. John Blackwell in 1865, who was kind enough to give me these particulars. I do not know when the old house, built from the remains of Holdenby house, was pulled down; but it must have been some fifty or sixty years ago. The title deeds do not seem to contain any information as to this.

C. A. M.

179.—Parson Digbie and Tobacco.—In a curious and rather rare quarto tract in my library I find a reference to this clergyman in connection with Peterborough, and as I think that it will interest most of your readers I will set it out. The tract is by John Deacon, and is entitled "Tobacco tortured or the filthie fume of tobacco refined shewing all sorts of Subjects that the inward taking of Tobacco fumes is very pernicious unto their bodies;" &c., &c. It was published by Richard Field, London, 1616. It is written in a conversational style, the speakers being Capnistus, about to set out upon "A dangerous adventure towards the uttermost parts of West India with speed from whence also I intend to trafficke Tobacco into this our English Land," and a famous Doctor Hydrophorus. The latter endeavours to persuade the merchant that tobacco is very prejudicial:—

"*Capn.* Well, be it so as you say: but how appeareth the truth of your second Proposition: namely, that the *smoke* of *Tobacco* taken inward, doth spread and disperse throughout the whole body, a venenious matter, and a mortall enemie to the nature of man:

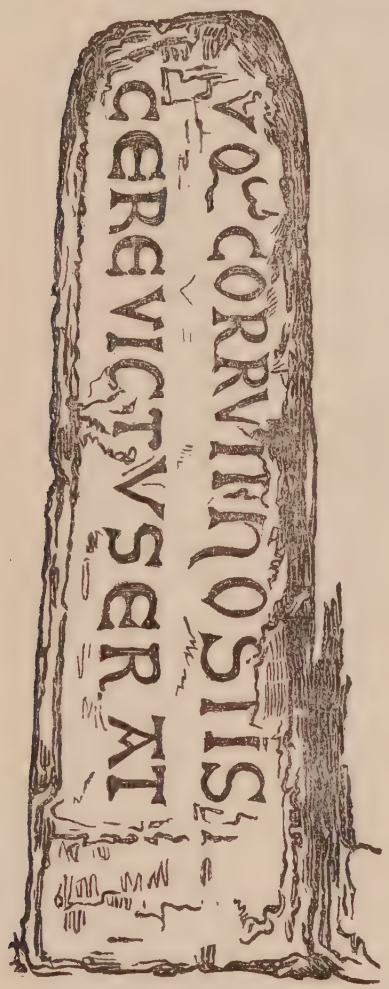
Hydr. The truth thereof doth sound forth itselfe throughout everie coast, by the sodaine and lamentable end of many *Tobacconists;* more especially, by a pitifull experience in *Parson Digbie* at *Peterborough* of late: who (having excessively taken *Tobacco* in a tippling house) did instantly fall downe starke dead in the open streets. All which examples (being no less true than wofull) as they may serve for a terrour to all: so especially, these our insatiable suckers in of *Tobacco smoke,* should conscientiously apply to themselves, and be warned thereby."

It is satisfactory to note that Capnistus at last was brought round to Hydrophorus' way of thinking and forsook his trade in Tobacco. "I have now gathered," he says at the conclusion, "(I thanke my good God) such an experimented and sanctified wisedome from this your present discourse, as doth very plainly demonstrate unto me, the palpable foolerie of all my former West *India* Voyages." They then take their leave, each calling down the blessing of heaven upon the other.

Who was this parson Digbie?

Weston-super-Mare. E. E. B.

180.—Incised Memorial Pillar found at Northampton.—In 1823, upon the removal of an old lamp-post, on the Wood hill, adjoining the south-east corner of All Saints' church yard, was discovered part of an ancient memorial pillar. The inscription on it was evidently a couplet in Latin. The upper part of the pillar containing the beginnings of the two lines has been broken off. The stone is of oolite, 3ft. $5\frac{1}{2}$in. long, 1ft. $0\frac{1}{2}$in. × 7in. at bottom, and 11in. × $6\frac{3}{4}$in. at the present top. It was originally at least 7ft. high. The back is rough. The letters are mostly about three inches high and of Lombardic form. It reads



. . . v q^{va} corrvit hostis
. . . cere victvs erat.

"It has reference to some defeat of an enemy, or to one of those sanguinary conflicts which formerly occurred here, but the nature of which it is impossible to make out." A sketch of this stone is here given. If it is allowable to suggest a completion of the lines, we may imagine the whole inscription once to have been somewhat in this form:—

Aspice crvdelis campvm qva corrvit hostis,
Qvi venit cvpiens vincere victvs erat.

Lo here the plain where fell the cruel foe,
Who came to conquer was himself laid low.

This would account for all the letters remaining on the stone, if we suppose the syllable vm to be contracted into v with a bar above, and the abverb qva also to be abbreviated in the manner usual in mediæval inscriptions. Another suggestion has been made for completing the lines:—

Hic est insolito casv qva corrvit hostis
Anglvs qvi volvit vincere victvs erat.

In this version the first letter on the stone is considered to need no mark of contraction. It is probably of the 13th or 14th century. The stone is now in the Northampton Museum. Ed.

181.—Monumental Inscriptions from other Counties (27, 126).—On a marble tablet in the chancel of Great Horwood church, co. Bucks., is the following inscription:—

"Here Lieth the body of
Robert Barker, Gent.
borne at Culworth in North-Hampt-shire,
and of Marie (davghter to William Smith Dr
of Laws.) his beloved wife,
They lived happily together and had several
children to whom they gave liberal education
and portions,
They were allsoe well matched in disposition,
Both { Pious, Provident and industrious
In religion orthodox and without fraction
In charity sincere & without ostentation
Hospitable and kind to friends, neighbrs & strangers
In their life generally respected & beloved
Att their death lamented.
Robert died the 6 March. Ao 1636 aged 70
Marie died Novembr ye 26 Ao 1655 aged 75
To whose Memorie
Their eldest son William Barker Dr.
of Divinite bequeathed ys monvment."

Winslow. A. Clear.

182.—Civil War, 1643.—"The forces of *Newarke* and of the Lord *Camden* have as good as surprised the large and well affected County of *Lincolne*, having possest themselves of *Grantham*, *Stamford*, *Peterborow*, and went up to the wals of *Lincolne*." 11 April.

"The *Camden* Army fetches in horse & provisions 15 miles round both in *Lincolne* and *Northamptonshire*, having his head-quarter at *Stamford*. There is a partie gone from *Cambridge* against them, which will make them runne in all likelihood." 18 April.

"Collonel *Cromwell* is at *Huntington* himself, part of his Forces are at *Peterborough*, he is not full 1000. horse and foot in all." 25 April.

"Collonel *Cromwell*, whose fidelitie none question, is up and down in *Lincolne-shire*; it were to be wished, that he and the Lord *Gray*, and Sir *John Gell*, had joyned together, to have withstood the Convoy that came from *Newarke* with the Ammunition, but whether their power were sufficient, is a question; yet it being not attempted, the Countreys of *Leicester-shire* and *Northampton-shire* have been fearefully plundered; in which plundering they put little difference between friend and enemy." 16 May.

The above are from a weekly publication entitled:—

"Speciall Passages And certain Informations from severall places, Collected for the use of all that desire to be truely Informed."

The next extract is from :—

"A Continvation Of certain Speciall and Remarkable passages informed to both Houses of Parliament, and otherwise from divers parts of this Kingdome."

"By Letters from Northampton it is enformed that the Lord Gray in Leicestershire, having notice that the Lord Campden and his son M. Noell made preparations for the raising of forces in the County of Rutland against the Parliament, advanced with some forces to the Lord Campdens house, called Brooke House in Rutland and after some slight opposition took the same, and M. Noell prisoner, with good store of armes ammunition and other pilledge, but the Lord Campden himself made escape, the Lord Gray having since sent M. Noell to Northampton, to remaine there in safe custody, till a fit opportunity to send him up to the Parliament." 2 March.

The next extracts are from :—

"The Kingdomes Weekly Intelligencer: Sent Abroad To prevent misinformation."

"Master *Rogers* The Queenes Page was taken in *Northamptonshire,* but no Letters of any consequence, being found upon him, and withall having the Lord *Fairfaxe* his passe to goe through his Army, he was permitted by the Parliament to goe to *Oxford,* without more interruption." 28 Mar.

"As the *Northampton* Forces received a losse near *Banbury,* both of men and Armes, so elsewhere the Parliaments Souldiers have regained a greater booty." 15 May.

The remaining are from :—

"Mercurius Pragmaticus. Communicating Intelligence from all parts, touching all Affaires, Designes, Humours, and Conditions, throughout the Kingdome. Especially from *Westminster,* and the *Head-Quarters.*"

"And thus I'le undertake during the time of his" (the lord Manchester's) "reigne, all *Delinquents* whatsoever may passe for honest men either by *Order* or *Ordinance,* or else he is none of *Dads own Son,* and so the old Proverb also may be crossed, if what was *bred in the bone shall out in the flesh ;* so that it will be no marvaile to tell you, that divers *condemned* persons in the *Goale* at *Northampton* were allowed lately to take out their *pardons :* But his Lordship had not best be prodigall, and deliver out too many, for feare he have never a one in the end for himselfe." 12 October.

"The Parishioners of *Ould* in *Northampton-shire,* petitioned against one Mr. *Slower* (an Alien) whom they understand not, and therefore would not have him to be their *Minister.* This was some far-Northern Apostle crept into an *English* plantation (as God knowes there are too many) on purpose to propagate *Treason,* by setting the

Gospel upon the *wrack* in a *Scotish* tone; a language no *Christian* can learne without putting his mouth into the *Cramp.* . . . ." here follows some strong language against the Presbyterians, which need not be quoted.

All the above are taken from a volume of miscellaneous tracts and newspapers, lettered Ll. 8. 51, in the university library of Cambridge. M. M. D.

183.—Carlyle at Naseby (111).—Carlyle, writing in his *Cromwell* of the fight of Naseby, quaintly mentions "two ancient grinder teeth, dug lately from that ground. . . Sound effectual grinders, one of them very large; which ate their breakfast on the fourteenth morning of June two hundred years ago, and except to be clenched once in grim battle, had never work to do more in this world!" It may interest your readers to know that one of these "ancient grinders" is now in the cabinet of Mr. S. C. Tite, of Towcester, a well-known local antiquary. He has also a bullet from the same field. Cards are attached to the relics bearing the following inscriptions in Carlyle's handwriting:—

"jaw-tooth dug from a burial mound (near Cloisterwell) on Naseby battle field, on the 23rd Sept^{r}. 1842, by E^{d}. F^{d}., and sent to me 4 days after.
(Seal) Given to Mr. Wake. T. C.
23 Jan^{y}. 1854."

"Bullet found on Naseby Battle field. Has been in my possession above 10 years.
T. C.
23 jan^{y}. 1854."
(Seal)

Blackheath. John Alt Porter.

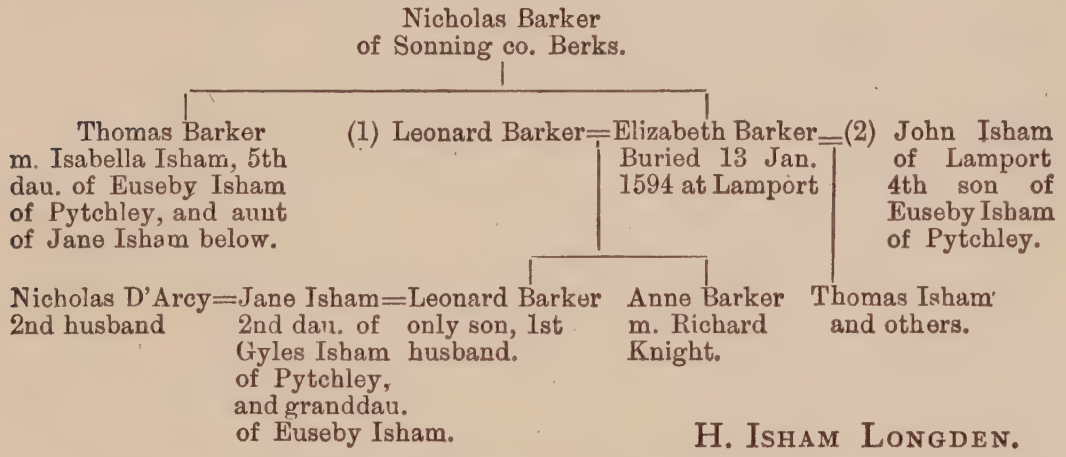
184.—Cricket played for a Stake.—Cricketers of to-day will probably be surprised to hear that at any time money was openly staked by the respective sides upon the issue of a game. In the game described below, in an extract taken from the *Stamford Mercury* of 19 Sep., 1794, each player staked his half-guinea.

"On Monday last a cricket match was played in Peterboro' race-ground, for five guineas and a half a-side, between the youths of Wisbech and the youths of Peterboro', which was won by the latter, having four men to go in when the game was won."

Twenty years ago a cricket-ball was occasionally played for in country matches, but it is probable that this practice has altogether died out. H. R. S.

185.—An Original Offence.—"A few days since a boy was committed to Peterboro' bridewell, for milking a gentleman's cows, in the neighbourhood, which he had frequently done, rather than go to a farther distance to milk his master's."—*Stamford Mercury*, 3 Aug., 1792.

186.—Leonard Barker (36).—He was stepson, not half-brother, to John Isham, of Lamport. John Isham, born at Ringstead August, 1525, died 17 March, buried 19 March, 1595, married in October 1552 at S. Martin's, Ironmonger Lane, London, Elizabeth daughter of Nicholas Barker and widow of Leonard Barker, by whom she had one son, the Leonard Barker mentioned on page 46; and this son was thus stepson to John Isham, and half brother to Thomas Isham of Lamport. The short tree appended, explanatory of the Barker intermarriages, may be useful.


Nicholas Barker
of Sonning co. Berks.
Thomas Barker
m. Isabella Isham, 5th dau. of Euseby Isham of Pytchley, and aunt of Jane Isham below.
(1) Leonard Barker
Elizabeth Barker
Buried 13 Jan. 1594 at Lamport
(2) John Isham
of Lamport
4th son of Euseby Isham of Pytchley.
Nicholas D'Arcy
2nd husband
Jane Isham
2nd dau. of Gyles Isham of Pytchley, and granddau. of Euseby Isham.
Leonard Barker
only son, 1st husband.
Anne Barker
m. Richard Knight.
Thomas Isham
and others.

H. Isham Longden.

187.—Vol. I. of the "Northampton Mercury."—Almost equal in rarity to the volume of the *Northampton Miscellany* described in Part V. of "N. N. & Q." is the first volume of the *Northampton Mercury*, which was commenced on May 2, 1720. As a copy of this extremely rare and curious book has recently been deposited in the reference department of the Northampton Free Library, a brief description thereof may not be unacceptable. It is in size a small quarto, 6in. by 8¼in., and there are twelve pages in each number. Its full title is as follows:—

> "Northampton Mercury, or the Monday's Post. Being a Collection of the most Material Occurrences, Foreign and Domestick. Together with an Account of Trade. Northampton: Printed by R. Raikes and W. Dicey, near All Saints Church; where Advertisements and Letters of Correspondents are taken in, and all manner of Books printed."

On the title-page is a vignette of Fame blowing a trumpet, and bearing a tablet with the legend *Mobilitate Viget,* which may be freely rendered by "It flourisheth by circulation." Robert Raikes was the father of the founder of Sunday schools, and he was a partner with William Dicey not only in the *Northampton Mercury* but also in the *Gloucester Journal.* The *Mercury* remained in the possession of the Dicey family until May 1st, 1885, when it was sold to Mr. Sam. S. Campion. The first editor introduces himself to his readers

in a quaint address. Like a prudent man, he starts by trying to ingratiate himself with the local authorities and his fellow-townsmen by expressing surprise "that this famous, this beautiful, this polite Corporation has not long ago been the object of those man [many] Printers who have established Printing Offices in Towns of less note. And certainly it argues their want of thought : For the Soul of Conversation must be absolutely necessary to a Body of People that excel therein." The editor then acknowledges the "gracious leave which the worshipful Mr. Mayor, the Court of Aldermen, and Common Council have unanimously granted" to the proprietors to set up their press at Northampton.

As to the contents of the volume, a careful examination of the twelvemonths' issues discloses the singular fact that it contains scarcely any town or county news at all. Commitments to prison excepted, there are not more than ten or a dozen paragraphs of local news in the whole year, but there are two or three original jests of almost incredible coarseness. This entire absence of all signs of public life as we now understand that term has a melancholy suggestiveness. Of local efforts on behalf of religion, philanthropy, politics, trade, the moral, social, and intellectual elevation of the community, or even of amusement (excepting a race-meeting or two), there is not a single hint in the whole volume. Whatever doubts we may at times have as to the wisdom of some of the forms of public activity in these days, we may surely, without undue self-complacence, congratulate ourselves on the contrast which in this respect the *Northampton Mercury* of to-day presents to its predecessor of 1720.

The major part of the space is occupied by foreign news extracted from the *London Gazette* and from printed sheets called "news letters," of which the "Belfast News Letter," established in 1737, is a survival. Of London gossip there is an ample supply, and the editor had no doubt taken an accurate measure of his readers' tastes when he gave them a full account of every execution at Tyburn, and printed all the sickening details of the torture to which prisoners were subjected who refused to plead. Every issue included a return of goods imported into and exported from the port of London, and also the London weekly bill of mortality. The latter records, as fatal diseases, headmouldshot, headach, evil, strongullion, horse-shoe-head, tympany, pain in the stomach, chrisoms, bursten, planet-struck, purples, surfeit, and lethargy. Surfeit we know, and evil we could guess; but what can headmouldshot and strongullion be? There are also weekly quotations of South Sea stock, together with much abuse of the directors, for the bubble burst in 1720. I may mention that

up to the end of March, 1720–21, the numbers are of course dated 1720, according to the old style. The first volume ends with the issue for April 24, 1721, and the editor therein promises that "our next will be adorn'd with a curious Frontispiece, being the South West Prospect of the Town of Northampton."

I make these rough notes not from the copy in the Northampton Free Library, but from a much finer copy in the possession of Mr. John Taylor. It bears the book-plate of Colonel T. S. W. Samwell, of Upton Hall, near Northampton. J. L. CHERRY.

188.—"FAIRY JIP."—This story from Northamptonshire is by T. Sternberg, but is omitted from his *Dialect and Folk-lore* :—

Once upon a time, just before the monkey tribe gave up the nauseous custom of chewing tobacco, there lived an old hag, who had conceived an inordinate desire to eat an elf; a circumstance, by the way, which indubitably establishes that elves were of masticable solidity, and not, as some one has it, mere

"*Shadowey* dancers by the summer streams."

So the old lady went to the place where the fairies dwelt, and knocked at the hill top :—"Pretty little Jip," said she, "come and see the sack of cherries I have brought thee, so red, so sweet." Fairies, be it known, are extremely fond of this fruit, and the elf rushed out in eager haste. "Ha! ha!" said One-eye, as she pounced upon him, and put him in her bag (witches always carry bags), "take care the stones don't stick in thy throttle, my little bird." On the way home she had to visit a place some distance from the road, and left Jip meanwhile in the charge of a man who was cutting faggots. No sooner was her back turned than Jip begged the man to let him out, and they filled the bag with thorns. One-eye called for her burden, and set off towards home, making sure she had her dinner safe on her back. "Ay, ay, my lad," said she, as she felt the pricking of the thorns; "I'll trounce thee when I get home for stinging me with thy pins and needles." When she reached her house she belaboured the bag with a huge stick, till she thought she had broken every bone in the elf's body; when she found that she had been wasting her strength on a "kit" of thorns, her rage knew no bounds. Next day she again got possession of Jip in a similar manner, and this time left him in care of a man who was breaking stones by the roadside. The elf makes his escape as before, and they fill the sack with stones. "Thou little rogue!" said the witch, as she perspired under the burden, "I'll soften thy bones nigh-hand." Her appetite was only whetted, not blunted, by these repeated failures; and, despairing of again catching her prey in the same way as before, she assumed the shape of a pedlar,

with a churn on his shoulder, and contrived to meet Jip in a wood. "Ah! master Redcap," quoth she, "look alive, my little man, the fox is after thee. See! here he comes; hie thee into my churn, and I will shelter thee. Quick! quick!" In jumped the elf. "Pretty bird," chuckled the old crocodile; "dost thee scent the fox?" This time she went straight home, and gave Jip to her daughter, with strict orders that she should cut off his noddle, and boil it. When the time came for beginning the cooking, Miss One-eye led her captive to the chopping-block, and bade him lay down his head. "How?" quoth Jip; "I don't know how." "Like this, to be sure," said she; and, suiting the action to the word, she put her poll in the right position. Instantly the fairy seizes the hatchet, and serves her in the manner she intended to serve him. Then, picking up a huge pebble, he climbs up the chimney to watch the progress of events. As he expected, the witch came to the fire to look after her delicacy; and no sooner does she lift up the lid of the pot, than "plop" came down Jip's pebble right into the centre of the remaining optic, the light of which it extinguished for ever; or, according to some versions, killed her stone dead. J. T.

189.—Incised Memorial Pillar found at Northampton (180).—On first looking at the woodcut of the memorial pillar in your last issue I was inclined to think from the boldness of the lettering that it was of Roman origin; but on a closer examination of the letters, and from its shape, I consider that its date may be fairly assigned to the year A.D. 1460 (period of Henry VI.). The 𝔓 in the word hostis is certainly not Roman but of the time above referred to; also the same may be said of the 𝔈; but the 𝔄 is the best letter to decide the question, as on the great seal that form of letter, with the bar across the centre, and also on the top, may be seen to be making its appearance amongst the letters of our alphabet about that period, and it continued as late (in some instances) as A.D. 1675, but very rarely. The 𝔄 without the bar was fast going out of fashion about the year 1600, and the capital A as we now have was taking its place, but I have found a few instances of its being used in country places at a later date. The top-barred and centre cross-barred capital A's may be seen in the signature of Albert Durer's, dated A.D. 1511 and 1514.

The upright stones (called crosses) were in vogue as early as A.D. 800 and as late as 1550: but although no exact date can be ascribed to any one of the letters, still the occurrence of these particular ones on the same inscription clearly points out the period of its origin, and, in my opinion, it was set up to commemorate the battle of Northampton. Delta.

190.—Lazar House at Stamford Baron.—Lazar Houses or "the Spitel at the Townis ende" were built for the reception of those labouring under a form of disease, which, now extinct or very rarely to be met with in this climate, was endemic amongst us from the tenth to the middle or end of the sixteenth century. It was a disease of a very frightful & revolting character, incurable, & believed to be highly contagious; and for these reasons it was regarded by our forefathers with an intensity of abhorrence which appears to have overcome the common feelings of humanity, and to have bidden defiance to the ties of nature herself; and they termed it "La grosse Maladie," and believed it to be the disease with which Lazarus was afflicted, when, in the extremity of human misery and destitution, he sat at the rich man's gate, and the dogs came and licked his sores; the parable, moreover, they seem to have considered as the enunciation of historical fact, thence the disease acquired the name of Leprosy of Lazarus; hence also the Leper houses were dedicated (so frequently) to that imaginary saint, or to S. Mary Magdalen his supposed sister; thence the wretched inmates of those places obtained the name of Brothers of S. Lazarus, Lazarouses, or Lazars.

The distinct objects of the Malandria and Bede house are clearly pointed out in the statutes (10th, Old Translation) of Browne's Hospital, Stamford, compiled and set forth about 1493–4. "Furthermore I ordain and make that no Leper man or woman be admitted or put into the said Almshouse, lest he should infect the whole or sound fellows, and provoke them to loathsomeness or ogglesomeness, and he shall be removed and brought to some other place where he may be received, &c.; the Dean of Stamford and the Vicar of All Hallows (All Saints) are entrusted with the execution of this statute in perpetuity." In 8 Jac. 1. the statutes were revised, and this against the admission of Lepers confirmed. In 1768, John, Bp. of Lincoln, on a revisal of the statutes, repeats the provision.

At Lincoln, near to the Little-bar-gate lies an isolated spot still called "Malandry Closes," on which stood in olden times the Hospital of the Holy Innocents, called Malandri or Malardri, corruptions doubtless of the Norman-French Maladerie or Malandrerie, a word signifying a Lazar-house or an Hospital for the reception of Lepers. The one at Stamford was situated just outside the town, at the south end of S. Martin's, in a field close to the hill which still retains the name of "Spittal-hill." The house and chapel, dedicated to S. Giles, had lands for the support of a chaplain and several poor lepers, but when and by whom founded is unknown. In an inquisition taken in 1222, it is mentioned that king Stephen alienated from his demesne at Stamford 5 acres of land for its use.

In 1303 Geoffrey de Croyland, abbot of Peterborough, gave William Poncyn, of Stamford, the wardenship for life, on condition that he supplied the chantry in its chapel three times a week, and kept up the building of the house and all other accustomed charges. In an indenture of appraisement made 4 May 23 Henry VII. (1538), between the prioress, Margaret Gudechepe, and convent of the house and priory of S. Michael beside Stamford, and Roger Saunder and Eliz. his wife, late of Kyrkeby beside Dean co. Northampton, of their agricultural live stock and growing crops in the fields; of the latter, reference is made to 2 acres of Rye lying "above medulfurlong butyng on y^e^ Spitul cross agens y^e^ Spitul." In the account of money laid out in 1556 by Andrew Scarre for sir William Cecil, is this item: "first, for makyng and mowing of the close by the spittlehouse ij^s^. viij^d^." In a deed undated, but apparently, from the writing, of the latter end of the reign of Edward I. or beginning of Edward II., of exchange of land (one acre of arable) between the prioress of the house of S. Michael and convent of the same and with the assent of William de Stokes then prior of the said nuns, and Hugh de Tickencote, burgess of Stamford, one head of Hugh's land abutted upon land of the convent, and another on Spittledic (Spittledyke) on the highway that leads to Northampton. The acre of land given by the convent in exchange was situated between the Hospital of S. Giles towards the east, and land of the said Hugh towards the west; one head abuts on the way to Pilsgate, and the other on the way to Burle. One of the witnesses to the deed was William Poncyn. If he was the same man that was made warden in 1303, which is very probable, the then prioress was Matilda de Lenna, or Len.

In the parish registers of S. Martin's, commencing 1572, are numerous entries of the baptisms and burials of dwellers therein. The first that I have among many, is the burial on 1st May 1574 of John Davis, peorter of y^e^ Spittle; another, the burial on 2 July 1614 of one Robert Daukins being killed with an horse, his father dwelling at y^e^ Spittle h*ouse*, and the last, 1710, Sarah Howell at y^e^ Spittle House, bur. Aug. 16. J. Simpson.

191.—Incised Stone at Northampton.—In calling attention to an inscription on the parapet of a house situated at the western corner of S. Giles' square in Northampton, a correspondent of the *Northampton Mercury*, in a letter dated 7 March, 1838, introduces the subject in words which may very appropriately be quoted in such a publication as "N. N. & Q." He says:—"The rapidity with which the remains of antiquities are disappearing, especially in our populous towns, is too obvious to require a remark; and doubtless

we ought to consider ourselves greatly indebted to those whose pens and pencils are employed from time to time in rescuing some traces of the past from oblivion." He proceeds to make enquiries as to the history of the incription, which consisted of these words:—

"ERIPITUR PERSONA MANET RES."

They are taken from Lucretius, *De rerum natura*, iii., 58; and the complete passage is this:—

"Nam veræ voces tum demum pectore ab imo
Eliciuntur, et eripitur persona, manet res."

The poet has been maintaining that a true insight into a man's character is gained by observing his behaviour in adversity and danger. In Creech's translation the lines are thus rendered:—

"For then their words will with their thoughts agree,
And, all the mask pull'd off, show what they be."

The disguise being withdrawn, the reality remains. The writer, who adopts the signature "Viator," wished to know if any calamitous event were commemorated, and what was the application of the quotation. A few weeks later another letter appeared with the same signature, regretting that no information on the subject had been forthcoming, and pointing out that the inscription is repeated on a stone in the house. "I have since learnt what I was then ignorant of, that the same inscription still exists in a different form, on a small square tablet of stone, inserted in the wall of the same house, on the Western front." The slab should have been rather called rectangular, as it measures 22in. by 16in. This is the inscription on it:—

B B. J705.

ERIPITVR PERSONA

MANETRES.

It has been quite recently brought again into public notice from the fact of the premises, which are now in the occupation of Mr. McKinnell, having been taken down, when the stone, which had been concealed by Venetian shutters, was brought to light again. A writer in the *Northampton Mercury* of April 23, 1881, states that in 1702 Benjamin Bullivant was mayor of Northampton, and suggests that he may have put up the inscription. He would very likely mean by the quotation nothing more than that his property would remain after he himself was taken away. In the northern part of the county,

a house erected by a gentleman who was advanced in years, and who did not expect long to enjoy the pleasure of residing in it, has the inscription "Sic vos non vobis." ED.

192.—ANCIENT VILLAGE SPORTS (135, 173).—Miss Bertha Finding, of Raunds, has sent me two more old games as played in that village. She observes that the wording is not grammatical, but she imagines that grammar has been sacrificed to rhythm.

The first game is "The Pen Pound." The lasses and lads join hands and step round the way the sun goes. One lad or lass must be blindfolded, kneeling in the centre of the ring; and one lad or lass walks round outside the ring. These lines are then recited (the one in the ring being called for explanation's sake *A*, the other *B*) :—

A. "Who runs round my pen pound?"
B. "No one but old king sailor."
A. "Don't you steal all my sheep away, while I'm a wailer."
B. "Steal them all away, one by one, and leave none but old king sailor."

At the last word *B* taps one of those going round, who immediately runs off and hides. The above is repeated until all the ring has fled. *A* is then bidden by *B* to search until he finds his lost sheep.

The second game is called "The Jolly Sailor Boys." Four lads are in the centre of a ring, the children forming which begin by singing these words as they move round :—

"Here comes four jolly sailor boys,
Just lately come ashore;
They spend their days in many merry ways,
As they have done before.
Round, round the ring we go,
Round, round the ring,
And he that choose his bonny, bonny lass,
Must kiss her on the floor."

The four sailor-boys then choose each a "bonny, bonny lass," and retire from the centre, and the four chosen lasses take their places. The game is then continued and repeated *ad libitum*.

Hargrave. ROB. S. BAKER.

193.—THE THEATRE IN S. GILES'S STREET, NORTHAMPTON.—In Mr. G. J. De Wilde's *Rambles Roundabout* (p. 238) mention is made of the "playhouse in St. Giles's Street," which "occupied the site of the new houses facing Castilian Street." An advertisement in the *Northampton Mercury* of 1768 describes it as the "New Theatre, in St. Gyles's Street." I should be glad of any information respecting this place of entertainment, particularly the dates of its erection and demolition; as also of any earlier dramatic representations in Northampton. F. A. TOLE.

194.—Public Whippings, 1753.—The "short round" spoken of in these extracts from the orders passed at the October sessions, 27 Geo. II., started from the old Town hall, along by the Peacock inn, the Parade, the Drapery, along Mercer's row to the Town hall. The "long round" began as above, but turned up Sheep street, leaving the Ram inn to the right, down Bearward street and the Horsemarket, and so by Gold street, George row, the Wood hill back to the Town hall.

"(Northamptonshire). Ordered at the October Sessions 27 George 2.

Elizabeth Wormleighton to be whipt. — It is ordered by this Court that Elizabeth Wormleighton Convicted of stealing Beans and pease be privately whipt and then discharged on paying her fees. By the Court.

Sarah Andrews to be whipt. — It is ordered by this Court that Sarah the Wife of John Andrews Convicted of Stealing a Cloth great Coat be publickley whipt the long Round on Saturday next and on Saturday the thirtieth day of October next she be publickly whipt at Corby by the Keeper of the House of Correction at Kettering and then discharged on paying her fees.

By the Court.

John Cornish to be whipt. — It is ordered by this Court that John Cornish Convicted of Stealing three pecks of wheat be publickly whipt the short Round on Saturday next at the usual Hour and then discharged on paying his Fees. By the Court."

195.—Washington and Isham.—This, I believe, is a connection which has not been before noticed, and it may be that through it something fresh may be added, and so lead us to further inquiry; for everything to do with the Washingtons must be of great general interest.

Sir Charles Isham has in his possession at Lamport a letter, undated, but with a seal attached, a little broken, (round the seal ·· VR · WAS+HINGTON; Arms, 1st and 4th Washington, without crescent, 2nd and 3rd . . .) from Anne lady Washington to her sister Judith lady Isham: the latter died at Lamport 25 June, 1625, at the age of 34, and was there buried, having been married to sir John Isham in 1607, so the date of the letter is approximately fixed. This letter I give below. Now in Nichols' *Historical and Geneulogical Notes relating to Northamptonshire*, p. 15, is this extract from the registers of burials of S. Dunstan's in the West, London:—"1617, Dec. 29. Laurence, son of Laurence Washington, iunior." There is

a note at the foot of the page to say "Anne dau. of Laurence Washington and Anne, was bap. Aug. 29, 1621; and Lawrence their son, Sept^{r} 30, 1622." These two exactly tally with the ages of the surviving children of sir Laurence. The one buried in 1617 must, I think, be one of the two sons spoken of in the letter, thus more nearly fixing its date, and making it probable that it was written early in 1618.

"To my Deere Sister Judeth the Ladie Isham these.

Deere Sister,

When I was wth you I esteemed my self verie happie in your sweet conversation wth the hope I conceaved of your perfect recoverie of helth as also in som other comforts, of w^{ch} since it hath plased God to deprive mee, for he hath taken from mee my tow sons w^{ch} were unvaluably Deere unto mee And w^{ch} I take as one of my greatest causes of discomfort, is to heare that you are falne in to your acostomed weaknes. But being these are things w^{ch} owr good God doeth as seemeth best unto him, w^{ch} wee can not withstand we must also wthowt repyning submitt owr selves to his unresistable will, And thus good sister Resolving my self of your good mynde and most setled constancy in this resolucon I comitt uss both to his mercy & goodnes resting ever

Your trewly loving sister

Anne Washington"

Also I find in the large collection of old letters at Lamport the following references to the Washington connection:—

1621. June 2. Justinian Isham writes to his father sir John Isham and presents his duty to his "aunt Denton and his uncle Washinton."

1623. Dec. 12. Elizabeth lady Lewyn writes to Judith lady Isham and refers to "her own brother Larence Washington."

This lady Lewyn became, on second marriage, wife of Ralph, lord Hopton, see *Notes & Queries* 6th S. xi. 388, 455; xii. 294.

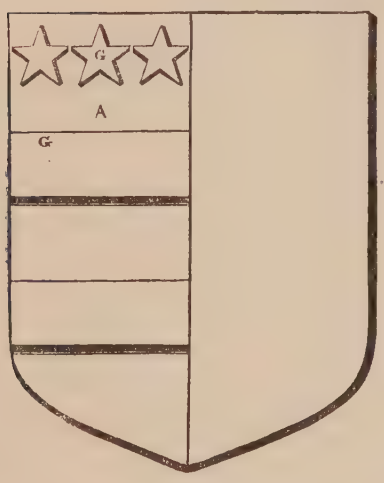
April 25 (no year) Justinian Isham writes from Cambridge to sir John thus:—"Oro reminisci officium meum ad amicum Denton et avunculum et materculam Washington." Justinian was at the time a student at Christ's college.

March 14 (no year) Elizabeth Isham writes to her brother Justinian Isham and speaks of "my unckel Wahington."

These are enough for my purpose to show the intercourse that was kept up between the Lewyns of Otteringden, co. Kent, and through them between the Washingtons of Maidstone and the family at Lamport.

In *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, 2nd series, No. 11, (Nov., 1884) is given the following Funeral Certificate, which it may be worth while to reproduce :—

Funeral Certificate.



"Lawrence Washington of Maydeston in Kent gent. and Registrar of his Ma^ties high Court of Chauncerie second sonne of Lawrence Washington of Sowlegrave in the County of Northampton gent. and daughter of William Pargiter of Gritworth in the County of Northampton aforesaid gent. deceased the 21 day of December 1619 at his house in Chauncerie Lane and was buried in the parishe Churche of . . . . in Maydeston in Kent aforesayd his body being thither translated on the 24 of the same moneth. He maried two wyves the first was Martha daughter of Clement Nuse of Haddam in the County of Hartf. gent. and had issue by her 6 sonnes and two daughters viz. Lawrence his eldest sonne and heire who also succeeded his father in the office of Register maried to Anne Lewine the da. of William Lewine Doctor of the Civill Lawe and Judge of the prerogative Court, Clement his second sonne and Clement his 3^d^ sonne who dyed both without issue, Raphe 4 sonne, William 5 sonne, and an other all dyed before their father. He had also two daughters by the sayd Martha his first wife the first was Mary maried to William Horsepoole of Buckland neere Maydeston in Kent gent., the second daughter was Martha maried to Arthur Beswick sonne and heire apparant of William Beswick gent. of Spilmandine in the parishe of Horsmandine in the Countie of Kent aforesayd. The second wife of Lawrence Washington deceased was Mary the daughter of S^r^ Thomas Scott of Scotts Hall in the County of Kent aforesayd Knight and by her had no issue. This certificate was taken by William Penson Lancaster Herald the 14 of January 1619 and is testified to be true vnder the hand of Lawrence Washington the heire of the sayd Lawrence deceased."

Thus, it will be seen, Laurence Washington and sir John Isham married sisters; Washington married Anne, sir John (born 27 July, 1582) married 19 Oct., 1607, at Brixworth, Judith the youngest daughter of William Lewyn and sister of sir Justinian Lewyn. The funeral certificate also seems to account for the arms of Nuse or Newce of Herts. on Shield No. 7 at Fawsley, which sir Henry

Dryden has described on page 148, but it alters the Christian name, rightly or wrongly, of Pargiter of Gretworth, from Robert to William. About a century before, Henry Isham, whose son is described as "of Walmer Manor" in Kent, had married Anna, widow of William Scott, younger brother of sir Reinold Scott of Scotts Hall.

A mistake of Baker is also here corrected; in his pedigree of the Washingtons he has omitted altogether the name of Lawrence Washington of Maidstone, and has made his son sir Lawrence of Garsdon take his place, and has further confused matters by making Lawrence Washington of Garsdon, and the wife of William Horsepool, brother and sister. It should run, so far as I can gather, as follows:—The first Lawrence Washington of Sulgrave (will dated 18 Oct. 1581, died 19 Feb. 1583-4) married Amee daughter of Robert (William?) Pargiter of Gretworth, and had amongst others, two sons, Robert, the elder, ancestor of the Brington family, and Lawrence. This Lawrence (buried at Maidstone 24 Dec. 1619) had two wives, first, Martha daughter of Clement Nuse of Haddam, co. Herts., and secondly, Mary daughter of sir Thomas Scott of Scotts Hall. He had issue by first wife six sons and two daughters. The eldest son became sir Lawrence Washington, knight, of Garsdon, which he bought about 1640, he died at Oxford, aged 64, 14 May, and was buried 24 May, 1643, at Garsdon, having married Anne daughter of William Lewyn. She died 13 June and was buried at Garsdon 16 June, 1645, leaving a son and a daughter. Lawrence, the only surviving son, died 17 January and was buried 11 Feb. 1661 at Garsdon, aged 39, having married Elinor second daughter of William Guise of Elmore, co. Glouc. She re-married to sir William Pargiter of Gretworth, a cousin of her first husband; Pargiters occur in the Isham MSS. as "cousins," and these marriages account for it. The daughter Anne married Christopher Guise, she was buried at Garsdon 4 June, 1642, aged about 20. Let me refer the reader to *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, 2nd Series, Vol. I., p. 173; *Gloucestershire Notes & Queries*, vol. II., pp. 556, 563, 659; and also back to "N. N. & Q." pp. 145–149.

S. Michael and All Angels, Northampton. H. Isham Longden.

196.—Funeral of Queen Catharine Parr.—From a book marked "Burials, I. 15," in the College of Arms.

"A brevyate of th' entirement of the ladye Catheryn Parre Quene Dowager late wiefe to Kinge Henrye the ight and aftre wiefe to S^r^ Thomas lord Seymer of Sudeley & highe admyrall of Englond.

Itm on Wenysdaye the v^th^ of Septemb:re betwene ij & iij of the Clocke in the morninge died the aforseyed ladye late Quene Dowager

at the Castle of Sudley in Glocestre shyre 1548 and lyeth buried in the chappell of the said castle. Itm she was searid & chestid in leade accordinglie & so remayned in her pryvee chambre untill things were in aredynes

Hereaftre followeth:e the pvision for the Chappell

Itm hit was hangid wh blacke clothe garnisshed wh. scoocheons of maryagys vidz King Henrye the'ight & hers in pale undre the crowne, Her owne in lozenge undre the crowne, also th'armes of the Lord admyrall & hers in pale whout crowne. Itm Rayles coved wh blacke clothe ffor the mourners to sytt in wh stooles and cussheons accordinglie whout eyther hersse, ma^{tie} [mattress?] & vallence or tapres saving:e ij tapres wheron were ij scoocheons wh stode uppon the corps duringe the servyce

The ordre in proceadinge to the Chappell

ffyrst ij Conductors in black wth black staves

Then Gentlemen and Esquiers

Then Knights

Then offycers of howshold wth theyre whyte staves

Then the Gentlemen Huisshers

Then Somsett Heraulde in the K's [*i.e.* King's] cote

Then the Corps borne by vj Gentlemen in black Gownes wth theyre hodes on theyre heades

Then xl staffe Torches borne on eche side by yeomen rounde about the corps, and at eche corner a Knight for assystante, iiij wth theyre hodes on theyre heades

Then the ladye Jane daughter to the lord Mques Dorsett chiefe mourner ledd by a estate, her trayne borne uppe by a yonge ladye

Then vj other ladie mourners, ij & ij

Then all ladies & gentlewomen ij & ij

Then yeomen iij & iij in a ranke

Then all other followinge

The mann^{r} of the service in the Churche

Itm when the corps was sett within the rayles and the mourners placid the hole Quere began & songe certen salmes in Englishe & reade iij lessons and after the iijde lesson the mourners according to theyre degrees & as yt ys accustomyd offeryd into the almes boxe. And when they hadde don, all other as Gentlemen or gentlewomen that woolde

The offerynge don, Doctor Cov'dall the Quene's almner began his sermonde wh was verie good & godlie, and in one place thereof he

tke a occasion to declare unto the people howe that they shulde none there thinke seye nor spread abrode that the offering whch was there don was don anything to profit the deade but for the poore onlye. And also the lights which were caried & stode about the corps were for the honour of the parsson & for none other entent nor purpose and so went through with his sermonde & made a godlie prayer and th'ole Church answered and praied the same withim in the ende.

The sermonde don the corps was buried during which tyme the Quere songe Te Deum in Englishe

And this don aftre dynn^{r} the mourners and the rest that wolde returned homewarde agayne. All which aforeseyd was don in a morninge." G. E. C.

Apart from its historical and county interest, the above extract is of value as shewing how the funeral service was altered at the reformation, before the present office of the reformed church was set forth. The expression "chested," *i.e.*, placed in a coffin, is uncommon; it occurs in the heading of the last chapter in Genesis, which describes Joseph's death :—"He dieth, and is chested."

197.—"An Original Offence" (185).—The Northampton association for apprehending and prosecuting robbers, thieves, &c., offered a reward of £1 in July last for information under the circumstances thus described :—"Whereas some evil-disposed Person or Persons have lately from time to time Wilfully and Feloniously Milked the Cows grazing in the Midsummer Meadow in the town of Northampton, and have taken away the milk." I am informed that the offence for which a boy was committed to the Peterborough bridewell in 1792 (art. 185) is by no means unknown at this day. I am told that the parson's cow is generally the subject of the experiment.

Great Houghton. T. J.

The following extract from the *Northampton Mercury* of 24 July, 1721, describes an incident at the Northampton assizes held on the 19th and 20th of the same month :—"Margaret Mayle, who was convicted of being too free with her Neighbour's Shirt, was ordered to be whipt for her Forwardness: But she not liking her Sentence, the Court was graciously pleased to remit it, and ordered Peg to be sent 3 or 4000 *Miles* off, out of Harm's way, for fear she should fall into the like or worse Dangers again, to which she is very liable. She had a Friend in Court that gave her the Character of a mighty industrious Woman in her Business, and that he found her at two o' th' Clock one Morning, milking his Cows, when he little expected such Diligence from her." C. A. M.

198.—Heavy Expenses of Office of High Sheriff.—In a pocket-book and almanack of the year 1676, formerly the property of Devereux Knightley, esq., of Fawsley, and now in the possession of J. P. Earwaker, esq., of Pensarn, is the following agreement in MS., which is here printed by his permission. It was probably made in 1676, as the list of sheriffs shews.

Edward Harby (of Adston) in 28th of Charles 2d
John Norton (of ?) in 29 of Charles 2d
Charles Neale (of Wollaston) 30 of Charles 2d
Richard Saltenstall (of Chipping Wardon) 31 of Charles 2d

The 28th of Charles II. was from Jan. 30, 1676, to Jan. 29, 1677.

The agreement was kept as to the order of the four gentlemen numbered in the list. Baker does not state that Richard Saltenstall was sheriff.

"Articles of Agreement of & by severall Knights & Gentlemen (in the County of Northampton) whose names are hereto subscribed in pursuance of a Statute made in the 14th yeare of his now Majestie's Raign, to prevent the greate & unnecessary charges of Sheriffs in the time of the Assizes & other publick meetings & for the better inabling them to do his Maty service in that imployment. As also for maintaining & keeping an amicable Correspondence amongst them.

1. Imprimis, It is Agreed by All persons whose Names are hereto subscribed, That no one of them shall directly or indirectly either by himself or any other person, seeke or endeavour to free or excuse himself either from being nominated Sheriff of the sd County or from being made Sheriff thereof without the Consent or approbation of 9 or more of the persons whose names are hereto subscribed first had & obtained in writing under the hands & Seales of the sd 9 or more persons.

2. Secondly, That none of the persons whose names are hereto subscribed shall (when he is made Sheriff of the sd County) have above 21 Livery men for his attendance, either at the Assize, or at any other time or place where his presence (as Sheriff of the sd County) shall be required, or however not more in number of such Livery men then the subscribers (besides the meniall servants of such person as shall be Sheriff) in case the number of the subscribers shall bee 20 or more, However not to exceed the number of 40 Livery men, according to the Statute.

3. Thirdly, When any one of the subscribers to these presents shall bee made Sheriff of the sd County, the Livery shall bee only A

Gray Hatt, & a plain Gray Cloth Coate, Lined & edged with Red, & the s^d^ Livery shall as oft as any of the subscribers shall bee made Sheriff of the s^d^ County bee as near matched & as like in Colour cloth & all other wayes as can bee reasonably bought & made, which s^d^ Livery shall last continue (at least) for the terme of 3 yeares, At the expiration of w^ch^ s^d^ terme If the s^d^ Subscribers or any 9 of them shall judge it necessary to make new Liveries in generall or that any particular Subscriber shall renew his Livery being spoyled thro' his servants negligence, or more frequent wearing of it then at the attendance of the Sheriff, the s^d^ Liverys in generall or part shall bee made new by an order under the hand of the Sheriff or any 9 of them.

4. Fourthly, That when any of the s^d^ Subscribers shall bee made Sheriff of the s^d^ County, every one of the s^d^ Subscribers shall provide one man habited in such a Livery as afores^d^ to attend such Sheriff att the Assize for the s^d^ County & shall beare the charge of such Livery man & his horse during the s^d^ Assize, & that every subscriber shall send his man within 15 dayes after any subscriber is made Sheriff to become bound to the s^d^ Sheriff for that year in a bond of 10^lb^ the Condition thereof to be, to perform his duty as a Sheriffs man, so that hee shall not bee chid or fined by the Judg or Judges.

5. Fifthly, That when any one of the s^d^ Subscribers shall bee made Sheriff of the s^d^ county he shall at the Assize of the s^d^ County (during the time of such Assize) dine at an Ordinary & not make any Invitation of any person whatsoever nor keep any under Sheriffs Table.

6. Sixtly, That when any one of the s^d^ subscribers shall be made Sheriff of the s^d^ County every one of the s^d^ Subscribers shall personally attend such Sheriff at the Assize for the s^d^ County & shall there in such Assize dine at the same Table as the Sheriff doth, & pay for his owne & servants Ordinary & proper charges, & in case by any urgent or extraordinary occasion any one of the s^d^ Subscribers shall bee hindred from comming in person to accompany such Sheriff at the Assize, That then he shall send some other Gentleman to represent him & accompany the s^d^ Sheriff and pay as he himself should do if he were personally present.

7. Seventhly, That when any one of the s^d^ subscribers shall be made Sheriff of the s^d^ County hee shall send one horse or Horses & such other conveniency for the Judges as by law is required, or hath been Anciently used, but shall give no present or gratuity either to the Judges themselves, or to any of their servants, officers, attendants, or to any other person.

8. Eightly, That when any one of the s[d] subscribers shall be made Sheriff of the s[d] County Hee shall not take any Money for any place (which by the Law shall be in his disposall As Sheriff of the s[d] County) But shall freely give & dispose of the offices of Jaylor & Bailives &c to such respective persons as shall execute the offices.

9. Ninthly, It is agreed by the subscribers, If any dispute shall arise among the Subscribers concerning these Articles, or any Just reason appeare for Alteration or Addition to be made in any of them. That at the next Assizes for the s[d] County after such Controversy, or ground of Alteration or Addition, the s[d] subscribers or any 9 of them shall or may expound, determine, alter or make any addition to the same whereby these Articles may be rendred more easy, acceptable, convenient or Legall, according to the true intent and meaning of them.

1 Edward Harby primus Vicecomes.
2 John Norton, 2[dus]
William Tate
William Adams
3 Charles Neale
S[r] Thomas Samwell
John Wolstenholme
S[r] John Holman
Thomas Ward
Edward Stratford
George Clerk
S[r] William Craven
Pope Danvers
[Erasure]
[blank] Stiddolph
Edmund Sawyer
[blank] Bridges
Tho: Jennison
Miles Fleetwood
[Erasure]
Thomas Catesby
Francis Arundell
Bryan J-anson
Thomas Andrewe
Henry Edmunds
William Alston
Devereux Knightley
S[r] Roger Cave
4 Richard Saltenstall
Gerrard Gore
Ben: Bathurst
[blank] Creswell
[blank] Woodhull
Tho: Trist
[blank] Washburn
[blank] Tigh
John Lynn"

In searching the marriage license act books at Chester, Mr. Earwaker has recently come across the following entry relating to the marriage of the original owner of the book from which the above agreement has been extracted :—

"6 Jan 1671 [-2] Licence to Rowland Sherard clerk Rector of Tarporley co. Chester, to marry Devereux Knightley of ffausley co. Northampton Esq. and Elizabeth Crew of Utkinton in the parish of Tarporley spinster. Peter Jones of Tarporley was sworn."

H. D.

199.—Civil War, 1642.—In *Chambers's Journal* for January, 1855, is a review of a book described as "A series of nine letters found in the State-paper Office. These letters were written in the year 1642 by one Nehemiah Wharton, who appears to have been an officer in one of the troops of London Volunteers that joined the army of the Earl of Essex, and are all addressed to a merchant at 'the Golden Anchor, in St. Swithin's Lane,' who had been his master. . . . Judging from his expressions, his heart was thoroughly in the popular cause, and he never forgets to send his 'humble service' to his late master and 'mistris,' and his 'love to all his fellow-servants;' subscribing himself 'your poore, auntient, humble, and affectionate servant to commaund.'"

In his third letter, dated August 30th, 1642, he describes Coventry, with which he seems to have been greatly pleased, indulging without stint in venison, sermons, and a very practical use of the permission to seize "base priests."

"Then comes a change. While on the route to Northampton, Nehemiah says: 'I was exceeding sick, and the pallet of my mouth fell down; but Captain Beacon, my loving friend, sent a mile for a little pepper, and put it up again.' On Dunsmore Heath, the men marched twelve miles 'without any sustenance, insomuch that many of them drank stinking water'—a privation which no doubt made them the more willing to 'pillage the parson' when they got to Barby, and found it a poverty-stricken village. At Long Buckby, four miles further, Nehemiah relates: 'We had very hard quarter, insomuch that many of our captaines could get no lodginge, and our soldiers were glad to despossesse the very swine.' A day later and their short-commons were exchanged for a surfeit of venison, for the soldiers made rare havoc among the deer in Lord Northampton's park; and afterwards came near making prisoner of his lordship, who had stolen into the town as a spy.

"Northampton, says Nehemiah, writing on the 7th September, for 'statelynesse of buildinge, exceeds Coventry; but the walls are miserably ruined, though the country abounds in mines of stone.' Here the troop broke out in mutiny, and demanded an increase of pay; and great dissensions arose among the horse and foot, the former being much given to harry the latter, although of the same army, when occasion offered. 'I myself have lately experimentally found it,' writes Nehemiah, yet in a manful spirit; 'but I am not discouraged by any of these, but by God's assistance will undauntedlye proceede, for God is able to reconcile all our differences.'

"Still at Northampton, 13th September. Nehemiah, while riding out with twenty musketeers to apprehend a 'base priest,' heard that 'the base blew coats of Colonell Cholmley's regiment' had pillaged

a worthy gentleman who was not on the royal side, and relates: 'I immediately divided my men into three squadrons, surrounded them, and forced them to bring their pillage upon their own backs unto the house againe; for which service I was welcomed with the best varieties in the house, and had given me a scarlet coate lined with plush, and several excellent bookes in folio of my own chusinge.' But, alas for the fortune of war, even among friends! As Nehemiah rode back, proud of his exploit and its reward, 'a troope of horse,' he says, 'belonging unto Col. Foynes, met me, pillaged me of all, and robbed mee of my very sword; for which cause I told them I would other have my sword or dye in the field, commaunded my men to charge with bullet, and by devisions to fire upon them, which made them with shame return me my sword.' . . . . Nehemiah was so enraged, that for a night and a day he watched the gate, to catch the plunderers on their arrival; but though he 'searched every horseman of that troope to the skin, and took from them a fat bock, and a venison-pasty ready baked,' he lost his 'own goods.'

"Then came 'tidings that Prince Robert [Rupert], that diabolical Cavaleere, had surrounded Lester, and demaunded L.2000, or else threatned to plunder the toune: whereupon the soldiers were even madde to be at them, but wanted commission.' In the next few days, some 'famous sermons' were preached, to the great benefit, as is recorded, of the hearers; and Nehemiah was with those who 'marched forth to meet his Excellency,' as Cromwell was called, and the watchword for that night was 'Welcome.' It was something to have looked on the face of Cromwell. On the 14th September, all the forces were drawn out, and the great leader, says Nehemiah, 'viewed us, both front, rear, and flank, when the drums beating and the trumpets sounding made a harmony delectable to our friends, but terrible to our enemies'—a thorough review, no doubt."

Soon after this the regiment marched again into Warwickshire (viâ Rugby to Warwick) where we must leave Nehemiah, for his letters do not after this contain any allusions to our own county.

JOHN T. PAGE.

The following extracts, which speak of the progress of the civil war in this county in 1642, are taken from *England's Memorable Accidents*, 1642, (British Museum, E. 242./ 6, 19, 28.):—

"Wednesday, the 26th of Octob.

The Kings souldiers have ransacked and spoiled the Lord Sayes house and Parke neer Banbury, and the Lord Spencers house is also plundered in Northampton-shire by the Cavaliers, although the said Lord hath long attended the King and sideth with them."

"Thursday, the 3 of Novem.

The Lord Generall sent a speciall messenger to the Parliament, to advertise them of his present intentions and affaires, which messenger relateth, that his Lordship with his whole Army consisting of 12000 horse and and *(sic)* foot, and 37 pieces of Ordnance, marched yesterday out of Northampton to Oulney in Buckinghamshire, and intended to be this night at Brickhill, and he saith, that all his souldiers together with the Ministers are well lusty and merry and better able to doe service then when they first went from hence, being ennured to cold, labour, travell, fasting, wind & wet and that they are of such undaunted courages that they feare no colours nor dangers."

"Munday, 14th of Novemb.

The Deputy Lieutenants of Darbyshire, Leiceshire, and Nottinghamshire are to meet the Committee at Oundle in Northamptonshire, to consult of securing those Counties from pillaging robbers, the inhabitants of Darby Town contribute largely toward the present affaires, some of them a 100*l.* some 50*l.* others 40*l.* according to their present severall abilities."

"Saturday, the 19 of November.

The ten Counties Northwards that have lately associated themselves have done it by a speciall and perticular Order from both the Houses of Parliament, and they are now raising of 1500 Dragooneers, whereof the County of Darby finds 100. Nottingham 100. Lincolne 300. Leicester and Rutland 200. Northampton 300. Bedford, Cambridge, & Huntington 300. and the County of Warwick 200."

"Munday, 21th of Novemb.

The Parliament hath given a speciall Licence to the Counties of Bedford, Cambridge, Darby, Huntington, Leicester, Lincolne, Northampton, Nottingham, Rutland and Warwick, to associate themselves in *hæc verba.* Novē. 19. 1642. It is this day Ordered by the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled, that the County of &c., may enter into an Association for their defence and safety, and that such and such persons, &c. shall be a Committee to meet at such time and place as they shall thinke fit for raising, of Men, Horse, Armes, or Ammunition, and ordering all things necessary thereunto, and that the Lord Gray Son to the Earle of Stamford, shall Command in chiefe, the Forces to be so raised, and have power to Traine and carry the said Forces to such places as he shall thinke fit, and to subdue, fight with, kill and slay, and imprison all such persons as shall levy War without the consent of both Houses of Parliament."

J. T.

200.—Chimney-Money.—On the front of the church of All Saints at Northampton, under the statue of king Charles the second, is this inscription :—

THIS STATUE WAS ERECTED IN MEMORY OF KING CHARLES II. WHO GAVE A THOUSAND TUN OF TIMBER TOWARDS THE REBUILDING OF THIS CHURCH AND TO THIS TOWN SEVEN YEARS CHIMNEY-MONEY COLLECTED IN IT. Hunt Northton fecit.

IOHN AGUTTER MAYOR

1712.

"Chimney-money," or, as it was sometimes called "Hearth-money," was established by act of parliament in 1662 (13 & 14 Charles II., cap. 10) for "settling an annual Revenue of two shillings upon every Fire-hearth," upon the crown. It was a very unpopular measure. In Kennett's *Complete History of England*, 1706, is this reference to the payment :—"This Duty, commonly called *Chimney-money*, was a burden more uneasie to the People of *England* than any other seems to have been to their Fore-fathers ; and the arbitrary way of Collecting it, made it the more insufferable. The King himself met with a blunt Rebuke for it, when thinking himself to be unknown in a Barge, and allowing himself and his Company to droll upon the Watermen that passed by, one of them knowing the King's Face, instead of other common Ribaldry, cried out only, *Chimney-sweep, Chimney-sweep.*" (Vol. iii., p. 237.) One of the earliest messages sent to the house of commons by William III. was to this effect :—"That the *King* being sensible what a grievous Burden the Duty arising from *Hearth*-Money was unto his People, especially to the Poorer Sort, His Majesty was pleased to Agree, either to the Regulation of it, or to the taking of it wholly away, not doubting but the *Commons* would take care of his *Revenue* another way." (Ib. p. 516.) This was a very prudent and popular act of the king's ; and on 24 April, 1689, the royal assent was given to "An Act for the Taking-away the Revenue arising by Hearth-Money."

Macaulay quotes several ballads of the period to prove the unpopularity of the tax, and of the collectors, who were called "chimney-men." In one of them are found these lines :—

"There is not one old dame in ten,
and search the nation through,
But if you talk of chimney-men
will spare a curse or two."

A correspondent of *Notes and Queries* (1st S. ii. 379) gives a curious instance of this strong feeling of dislike shewing itself on a

tombstone in Folkstone churchyard. The stone is dated 1688, and is to the memory of Rebecca Rogers who died in that year. From the lines, which we give below, one is tempted to imagine that she had difficulties with her landlord as well as with the "chimney-man."

> "A house she hath, it's made of such good fashion,
> The tenant ne'er shall pay for reparation,
> Nor will her landlord ever raise her rent,
> Or turn her out of doors for non-payment;
> From chimney-money too this cell is free,
> To such a house, who would not tenant be."

The special occasion for the granting the chimney-money collected in the town seems to have been the distress arising from the disastrous fire of 1675, in which 600 houses were destroyed.

201.—King Richard the Third.—The battle of Bosworth was fought on the 22nd of August, 1485; and the four-hundredth anniversary of the fight was made the occasion in several papers, metropolitan and provincial, for giving some account of the sovereign who staked his crown upon the issue of the battle and lost his life in it. The scene of the battle is beyond the limits of this county, and an account of it would more properly belong to a Leicestershire journal; but we may in these pages devote some space to a short notice of Richard himself, who was a native of Northamptonshire, and the only king of England born in the county.

He was the youngest son of Richard, duke of York, (who was killed at Wakefield in 1460,) and Cecily Neville, daughter of Ralph, earl of Westmoreland. He was born at Fotheringhay castle in 1450, on the 21st of October, according to Rous, "on the feast of the Eleven Thousand Virgins." He was thus in his eleventh year when his father died in battle, and when his eldest brother, (born in 1441,) came to the throne as Edward IV. He was immediately sent for safety to Flanders, but was soon recalled by his brother, and became closely attached to his person and cause. In 1470 and 1471, when for a few months, (during the brief triumph of queen Margaret and the earl of Warwick,) Edward IV. was forced to leave the kingdom, his brother Richard, who had been created duke of Gloucester, accompanied him. He fought with him at Barnet and Tewkesbury, and took the command of an army against Scotland. He held the appointment of constable of Wales, and warden of the west marches, and was also admiral of England; and on Edward's death was made protector. He married Anne Neville, daughter of the king-maker, and widow of Edward, prince of Wales, son of Henry VI., who had been slain at Tewkesbury. The only child of this marriage, Edward,

was by his uncle created earl of Salisbury, and by his father prince of Wales and earl of Chester; he lived only to be ten years old.

Richard III.'s career during the brief reign of his nephew, Edward V., and his own troubled reign of two years and four months, is well known. Few kings have so evil a repute, owing to the character which Shakspere has drawn of him. Later historians have done something to represent him in a less unfavourable light. In an article on the four-hundredth anniversary of his death, *The Times* observes:—"His crimes, and cunning, and shameless savagery are burnt indelibly into the fancy. Beside the RICHARD of poetry there was, however, a KING RICHARD, assuredly a better king, if a less majestically demoniacal felon. It is high time that his mouldering memory should be cleansed for popular use from the mildew of ages."

After falling on the field of Bosworth, the king's body was cast aside negligently; but the necessity of proving his death caused the conquerors to make search for it, and bring it to Leicester, where it was exposed for two days in the town hall. It was then buried in the monastery of the grey friars, and in the course of time a handsome tomb of alabaster was erected by the order of his successful rival. This was utterly destroyed at the dissolution of the monastery, and the king's body cast into the river.

202.—"CLEM VENGEANCE," A FARM AT CHARWELTON.—On the voters' list for Charwelton, at the revising barrister's court at Byfield, on 16 September last, was the name of Mr. John Wiggin, of Clem Vengeance farm, and he qualified for Clem Vengeance cottage. The barrister asked the origin of the name, but the overseer (who mentioned by the way, that the river Cherwell rose in the cellar of his house), could not tell, and no one in the court seemed to know. Can any readers of "N. N. & Q." tell us anything on the subject?

H. C. W.

There is not the least doubt about this name; it is quite simple. There are scores of fields in England called "Vengeance," meaning that they afford very bad pasture; so also we find "Hungry hill," "Starve-all farm," "Cold harbour," &c., &c. To "clam," or "clem," is, to starve. "I shall be clamm'd to death;" "He's well nigh clamm'd." "Clem Vengeance" is only a redundant expression, a field, or farm, doubly starving for stock. It often happens that a farmer, having had a field called perhaps "Vengeance" on a former farm, and finding on his present holding a field of somewhat similar quality, names it after the former one. For "clam" see the various glossaries.

H. D.

203.—Gleaning.—Many of the old practices relating to gleaning seem to have fallen into disuse as the various parishes were enclosed. A permission once freely granted to all the poor has been in most places restricted to the parish, in some to the families of the men employed by the farmer. The use of the horse-rake has further diminished the amount available for gleaners. Many complaints are made now by the poor that the rakings are left too long in the fields, and that the broken heads of grain which escaped the rake become sodden and useless; also that pigs are turned in immediately after the crops are carried, and even the ploughs, before the gleaners have had time to finish. It is a familiar custom in this county, and is probably general, for one or two sheaves to be left standing when the rest of the field has been cleared, as a signal that gleaning must not be begun. The gleaners' bell, though by no means so universally rung as was once done, may still be heard during harvest in many Northamptonshire villages. In his *Church Bells of Northamptonshire,* the late Mr. Thomas North has recorded the uses of the bells in about 320 churches in the county. In 50 of these records is some mention of the gleaners' bell. It was rung as a signal that gleaning might begin, thus giving the old and infirm the same chance as the young. It was sometimes rung also in the evening, to warn the gleaners to leave off. In 15 of these parishes it is not told us at what hour the bell is rung, or whether in the morning only. In 12 others it is rung only in the morning, mostly at 8 o'clock, never before 7. In 11 others it is rung at 8 in the morning and 6 in the evening; while at 7 churches it is rung twice, but at different hours. At Stoke Doyle we are told it "is occasionally rung." At Bulwick, "sometimes, not always." At Peterborough "the Gleaning-bell too which was formerly rung is now silent." At Raunds it is rung "if the gleaners agree to pay the sexton for it." So also at Staverton, "provided the gleaners will pay the clerk a trifle." At Whittering "during harvest a woman goes round the village ringing a hand-bell as a Gleaning-bell." Ed.

204.—House in S. Giles' Street, Northampton (178).—We give here the original advertisement from the *Northampton Mercury* of 26 March, 1722, referred to at the foot of p. 217 in the above article:—

"To be let either furnisht or unfurnisht. A Pleasant House call'd little Holmby in St. Giles's Parish in Northampton, 5 Rooms on a Floor; with Gardens, Coach-House, Stables, and Brew House. Enquire of Mr. Key, at the George Inn in Northampton."

Old Scarlett, the Peterborough Sexton.

205. — Monumental Inscriptions in Peterborough Cathedral. IV. Old Scarlett (23, 73, 125).—13. On the floor of the western transept, immediately to the north of the great west door, is a small square stone with this inscription :—

IVLY 2 1594
R S
ÆTATIS 98

This commemorates the famous sexton of the sixteenth century, Robert Scarlett, now almost always spoken of familiarly, and even affectionately, as "Old Scarlett." On the west wall, at some height above this stone, hangs a full length portrait of him, an engraving of which, by permission of Mr. Caster, of Peterborough, is given with this account. It will be seen that Scarlett is pictured as of very "stvrdye limm," and that he has the various implements of his office, spade, mattock, bunch of keys, and whip. There is a skull on the ground behind him. He wears a frill, and a tight-fitting cap. Beneath the portrait are some verses, which are here given from the original :—

YOV SEE OLD SCARLEITS PICTVRE STAND ON HIE
BVT AT YOVR FEETE THERE DOTH HIS BODY LYE
HIS GRAVESTONE DOTH HIS AGE AND DEATH TIME SHOW
HIS OFFICE BY THEIS TOKENS YOV MAY KNOVV
SECOND TO NONE FOR STRENGTH AND STVRDYE LIMM
A SCARBABE MIGHTY VOICE WITH VISAGE GRIM
HEE HAD INTER'D TWO QVEENES WITHIN THIS PLACE
AND THIS TOWNES HOVSEHOLDERS IN HIS LIVES SPACE
TWICE OVER: BVT AT LENGTH HIS OWN TVRNE CAME
WHAT HEE FOR OTHERS DID FOR HIM THE SAME
WAS DONE: NO DOVBT HIS SOVLE DOTH LIVE FOR AYE
IN HEAVEN: THOVGH HERE HIS BODY CLAD IN CLAY

Engravings of this picture have often appeared. One is in Chambers's *Book of Days*, but the whip in the belt is not represented. This seems to be a copy (as suggested by a correspondent in *Notes and Queries*, 5th S. x. 358) of the engraving in Dibdin's *Northern Tour*, i. 13. Another is in Granger's *Wonderful Museum*, 1804, p. 656. In 1866 it was removed to London for exhibition at South Kensington. It is not a contemporary portrait, but a copy, made in 1747, as appears from an entry in the accounts of the cathedral: and perhaps not even copied from the original. Under 1665 is this item in the accounts :—"To the painter for old Scarlett's picture drawing 1 10 0." And in 1747 :—"P^{d} Mr. Clifton for copying old Scarlett's picture 2 12 6." From the books of the parish of S. John Baptist it appears that Scarlett was also bellringer there. In his time there

was not a separate graveyard for the cathedral and parish church. In North's *Church Bells of Northamptonshire* is given this extract from the old churchwardens' accounts (see art. 142) :—1572. "Item to Scarlet beyng a poore olde man and rysyng oft in the nyghte to tolle the bell for sicke persons the wether beyng grevous and in consideration of his good service towards a gowne to kepe hym warme viij*s*." No entry of his burial appears in the registers. The cathedral book begins in 1615; and the names for 1594 are altogether missing from the parochial registers, as is seen from this entry under April :—"Here about it shold appere that there was a great losse of names in the old booke. [In a later hand is added :—] It seameth y^{t} all y^{e} names of such as were buryed, maryed & baptized were not at all registred or utterly loste : for y^{e} whole year of 1594."

In 1584, 27 July, is an entry of the burial of "Margaret Scarlet, the wife of Robe*r*te Scarlet," and in 1585, 5 Dec., "Robe*r*te Scarlet did marry Mawd Gosling the vth day." If these refer to the subject of this article, the venerable sexton must have been then at least in his 89th year. Nearly every account represents Scarlett as dying at the age of 98 : the inscription says he was in his 98th year, or, in other words, aged 97.

It may be noted that in the engraving in the *Wonderful Museum* there are many details not to be seen in the existing portrait. There is an open grave, a tombstone, some bones on the ground, and the gable-end of a building. Instead of a pillar, as we now see it, there appears a buttress, with a tree in the background, and there is no skull. It is possible that this engraving, which is dated 1803, may have been made from a drawing of the original picture, before the present copy was made.

Scarlett's fame has reached to other countries. In *Le Magasin Pittoresque,* published at Paris in 1855, p. 392, is given a sketch of the grave-digger himself, but without the accessories of skull, pickaxe, pillar, and coat of arms. The figure is reversed, the keys being put in the right hand, and the spade in the left. There is given with the sketch a short description, which will amuse many readers. It will be seen that part of the account is imaginary, and part erroneous, for the picture is not a fresco, and the body of Mary of Scots has not been removed to Windsor, while that of Katherine of Arragon is still at Peterborough.

"Cette esquisse a été faite d'après un grand portrait en pied grossièrement peint à fresque sur la muraille de la cathédrale de Peterborough, dans le Northampton. Une douzaine de vieux vers anglais tracés

sous la peinture expliquent que ce personnage avait, en sa qualité de fossoyeur, enterré deux reines célèbres, Catherine, femme de Henri VIII. et Marie Stuart, dont les corps, ensevelis d'abord à Peterborough, furent transportés depuis à Windsor. Dans sa longue carrière, il avait creusé les fosses de tous ses parents, de tous ses amis, et de plusieurs propriétaires qui s'étaient succédé dans la maison où il avait toujours logé. Il était devenu, dans sa vieillesse, un sujet d'étrange curiosité pour tout le monde, et en particulier pour les poëtes et les chroniqueurs : son nom, mêlé à l'histoire funèbre de deux reines, s'était popularisé au loin par les contes et les légendes ; aucun voyageur ne passait à Peterborough sans demander à voir le vieux Scarlet. Il y avait longtemps qu'il s'était préparé son dernier asile, et la plupart de ses contemporains commençaient à croire qu'il n'y descendrait jamais, lorsque enfin il mourut à son tour, le 2 juillet 1594, à l'âge de quatre-vingt-dix-huit ans." Ed.

[Translation.]

This sketch has been made from a large full-length portrait rudely painted in fresco on the wall of Peterborough Cathedral in Northamptonshire. A dozen of old English verses traced beneath the painting explain that this person had, in his capacity of grave-digger, interred two celebrated queens, Catherine, wife of Henry VIII., and Mary Stuart, whose bodies, buried in the first instance at Peterborough, were subsequently removed to Windsor. In his long career, he had dug the graves of all his relations, of all his friends, and of several successive owners of the house where he had always resided. He had become, in his old age, an object of strange curiosity for everybody, and particularly for poets and chroniclers : his name connected with the funeral history of two queens, had become popular afar off by tales and legends ; no traveller passed through Peterborough without asking to see old Scarlett. He had long prepared his own last resting-place, and the greater number of his contemporaries began to think he was never going to occupy it, when at last he died in his turn, on the 2nd of July, 1594, at the age of 98 years.

206.—A Good Dinner for Prisoners.—In the *Stamford Mercury* for 26 October, 1792, I read thus :—"The Bishop of Peterborough, in passing through Durham, ordered all the prisoners to have a good dinner, and half-a-crown each in money."

Was this a happy thought of the bishop himself (Hinchcliffe), or was he following any local or ecclesiastical custom ? H. R. S.

207.—Green Family of Boughton (20, 37, 76, 147).—Can any new light be brought to bear upon the origin of the Green family and its name?

The name has been spelt Grene, Greene, Green; and it is stated that the first is the oldest form; and there is authority for saying there was a family in Scandinavia bearing the name of Gren, although surnames were not borne there generally earlier than the fifteenth century, and the records of this family there do not ascend to a more remote date. Yet bearing in mind the influx into the north-east of England of people from Denmark and neighbouring countries, may it not be that a connection exists between this Gren family of Scandinavia, and the Grenes, Greenes, and Greens of England? The word Gren means branch or bough, and it remains to be shewn what may have been the occasion of adopting the word as a surname. Possibly some rite or custom may supply the explanation.

Howrah, Bournemouth. W. Green.

208.—Peterborough Volunteer Corps, 1745.—I send twelve papers and letters referring to the Peterborough Volunteer Corps of 1745. It would seem from them that our loyal ancestors of the "Soak" (as bishop Clavering spells the word) first intended to subsidize the king. Finding he could not take cash, they offered royalties to recruits, but if they got no more than the paper "Men enlisted" shews, they were not very successful in this endeavour. Their other scheme seems to have done better, and they got their complement of men and officers. I do not think this corps lasted beyond the lives of the original members, as I have a list of their names against almost all of which "dead" is marked, and I see no fresh names added. The Isaac Strong who was ensign was my great-grandfather, father of Archdeacon William Strong.

Thorpe Hall, Peterborough. C. I. Strong.

I. Association and Proposals, dated 22 Oct., and signed 29 Oct., 1745.

"At a Meeting of the Custos Rotulorum, Justices of the Peace, Clergy, Gentlemen and Inhabitants of the Liberty of Peterborough, this day held at the Town Hall in the City of Peterborough, an Association and Subscription recommended by the Right Honourable the Earl ffitzwilliam was Universally approved of and Signed by all then Present and the Money ariseing by such Subscription was agreed to be Presented as a Voluntary and free Gift to his Majesty as contributing more effectually to advance his Majesty's Service in this time of imminent Danger than any other Method of applying such Money.

At the said Meeting it was moreover generously Offered by the Lord ffitzwilliam in Order to contribute more immediatly to the Peace and Safety of this Liberty to furnish at his own Expence Arms Accoutrements and Ammunition for any Number of the Inhabitants of the said Liberty not exceeding Sixty Men who would Voluntarily Inlist themselves into an Independant Company of ffoot and Serve his Majesty within the said Liberty and within Ten Miles distant from Peterborough without Pay and during the Term of Six Months and his Lordship at the same time offered to give the Sum of One Hundred Pounds towards Cloathing the said Company.

At the same time the following Proposals were made by the Custos Rotulorum to be signed by the Several Persons who shall think proper to fform and Associate themselves into the said Company and agree to the following Terms.

Proposed

First that the Right Honourable the Earl ffitzwilliam will Honour the said Company when raised with being their Commander.

2 That his Lordship be Pleased to Permitt the said Company to make Choice of all their Officers, to witt, A Captain, ffirst and Second Lieutenant and Ensign.

3 That all the Officers above the Rank of a Serjeant do Provide at their own Expence their own Arms Accoutrements and Cloaths.

4 That every Person who shall so Associate and have Arms and other Accoutrements delivered to them shall give a Note of hand to be Accountable for the same and whenever called upon by the Captain of the said Company to return the same again to the Captain who shall also give such Note, for all the Arms so Delivered, to my Lord ffitzwilliam.

5 That the Uniform be a blew Cloath Coat lapelled and faced with Orange and Trimmed with White Metal Buttons a Hatt edged with a Silver Cord with a White Button and an Orange Cockade and brown Holland Gayters or Spatter Dashes.

6 That no Person be Permitted to Associate without first taking the Oaths of Abjuration Allegiance and Supremacy before a Majestrate nor without first Signing these Proposals and the following Association.

7 That all Persons who shall so Associate shall be subject during all the time they shall serve in the said Company to all the Lawfull Comands of their Captain or other Officers and shall be drawn up Exercise Muster Arm and go upon Duty at such times as he shall appoint but not be Obliged to March upon any Duty above Ten Miles from the said City of Peterborough.

8 That if any of the said Company shall at any Time Misbehave him or themselves or disobey Orders it shall be in the Power of the Captain immediatly to Discharge them out of the said Company first taking from them their Arms Accoutrements and Cloaths."

A clause of approval and recommendation of the above is signed "Milton Thursday Night October the 24th. 1745. Fitzwilliam C: R:" and the terms of association are signed by these persons:—

"Matt: Wyldbore
Walden Orme
Robt. Clarke
Danl Wales
Iac: Strong
Wm Lindsay
Char. Image
Danl: De la Rue
Wm Chatham
Job Gibbons
Richd Hetley
Geo Gibbs
Jno Sharman
John Gibbs
Charles Pix
Robert Willson
Luke Norman
Wm Man
Jno. Stevens 1745
Benjn: Denney
John Phillips
John Clarke
Augustine Warriner
Robert Darby
John Barnes
Ralph Whitwell
Wm: Smith
Wm: Blades
Wm White dischargd
Wm Gibbs
Jacob Hunt
Major Bywater
Thos Bowker
Richd Ellis dischargd
Richd Bothway
Wm Smith dischargd
Richard Beechom
Thos. Saunders
Simon Hall
Rich. Tercy
Rcd Clarke
Robt. King
Benj Cole
Springnall: Brown
Robt Griffin
Edwd. Bingham
John Colls
John Manning
John Dyson
John Hetherington
John Loving
Martin Cole
John Bevis
Edwd. Laxton
Richd. Harland
James Olive
Rob Ellington
Wm: Norton
George Bursnell
Thos Loving
John Dickins
Robt Sharman
Thos Loving
W: Blackburn"

II. Duplicate of the proposals and association, signed by earl Fitzwilliam, but without the names of the volunteers.

III. Oaths taken by the volunteers:—*(a)* Oath of Allegiance. *(b)* Oath against claims of foreign princes. *(c)* Oath for the special occasion, that "King George is lawfull and rightfull King of this Realme. . . . . That the Person pretending to be Prince of Wales during the Life of the late King James and since his decease pretending to be and taking upon himself the Stile and Title of King of England by the Name of James the Third or of Scotland by the Name of James the Eighth, or the Stile and Title of King of Great Britain hath not any right or Title whatsoever to the Crown of this Realm," and promising to " support maintain and defend " the act of succession limiting the succession to the princess Sophia and her heirs. Signed by the volunteers, 64 in all.

IV. Memorandum, dated 29 Oct. 1745, of the officers chosen: "Matthew Wyldbore Esq^r. to be our Captain Rich^d Tryce Gent^n. to be our First Lieutenant Mr. Walden Orme to be our Second Lieutenant and Mr. Isaac Strong to be our Ensign."

V. Letter from earl Fitzwilliam, 29 Oct. 1745, reporting the king's gracious reception of the association, and his inability to accept the subscription offered, Mr. Pelham telling him there are "three several Acts of Parliament against Money being given by way of Benevolence from the Subject to the King," and suggesting that if they could "apply it to enlist Men into His Majesty's Service and send them to be incorporated into Marshal Wade's Army it would be the best way of applying the Money." He desires the opinion of the subscribers on this proposal.

VI. Company's note for their arms, "One Muskett and Sling One Bayonett and One Cartooche Box and Belt," promising to deliver them up when demanded, as in the fourth proposal. Signed by 53; three having been discharged, and four elected officers, and four having apparently withdrawn, viz., William Lindsay, John Stevens, Robert Darby, and Robert Sharman.

VII. Letter from earl Fitzwilliam.

"S^t: James's Square,
November the 2^nd: 1745.

Sir I received Mr. Strong's Letter yesterday, and am extreemly glad to hear of the Success there has been in raising so soon, a Company of Gentlemen Volunteers at Peterborough. I approve very much of the Officers they have chosen, and will send their Commissions as soon as they can be made out. The Drumms and Halberts shall likewise be sent, but you must lett me have the Arms of the City as soon as You can. I think the Company shou'd consist of at least 50 effective Men exclusive of Officers, Serjeants, Corporals & Drumms. I likewise approve very well of the Alteration that is propos'd of the Cockades and Spatterdashes.

I have receiv'd a Letter from the Bishop of Peterborough, which expresses that Zeal, that Gratitude, that Attachment to His King and Country, worthy of Himself, and worthy of that Body, who has the Honour of having Him a Member, and not only expresses it in words, but has shewn it by that generous Subscription He has order'd in His Name for the Support of both.

As We can not apply the Subscription-Money to the Intent it was first propos'd, I have very fully consider'd, and talk'd with the most

understanding People about the best way of applying it, and as independent Companys are universally exploded, from the great Charge and Expence of their Pay, and the Discouragement it will be to the regular Troopes who do not receive quite half so much, and as they will be unwilling to subject themselves to the Military Laws, or march farther or serve longer than they themselves please, so there can be little or no Use or dependence had on them equivalent to the Discouragement it will give to the Troops who serve on other Terms. I think therefore that a general Meeting shou'd be appointed as soon as possible, of all the Subscribers, and that they shou'd then be inform'd that the Money subscrib'd can not be apply'd in the Manner they at the time of subscribing agreed to, That they shou'd then chuse a Committee and empower them to act and apply the Money in such Manner as they shall judge proper for the Publick Benefit. I am sorry I can not possibly be at the Meeting, but My Opinion is (and I desire it may be communicated to the Gentlemen at their Meeting) that the only way will be to follow the Examples of St. Martin's, St. James's, the County of Hertford, the Tower Hamlets &c. To advertize in the Northampton and Stamford Mercurys or what other Papers is thought proper—That every able-bodyd Man who shall (under the Direction of the said Committee) enlist Himself into any of His Majesty's Regiments of Foot, shall at the time of His enlisting receive the Summ of four Pounds Bounty-Money, every such Man not being under the Stature of Five Feet five Inches complete without Shoes, and to have His Discharge if demanded at the end of Six Months from the time of his enlisting in case the present Rebellion shall be extinguish'd, and in case this is approv'd of I desire You will lett Me know from time to time what Men are enlisted, and I will enquire of the Secretary of War what is the best Manner of disposing of them after they are enlisted. If this Methode is not approv'd of, I know of no other, that can be of the least Use or Service, but shall be glad to comply with any better Scheme that can be propos'd. As Mr. Brown has wrote to the Bishop, I suppose You will soon have His Opinion. If Sir Francis S^{t}: John or any other Gentleman is absent from the Country (He shou'd be wrote to and His Opinion ask'd) for as this Money is subscrib'd for a particular purpose, tho' that purpose can not be answer'd, yet it shou'd not be apply'd otherwise without the consent of the Subscribers. The Day appointed for Payment of the Subscriptions, is this Day fortnight, but as it will be impossible to make use of the whole money for sometime, I think it will be worth the Gentlemen's Consideration at this general Meeting, whether it will not be best to pay down at the Day appointed

only half the Subscription Money, and defer the other Payment till further call'd for. I beg my Compliments to the Gentlemen Volunteers &c. and am Sir

Your humble Servant

Fitzwilliam.

My Service to Mr. Strong and let Him know I have received His Letter.

P: S: I have wrote this in a hurry so hope Gentlemen will excuse all Mistakes &c."

VIII. Letter from earl Fitzwilliam to Matthew Wyldbore, 7 Nov. 1745. Has no objection to the cloth being purchased at Blackwell Hall, but thinks Peterborough people should be employed as much as possible. The commissions had been forwarded.

IX. Letter from earl Fitzwilliam to Isaac Strong, 30 Nov. 1745. "Drums Haldbarts and a Barrel of Powder of 50^{lb}: weight will sett out for Peterborough on Monday next": he urges care in selecting able-bodied men as recruits: he has spoken to sir William Yonge, who will send down an officer to receive the men, as soon as "We have gott a proper Number."

X. Letter from the bishop of Peterborough (Robert Clavering) to captain Orme.

"Bath Octo: 17: 1745.

Sir I find by a Letter from Lord Fitzwilliam to me this Morning that he intends to be at Peterborough next Tuesday in order to concert and agree with the Justices Clergy Gentry &c of our Soak on such measures as may be Conducive to support and Secure his Sacred Majesty King George and his faithfull Subjects in all their rights Liberties & Property's as they are now by Law establish'd These great Blessings together with the Lives of our Selves & our familys are in manifest Hazard too manifest to be Slighted and Overlook'd and therefore it is high time to bestir our Selves and according to many good Examples before us to Enter without loss of any further time into such Engagements as may Secure us against all Attempts of our Enemies wheresoever and particularly at this time against the rebellious Efforts of Disobedient Subjects headed by the Son of a bigotted Popish Pretender both educated in the principies of Religion at the fountain head of Popery & instructed with maxims of Policy from the Courts of France and Spain How miserable must our Lives be, if granted to us, if such a Scheme of Religion and Government should take place among us The very thought of it even at a Distance is Shocking and terrible Stop therefore these great evils as soon as may be, by a ready and Zealous Unanimity in providing for your

own Safety and the publick Welfare and to further this good and Laudible Design you shall together with my prayers for the Success of yo^{r} Deliberations have the hearty Concurrance of Your affectionate Friend and humble servant Rob: Peterboro:

I Desire you to Communicate this Letter to all the Justices Clergy Gentry &c within the Soak and more especially when they are met together with Lord Fitzwilliam.

To Captain Orme

These"

XI. "An Account of Persons inlisted by the Committee appointed by the Subscribers within the Liberty of Peterborough.

26 Novemb^{r}. 1745.

Thomas Whittington of Peterborough Gardiner aged 40 Years 5 Feet 5 Inches compleat, born at Peterborough, broad sett, wears his own hair.

P^{d}. in part of y^{e} 4£

£ s. d.

0 : 5 : 0

James Trickey Born at Cullumstock in Devonshire woolcomber aged 40 Years 5 Feet 8 Inches & an half, streight & well made, swarthy complexion, long sharp Nose, wears a Wigg, at the time of inlisting workt at his trade with Mr. Warriner, of Peterborough.

0 : 2 : 6. Inlisted at a General Meeting

2^{d}. Dec^{r}.

W^{m}. Gann of Crowland in y^{e} County of Lincoln Husbandman born at Exton in y^{e} County of Rutland aged 44 Years (looks older) 5 ffeet 5 Inches, small Leggs, lately discharg'd out of y^{e} Duke of Ancaster's new raisd Regim^{t} on Acc^{t} of Sickness

0 : 1 : 0 Inlisted by Capt^{n}. Orme, M^{r}. Wyldbore, M^{r}. Brown, M^{r}. Tryce & M^{r}. Marshall."

The name of a fourth man is erased.

XII. Commission to Isaac Strong as ensign, dated 5 Nov. 1745, signed by earl Fitzwilliam.

209.—Church Goods at Scaldwell, 1581.—The following memorandum was found among some proceedings dated 1581, and the persons named at the end as churchwardens held office in that year.

"The v daye of october in y^{e} yere of our lorde . 1581 . in y^{e} towne howse of scaldwell were founde sartayne Images, & other monumentes of poperye, that ys to say, y^{e} pycture of chryst callyd y^{e} roode, y^{e} pucture of saynt peter bothe of woode undefaced, the pycture of y^{e} trinitye & y^{e} pycture of saynt mudwyn w^{t} hyr cowe standyng by

her, bothe of Alabaster undefaced, & a table or tabarnacle of wood whych in ye tyme of popery dyd stande uppon ye aulter wt a great number of Images appartayning to ye same all of Alabaster undefaced. in ye same howse was a coffer made of wood in ye wch was vij candlesticks of latyn, the chrysmatory, wt ye oyle & chrisme as yt was vsyd in ye tyme of popery, a pece of ye canapy that ye sacrament dyd hang under, the censers whole as they were usyd in ye church, one sanctus bell, & one hande bell, a wooden clappe, And a box of wood to fetch candlelygh(t) to ye church in ye tyme of popery, and sartayne socketes of latyn, whych wer(e) usyd eather upon the sepulcher or els upon ye rood lofte.

These men as I suppose were the(y) that cawsyd ye monuments of popery to be conselyd

Rychard turlande
Edwarde Palmer
George Rycarde
Wyllm Arnolde.

Wyllm cable & Rycharde lole were church wardens wh(en) the churche goodes were soude. Also they haue bothe felde & solde trees growing wtin ye churchya(rd.)"

The letters within parentheses have been cut off from the original memorandum. Is the story of Saint Mudwyn, with her cow standing by her, well known? ED.

210.—BEQUEST OF BISHOP WHITE.—Thomas White, appointed bishop of Peterborough in 1685, and deprived as a non-juror in February, 1690, amongst other charitable bequests left by his will £240 to be invested so as produce at least £10 per annum, that sum being for the poor of Peterborough, and the remainder for the minister for his pains in the distribution of it. This £10 was to be distributed in the church-porch on the 14th of December every year, to twenty poor persons, above the age of 40 years, "who shall exactly and distinctly repeat the Lord's Prayer, the Apostles' Creed, and the Ten Commandments, without missing or changing one word therein." In the case of married persons, both were to make the repetition, or to have no share therein. "And I do desire withal it may be observed that I do design this gift not only as a corporal, but as a spiritual alms to do good unto the souls as well as the bodies of the poor, having with sorrow of heart taken notice of the inconceivable ignorance which prevails among the poor people that they are (at least many of them) Christians only in name, but know not why they are so—nor what it is to believe, or practise, or pray for, or to answer the demands of the Christian profession. To encourage them, therefore, to learn

the foundations of the Christian religion, I have bequeathed this charity." (Strickland's *Lives of the Seven Bishops*, p. 142.) The same amount, under the same conditions, was left to the parish of Newark, co. Notts., where the bishop had been born. The money is still given away by the vicar of S. John the Baptist, Peterborough, after hearing the applicants recite "the foundations of the Christian religion" as directed by the will. The distribution is now made in August. In bishop Kennett's collection of MSS. in the British museum, is a list of the first recipients, transcribed for these pages by Mr. D. Glenn; many of the names are familiar in Peterborough still.

"The Distribution of Bp Whites Gift to twenty poor people begun ye 14th day of Decemb. A.D. 1699.

The first paymt is but ½ a Years interest

Widow Trigg	5	Wid Coy	5
Wid. Poarty	5	Wid Wandloy	5
Wid Hardy	5	Wid Ffordham	5
Wid Smyth	5	Wid Roberts	5
Wid Ashby	5	Godfrey Garner & Wife	5
Wid. Willson. Brig Str.	5	Wid Sonnington	5
Wid. Garratt	5	Wid Younger	5
Wid Walpole	5	Wid Gunthorpe	5
Wid Chandler	5	Wid Gray	5"

211.—Rates for Carriage of Goods, 1743.—It was enacted by an act of 3 & 4 William & Mary that the justices of the peace in each county should yearly "assess and rate the prices of all Land Carriage of Goods whatsoever." At the April sessions, 1743, the justices of Northamptonshire, "taking into consideration that divers Waggoners and other Carryers by Combinations amongst themselves have raised the prices of carriage of Goods in many places to Excessive rates to the great injury of Trade," made a new assessment for the year. In each case the rating named below is from London to the place named; the same amount being allowed "from every of the said places back again to London."

Three shillings and sixpence per cwt. to Northampton, Brackley, Towcester, Daventry, Higham Ferrers, Thrapston, Wellingborough. Four shillings per cwt. to Kettering, Rothwell, Oundle. Four shilings and sixpence per cwt. to Weldon, Rockingham.

"And it is further ordered that a true printed copy of this order be fixed in the severall markett places of all and singular the Corporations Markett and Great Towns within this County according to the Statute that all persons concerned therein may take notice thereof.

By the Court.

Smith."

Northamptonshire

Notes and Queries.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

Notices.

IT is a source of great regret to all students of English life and manners that the present century has witnessed the destruction of so much that would have been available for illustrating the subject. Many old documents have perished; tombstones have decayed, and their inscriptions have become illegible; tablets with important records in churches have been taken away as unsightly; folk-lore has been derided as superstition; provincialisms are being improved off the face of the earth by the advance of education; quaint customs have been discontinued; ancient monuments have been destroyed; old landmarks have been removed.

Of recent years much has been done to arrest the progress of destruction, to place on record accounts of what is perishing, and to preserve, where possible, the remembrance of much that is now existing only in the memories of the aged. The historian is carefully collecting from scattered depositories matter that has long lain hidden; the genealogist is preserving all records in public buildings, illustrative of the history of our families; the student of language now treasures those very local peculiarities of speech which it has been the fashion to laugh at.

All who are interested in preserving the records of Northamptonshire are invited to assist in forming a collection of matter that would be useful to future historians of the county. Much can be now rescued which in a very few years might be irretrievably lost.

"*Northamptonshire Notes and Queries*" is designed to be a medium for the preservation of such local records, and for questions on subjects of interest in the county.

Part II., price 1*s.* 6*d.*, or by post, 1*s.* 7*d.*, will be ready early in April. Annual subscription 5*s.*, or by post, 5*s.* 4*d.*

Any communication concerning the antiquities, customs, families, topography, or history of the county will be gladly welcomed. The names of those who contribute Notes or Queries will be printed, unless a wish to the contrary is expressed; but in all cases the name and address of the writer should be sent to the Editor, to authenticate what is written. Correspondents, who do not wish their names to appear, are solicited to employ initials (not necessarily those of their own names,) in preference to noms-de-plume.

It is earnestly hoped that all transcripts of records, inscriptions, &c., will be given exactly, the old spelling, and even errors, being carefully retained. All original documents entrusted to the Editor for perusal, will be handled with great care, and returned as soon as possible.

Extracts from parochial registers, old church-wardens' books, manorial records, and similar documents; cuttings from old newspapers; copies of inscriptions of interest from churches or churchyards; biographical notes of celebrities of the county;—these are a few of the matters which might form the subjects of notes.

Communications should be addressed to the Editor,
The Rev. W. D. SWEETING,
Maxey Vicarage, Market Deeping.

Subscribers' Names may be sent to the Publishers,
Messrs. TAYLOR & SON, *Northampton.*

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5 Great Fire at Thrapston, 1718.
6 Northamptonshire Justices of the Peace, 1650.
7 Gemot at Northampton, 1065.
8 Northamptonshire Yeomanry, 1794.
9 Parish Registers of Old.
10 Some Inscriptions at Whittlebury.
11 The Bedlam Society at Burghley.
12 Ostorius in Northamptonshire.
13 Owners of Fotheringhay.
14 Rev. George Ayliffe Poole.
15 Bennet Family of Handley Park, Towcester.
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18 Will of Thomas Knottisford, Vicar of Weekly, 1546.
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VIRGIL, *Georg. i.* 176.

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RUSKIN, *Seven Lamps of Architecture, chap. vi.*

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13 Owners of Fotheringhay.
14 George Ayliffe Poole, M.A.
15 Dugdale's Transcript of Inscriptions in Peterborough Cathedral.
16 Bennet Family of Beachampton, Bucks; and Handley Park, Towcester.
17 An Emperor of Great Britain, A.D. 287.
18 Will of Thomas Knottisford, Vicar of Weekley, 1546.
19 Conventual Pensioners.
20 Green Family of Boughton.
21 Great Billing Church Struck by Lightning, 1759.
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CONTENTS.

25 Northamptonshire Briefs.
26 Fleetwood and Harvey Families.
27 Inscriptions from other Counties.
28 Living of Higham Ferrers, 1725—6.
29 "Clean as a Pink."
30 Civil War, 1644.
31 Sheep Bill of Sir John Spencer, 1580.
32 Farm Produce and Labour, 1688—90.
33 Earls Barton Deeds.
34 Waits and Players.
35 Churchwardens' Accounts of Woodford Halse.
36 Defence of the Country, 1588.
37 Green Family of Boughton.
38 Lord Griffin of Weston Favell.
39 Cathedral Audit Dinner, 1708.
40 Churchwardens' Accounts of Byfield.
41 Ostorius in Northamptonshire.
42 Northamptonshire Badgers or Higlers.
43 Local Dialect.
44 Bennett Family of Towcester.
45 Read Family of Newbottle.
46 Osborne Family of Kelmarsh.
47 Church Goods at Wollaston, 1783.
48 Grocery at Althorp, 1604—5.
49 Presentments, 1578.
50 Old Houses in Northampton.—I.
51 Lord Overstone.
52 An Emperor of Great Britain.
53 Round Dryden's Birth-place.

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CONTENTS.

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55 "Puxley Law."
56 Letters of Request for a Fire at Kettering, 1774.
57 Battle of Northampton, 1460.
58 John de Hampstead, Clerk, 1301.
59 Sheppard Family of Towcester.
60 Cartularies of Monasteries.
61 George Ayliffe Poole, M.A
62 Rebels of Northamptonshire.
63 Sponne's Charity Dinner, 1484.
64 Local Dialect.
65 Heart Burial at Woodford.
66 Bennett Family of Handley Park.
67 Electioneering at Peterborough, 1722.
68 Fire at Weedon Beck
69 An Emperor of Great Britain.
70 Metropolitical Visitation, 1635.
71 Sheep Bill, 1580.
72 The Fifth Duke of Buccleuch.
73 Monumental Inscriptions in Peterborough Cathedral.—II.
74 "Cui Bono?"
75 Parish Registers of Slipton.
76 Green Family of Boughton.
77 Ostorius in Northamptonshire.
78 Northamptonshire Briefs.
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And be the friend of Genius, and of Clare!
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He sweetly tells—and powerful doth impart
The moral precepts, in such simple strain,
We read, we wonder, and respect the Swain:
Hail, native Genius! bred in lowly vale—
May'st thou be cherished by a fostering gale:
Ye friends to Genius, early succour yield,
And pluck this wild-flower from the common field;—
Transplant it to a soil more genial, warm—
Where by fond culture, it each sense may charm:
Oh, nurse this minstrel, natures simple child,
That he may sing his "wood-notes sweet and wild"
To charm the ear—to touch the feeling heart—
And to the mind new beauties to impart:
Let not such talents pine in shades away—
Oh, call the Labourer forth to brighter day!!
But, shou'd such kindly succour not be lent
He'll "put up with distress and be content."
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The volume is rendered still more interesting by Mrs. Emmerson's copious manuscript criticisms on the respective merits of the poems on the margins throughout the book.

II.

Poems Descriptive of Rural Life and Scenery. By JOHN CLARE, a Northamptonshire Peasant.

"The Summer's Flower is to the Summer sweet,
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Shakspeare.

Second Edition.

LONDON: Printed for Taylor and Hessey, Fleet Street; and E. Drury, Stamford. 1820.

With the following Autograph Letter of the Author, including Ballad in Clare's hand-writing.

Sir "Helpstone Jany 20, 1824

In answer to your letter expressing a wish to have a MS. poem of mine I am sorry to say I have not an unpublishd Song or any short thing bye me now: but the following copied from the "London Mag.' is at your service

yours &c &c JOHN CLARE

BALLAD.

I dreamt not what it was to woo
& felt my heart secure
Till Robin dropt a word or two
Last evening on the moor

Tho with no flattering words the while
His suit he urgd to move
Fond ways informed me with a smile
How sweet it was to love."—etc.

III.

Four Letters, from the Rev, W. Allen, to the Right Hon. Admiral Lord Radstock, G.C.B., &c. &c. &c. On the Poems of JOHN CLARE, the Northamptonshire Peasant.

LONDON: Printed for Hatchard and Son, Piccadilly; and J. Booth, Duke-Street, Portland-Place. MDCCCXXIII.

Inscription on Cover.

"Eliza L. Emmerson's from the Author's, and the Poet's friend—Admiral Lord Radstock. June 18th 1823"

Verses on fly-leaf.

"To JOHN CLARE

Ah! happy Minstrel! that from day to day,
In Nature's path delight'st to make thy way,
Where, lovely objects ever meet thine eye
In bud, in blossom—but, alas! *to die!*
—Not so thy verse dear "Lubin" that will bloom,
And be a fadeless chaplet for thy tomb!
And endless sunshine gild thy muses name,
And after ages guard the minstrels fame!

June 28th 1823 ELIZA L. EMMERSON"

On the fly-leaf at the end is the following

"IMPROMPTU

No more shall genius toil with grief & Care,
—Far brighter prospects wait thee favoured Clare!
Then, tune thy Reed sweet Bard! to joyful lay,
And let thy song warm gratitude convey!
Take up thy Lyre, thy Harp, and sing anew,
—To *Nature*, and *the Muse* be *ever true!*

ELIZA L. EMMERSON."

And on the last fly-leaf is a "Sonnet to the Revd. Wm. Allen—on reading his elegant 'Letters upon the Poems of Clare,'" by Mrs. Emmerson.

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Shakspeare.

Fourth Edition.

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April 28. 1821."

—— Another Copy. Fourth Edition.

Inscription on fly-leaf:

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Sep 3rd 1827"

V.

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On the fly-leaf is the following inscription:

"To Mrs E. L. Emmerson from one who admires her Talents & values her Friendship These Works of an Immortal Genius are affectionately presented by John Clare"

On another fly-leaf occurs the following three Spenserian Stanzas in the hand-writing of the Poet Clare.

"Stanzas Omitted in the first Canto of Child Harold

"In golden characters right well designed
First on the list appeareth one "Junot;"
Then certain other glorious names we find;
(Which rhyme compelleth me to place below)
Dull victors! baffled by a vanquished foe,
Wheedled by cunning tongues of laurels due,
Stand, worthy of each other in a row—
Sirs Arthur, Harry, & the duzzard Hew
Dalrymple, Seely, wight, sore dupe of t'other tew.

"But when convention sent his handy work
Pens, tongues, feet, hands, combined in wild uproar:
Mayor, Alderman, laid down th' uplifted fork;
The bench of Bishops half forgot to snore;
Stern Cobbett, who for one whole week forebore
To question aught, once more with transport leap't,
And bit his devilish quill again and swore;
With foe such treaty never should be kept,
Then burst the blatant beast, and roared, and raged, & slept!

"Thus unto heaven appealed the people; heaven
Which loves the lieges of our gracious king,
Decreed that ere our generals were forgiven,
Inquiry should be held about the thing.
But mercy cloaked the babes beneath her wing;
And as they spared our foes, so spared we them.
(Where was the pity of our sires for Byng?)
Yet knaves, not idiots, should the law condemn.
Then triumph, gallant knights! & bless your judges phlegm."

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But to divert myself in doing this
From worser thoughts. . . . . ."

JOHN BUNYAN.

LONDON: Printed for the Author, by J. M'Creery, Black-Horse-Court. 1818. 4to.

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Edited by

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Vicar of Maxey, Market Deeping.

CONTENTS.

86 John Clare on "The Will o' Whisp."
87 "The Grandson of a Sieve-Maker."
88 Coin found at Towcester.
89 Address of the County of Northampton to General Monk, 1659.
90 Robert Tredwaie.
91 The Drumming Well at Oundle.
92 Emyley of Helmdon.
93 Ostorius still in Northamptonshire.
94 Conventual Pensioners.
95 Robbery at Peterborough Cathedral, 1784.
96 John Hoyland.
97 Northamptonshire Briefs.
98 Funeral of John Bridges.
99 Tom White, the Burghley Postman.
100 Author Wanted.
101 Saunderson Family of Little Addington.
102 Letter to Overseers of Earls Barton, 1833.
103 Fawsley.
104 Timber-stealing Riots in Whittlebury and Salcey Forests, in 1727-28.
105 Lazaret at Northampton.

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CONTENTS.

106 Wellingborough Brief, 1738.
107 Timber-stealing Riots in Whittlebury and Salcey Forests, in 1727-28.
108 Headlands.
109 Local Dialect.
110 Hue and Cry.
111 Carlyle at Naseby.
112 William Carey, D.D.
113 The Last of the Saundersons.
114 Fire at Wellingborough, 1738.
115 Higham Ferrers Taxation, 1629
116 Tom White, the Burghley Postman.
117 Floods in 1607.
118 County Members.
119 The Washingtons.
120 Valentine's Day.
121 Election Squibs.
122 Hospital of S. John, Wellingborough.
123 Aldwinkle Deeds.
124 "The Northampton Miscellany," 1720
125 Monumental Inscriptions in Peterborough Cathedral.—III.
126 Monumental Inscriptions from other Counties.
127 Brudenel Family: a Query.
128 Presentments, 1587, &c.
129 Four-field-course Farming.
130 Sir Paul Pyndar.

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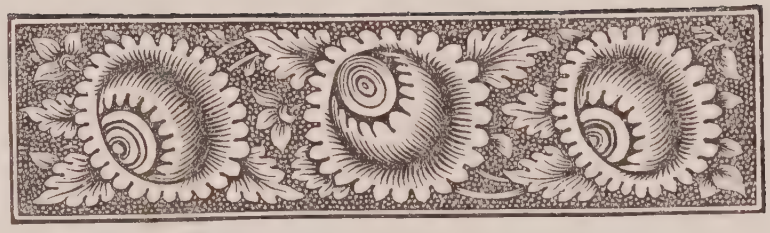

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134 Outrages at Marston, 1729.
135 An Ancient Village Sport.
136 An Illegal Arrest, 1599–1600.
137 "Cui Bono?"
138 Highway Robbery, 1682.
139 Ostorius still in Northamptonshire.
140 George John, Second Earl Spencer.
141 Andrew Fuller Preaching in a Parish Church.
142 Churchwardens' Accounts at Peterborough.
143 Will of William Witsee, of Holcot.
144 Goose-Feast at Astrop Wells.
145 Guild of Our Lady at Wellingborough.
146 Funeral of Lady Jane Cecil, 1588.
147 Green Family of Boughton.
148 The First Marriage at a Nonconformist Chapel in Northampton.
149 Northampton Rebuilt, 1685.
150 Book of Musters, 1545–6.
151 Hospital of S. David, Kingsthorpe.
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153 Harleston Races, 1722.
154 Chronicle of Northamptonshire.
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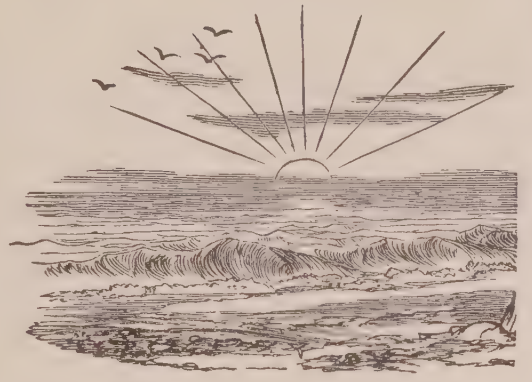

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178 Holdenby.
179 Parson Digbie and Tobacco.
180 Incised Memorial Pillar found at Northampton.
181 Monumental Inscriptions from other Counties.
182 Civil War, 1643.
183 Carlyle at Naseby.
184 Cricket Played for a Stake.
185 An Original Offence.

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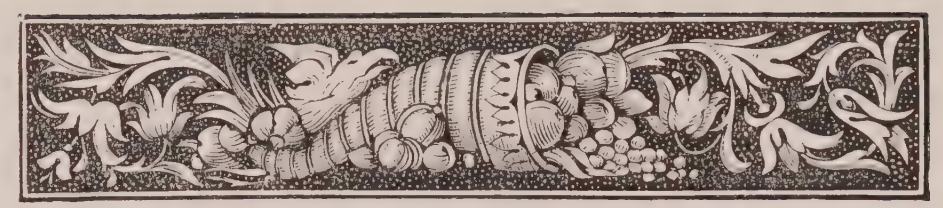

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CONTENTS.

186 Leonard Barker.
187 Vol. I. of "Northampton Mercury."
188 "Fairy Jip."
189 Incised Memorial Pillar, Northampton
190 Lazar House at Stamford Baron.
191 Incised Stone at Northampton.
192 Ancient Village Sports.
193 The Theatre in S. Giles's Street, Northampton.
194 Public Whippings, 1753.
195 Washington and Isham.
196 Funeral of Queen Catherine Parr.
197 "An Original Offence."
198 Expenses of Office of High Sheriff.
199 Civil War, 1642.
200 Chimney-Money.
201 King Richard the Third.
202 "Clem Vengeance."
203 Gleaning.
204 House in S. Giles' Street, Northampton
205 Monumental Inscriptions in Peterborough Cathedral.—IV.
206 A Good Dinner for Prisoners.
207 Green Family of Boughton.
208 Peterborough Volunteer Corps, 1745.
209 Church Goods at Scaldwell, 1581.
210 Bequest of Bishop White.
211 Rates for Carriage of Goods, 1743.

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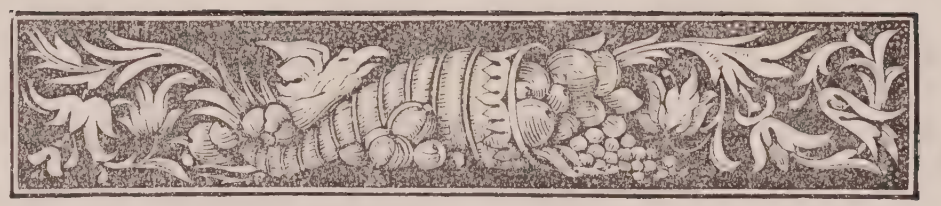

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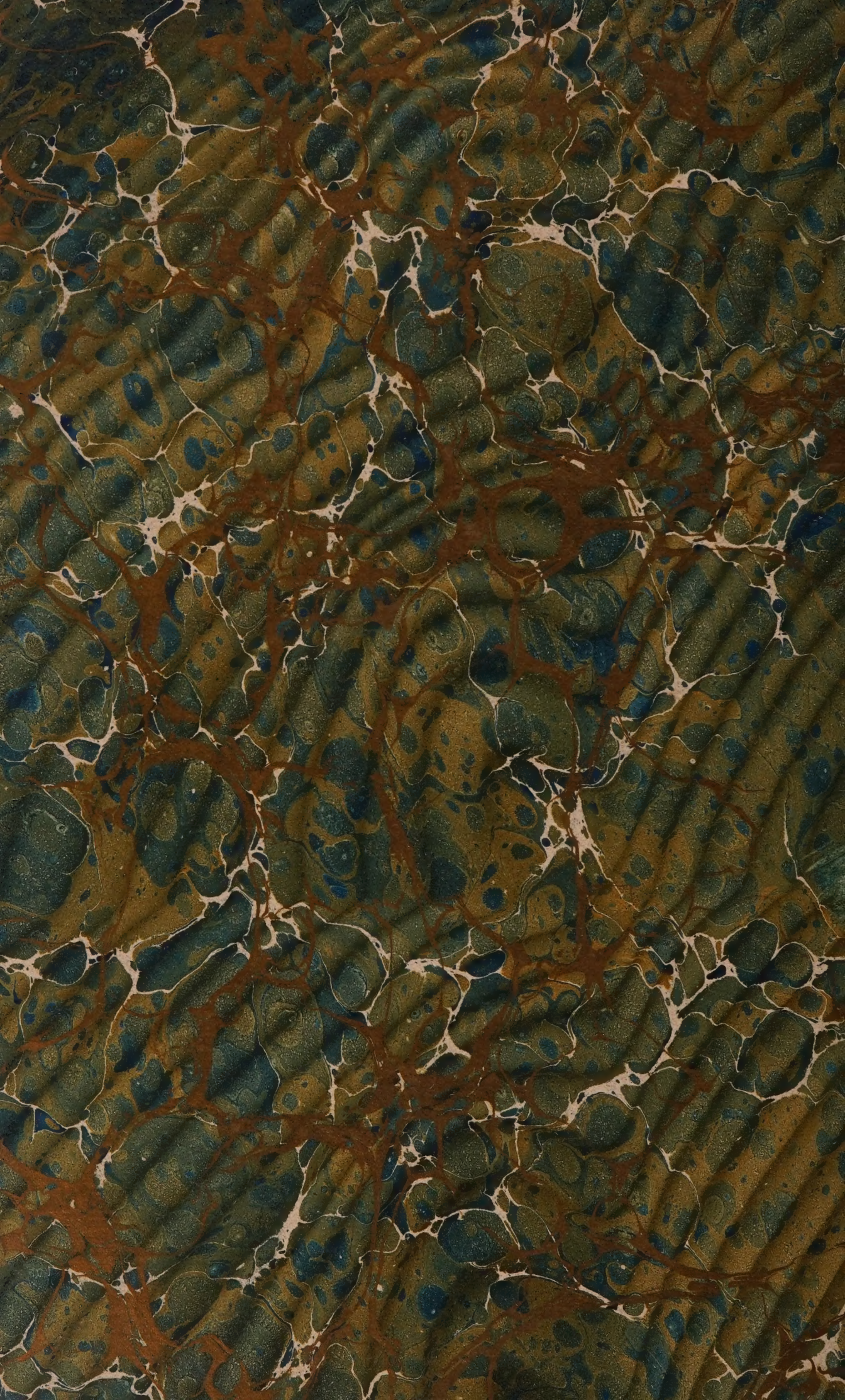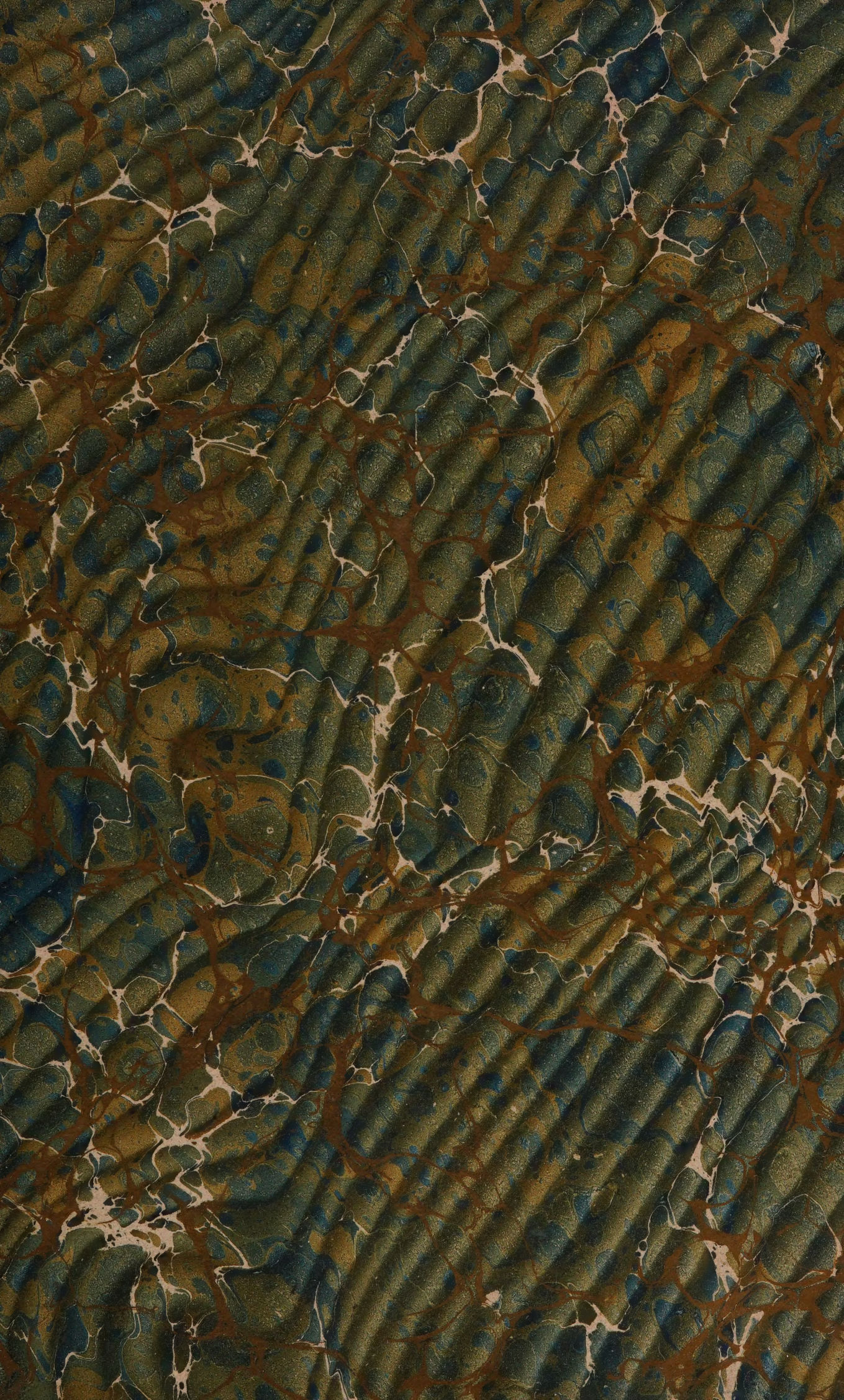
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